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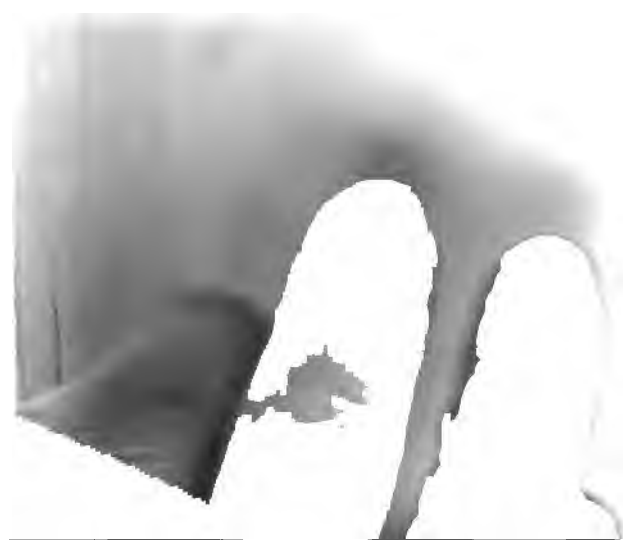
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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

STANFORD LIBRARY  
VOLUME XXII.

NEW SERIES.

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LONDON:  
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1844.

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LONDON: J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

## PREFACE.

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THERE is, we think, among all people a natural feeling of respect for that which is gone before ; or, in other words, a curiosity accompanied with reverence towards the records of the past,—something like the personal feeling in society which is occasioned by the presence of venerable age. The "*Laudator temporis Acti*," if he wanted a defence for his favourite and partial opinions, might find them in the general concurrence ; and certainly, though they may, like those on other subjects, be carried into an undue indulgence, yet in principle they seem to rest on a solid foundation. The present is not so much the follower of the past, as its offspring ; and who would not wish to know all that belongs to his ancestry, to the founders of his family, to his parental stem ? But as those who live in the early periods of a nation's existence are not aware of the future curiosity of their posterity, nor of the obscurity that may hereafter envelope the most familiar usages, and even the most important events of their own time ; so in consequence are they little careful either to record or to preserve that which to them needs no explanation, which possesses no peculiar value, and appears to be in no danger of being lost or obscured. Time however passes on, and behind its steps mist and obscurity are continually gathering. Some things are overlooked by negligence, some lost by misfortune, and even some destroyed by folly or malignity. Hence arises the immense labour necessary in acquiring those extensive stores of knowledge which can alone render the studies of the searcher into antiquity successful. On whatever branch of the general subject he may enter, he must possess a comprehensive erudition which brings all that belongs to the inquiry at once within the circle of sight,—a sagacity enabling him to supply by conjecture and analogy what has been entirely lost or is partially defective, and a delicate and discriminating power in balancing between different shades and degrees of evidence, and separating the *probable* from the *true*. To effect this to any extent, as in the whole range of national antiquities, lies beyond the



powers of a single and unassisted person; the field of inquiry requires combined exertions, and diversified talent and experience. These reflections on a subject to which we have always given close attention, and on which, we hope, we have not laboured in vain, have been not unnaturally suggested by the formation within this past year of the *British Archaeological Association*, an association that has arisen out of the best auspices—a general belief in its utility,—and which we think will be attended with the best results. Its numbers ensure such extensive connections, that its researches can be prosecuted every where, without difficulty or discouragement. We know of no event connected with our particular pursuits that has gratified us so much for many years; we hail its rise with pleasure, we contemplate its permanence and increase with confidence, and we hope that it may in time weaken the force, if it cannot destroy the entire power, of the poet's saying,

Mors etiam saxis, nominibusque venit.

S. URBAN.

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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. P. requests permission to explain a passage in his letter, (June, p. 601,) upon the Roman Iters from London to Canterbury; upon which we made an editorial note. "I have said that *the Romans* had two roads into Kent, and that Cæsar marched on one of them on his way to the Thames; because, as I firmly believe, it was then a beaten road, which the Britons had long *previously* used as their ordinary way from the coast of Kent to the fordable part of the Thames, spoken of by Cæsar. That many of the roads in this island, that were adopted by the Romans, were originally British roads, I doubt not: even the *Watling Street* seems to have been such a road, improved by the Romans; if we may derive the name from GWADULU, meaning, in the language of the Britons, to render or make firm, solid, or sound; which is corroborated by Richard of Cirencester's writing it *Via Guethelinga*: and I have read that it was a pre-existing road repaired by the Romans."

J. N. inquires for any particulars (beyond what appear in Bloomfield) of the family of "Seaman of Norwich," amongst whose members were Thomas Seaman, Sheriff of Norwich in 1679, and High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1688, and Sir Peter Seaman, Sheriff of Norwich in 1699, Mayor in 1707, and High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1710. He is desirous more particularly of ascertaining the date and origin of this family establishing themselves in Norfolk, and whether they were descended from the Cheshire family of Seaman, of whom there were members bearing precisely the same names. The Norfolk family were seated at Heigham, which was in the hundred of Humbleyard, till it was afterwards made part of the county and city of Norwich, as it now remains.

E. B. P. presumes A. H. S. (p. 339) is aware that there was a family at Hever (Kent) of the name of Cheyné, or Cheyney, which intermarried with that of the Boleynes of Hever Castle and Rochford Hall, Essex. The latter estate devolved on the Tilney family in 1774. (Vide Benger's *Life of Anne Boleyn*.) A beautiful monumental brass still exists in Hever church to the memory of Margaret Cheyné, 23 Aug. 1419.

M. M. M. writes: In Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* (vol. ix. p. 159.) it is stated that the family of Toke, Tooke, Tuke, or Tuck, &c. (for many other variations in the spelling of the name, see

Gent. Mag. New Series, *note*, vol. xii. p. 602) are descended from Le Sieur de Touque, Toc, or Touke, as it is variously spelt in different copies of the Battle Abbey Roll, where he is mentioned, amongst others, as having attended William the Conqueror, at the Battle of Hastings. Now his name is not mentioned in the Index of Tenants in Capite, where as a Norman Knight it naturally would be, nor, I believe, do any of the names of his children appear in the Survey, as they probably would had land been granted to him, or his immediate descendants. From this it seems probable that he was either killed at the Battle of Hastings or returned into Normandy, and that if he had any children they did not possess land in Britain; and, since the names of Tochi, Tochæ, Toche, Toc, Tocho, Toka, Toke, Tokesone, Tuka, Tuka, and Thochi, occur as holders of lands in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the name of Thoke in the year 1014, (Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, Norfolk,) it seems much more probable that the families are of Saxon or Danish than of Norman origin. Can any of the readers of the *Gent's Magazine* throw any light on the derivation of the name?

J. A. R. remarks, Among the great variety of historical subjects designed by the British artists of the present day, it has often occurred to me that the following may be worthy of notice, which I have never seen introduced, *i. e.* Sir James Thornhill on a high scaffold painting within-side the dome of St. Paul's, and in the attitude of running backward, and in great danger of falling over, while a companion, observing this (with great presence of mind), is seen with a brush daubing over the painting in order to alarm him, and save his life. If this were managed by a clever artist, and the painter's anxiety manifested in his countenance, at seeing his work injured, as he appeared to be rushing forward to preserve it, I think it might prove an interesting picture.

T. W. inquires where West's original sketches for the Stained Glass that was begun for the West window of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, are to be found.

ERRATA. In a small portion of the impression of our present number, at p. 40, line 25, for Sunday read Saturday. In p. 42, line 15 from foot, for "Faistaff calls simple 'Sir,'" read Faistaff calls Simple "Sir."

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*The First-born ; a Drama. (Printed for private circulation.)\**

THE present composition is, properly speaking, neither a tragedy or comedy, but a domestic drama, a poem in a dramatic form, exhibiting in a lively and pleasing manner, through the medium of the persons themselves, the simple fortunes and adventures of rural life—the disappointment of rejected love in one, the punishment of guilty and unnatural pride in another, and the trial of virtuous affection and constancy, and resistance to the temptations of ambition, in a third. Such is the subject which the poet has embellished with the elegancies of ideal fiction, and conducted through the vicissitudes of contending passions, of opposing interests, and those changes that affect the destinies of the humblest life, and disturb the repose even of the most tranquil disposition. Our literature does not abound in this branch or class of the dramatic story so much as that of some of our neighbours ; our flight has been of a more ambitious kind ; in the higher region of intense mental agitation, in the conflict of mighty passions, in the exhibition of deeper sorrows, in the imposing grandeur of feelings lofty and remote from common participation ;—in the description of that presumptuous and erring ambition that is crushed under the gigantic structure itself has raised, and the delineation of that utter and hopeless misery that admits no hope, and seeks no other refuge than the grave. Such are the achievements of the great masters of their art ; and so great has been at once their power and success, that the forms of their creative fancy, the images which they have called forth from the depth of mental inspiration, and to which they have given the truest and noblest attributes of nature, have become little less than realities in the memory of mankind,—a rival creation of human power, so strongly are they painted, so freshly remembered, so easily and quickly recalled, at least by all who are gifted with vivid perceptions of the beautiful and the true. The impressions they make are so permanent that we are scarce willing to distinguish them from what Nature herself has done ; and, like the monk in the chapel of the Escorial, when pointing to the figures of Titian and Velasquez, we may say—I have lived so long among these, and seen them unchanged while all else is changing around me, that I almost believe these to be the real figures of humanity, and that we are but the pictures and shadows of it.

But the empire of the drama, the mental dominion of thought and poetry, is not so to be confined as to admit pleasure and instruction only through one channel. The true poet stands in the central point, where all human passions and feelings, high and low, strong and weak, permanent and transitory, are at his command and subject to his choice. The

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\* In expressing the pleasure we have received from the present composition, we trust that we may publicly return our thanks to the *Rev. Wm. Harness* as to the author ; to whom we were previously obliged by his affecting little drama of "Welcome and Farewell."

gentler passions, the softer emotions of the heart, the humbler interests, the common cares and joys and sorrows of lowly life, have also their power to affect the mind when represented with that clearness, perspicuity, and truth which poetry requires, and with that judicious selection of circumstances and taste in combination, which good natural feeling and acquired habits of composition seldom fail to enable the author to produce. There is one province in the poetic drama beyond this, more remote from the sympathies of ordinary minds, and further removed from their knowledge, where fancy and imagination hold the supreme sway, soliciting little assistance from the passions, from change of incident, from variety of circumstance, or force of character, but imparting sufficient delight to the mind by the beauty of the imagery, the elegance of the fable, the delicate arrangement and choice of the language, and the exquisite harmony of the metre. Such is the *Comus* of Milton, in which the little simple story is but the vehicle for those ethereal flights of fancy, those fine allusions, and those rich combinations of poetical language that have justly placed it at the head of its class. Such also are the beautiful dramas of Tasso and Guarini. In this species of poem, what is wanting in views of common life and individual nature is supplied by the ideal grace and the pervading dignity of the execution; by the refined expressions and beautiful and remote allusions; the whole heightened by musical accompaniment and scenical decoration. Between these two kinds of dramatic fable, in a region lying below the dark and tempestuous passions of the deep tragedy, more remote from the immediate presence of Melpomene, and not requiring the rich exuberance of ornament and reflected lustre of that poetic diction which would only mar the simple pathos, and overload the plain narrative of the domestic story, the present drama makes no unsuccessful appeal both to our natural feelings and to our poetical taste. The subject is so treated as to be natural without being common; and the poet, while borrowing by observation from the realities of everyday life and of private manners, has embodied his ideas in characters permanently and poetically true. The characters of the persons in the drama are well conceived and consistently maintained, the contrasts in incident and situation keep the attention alive, and the events are so directed as to appear to flow naturally from the causes, yet sufficiently attractive to occasion a pleasing surprise; the reader is satisfied with the justness of the reflections, that are either deliberately given, or such as arise from accidental associations or sudden turns of fortune; and the lover of nature will not overlook the short but pleasing touches of description which are at all times calculated to gratify and soothe the mind, but which are presented with double force and interest when they appear in their sweet and undisturbed tranquillity, amid the conflict of human passions, the anxiety of worldly cares, and the disappointment of cherished hopes; recalling us from the transitory to the permanent, from what has only an artificial and false connection with the feelings to that which claims a strong, inherent, and natural association with them. There is no further need of remark or introduction from us, and we turn to the far more pleasing occupation of giving such an abridgment of the story as may place its leading features before the reader's mind, making use of the author's language when we can, and only introducing our own in order to bring the narrative into a compass convenient to the space we can commend. The poet should strike his first blow as early as he can, seize and secure our attention by some early exhibition of his power, and his after-path will be comparatively smooth and easy. This is effected in the present case successfully



by the quarrel between George and Walter in the opening scene, and we think also that much talent and skill are shewn in designing the character of Sir Charles, which seems intended to harmonize the opposing shadows of the other characters, acting as a medium between the contrasts of the artificial sentiments and erroneous views of Lady Ellinor, and the strong, plain, and natural sense and feeling of Walter and the Empsons. We do not mean to say that there is no part of the drama that might not be capable of some improvement ; and we certainly think that, without any violent interference with the general scope or the particular execution of the plot, Lady Ellinor's *first* error might have been spared, and her character have been preserved free from those spots that we too distinctly see upon her virgin zone ; while some other satisfactory reason might have been found for the strange concealment of Walter : and this is of importance, because that one error must spread a cloud over the remainder of her life, which no reconciliation with her son could remove, and sully a reputation, that no late repentance could restore, thus leaving the termination of the story not quite satisfactory to us ; but he whom a few faults in any composition prevents from partaking of the many beauties, is one who is attempting to dry up the very sources of enjoyment, and to reverse the beautiful ordinations of nature, which enable us, if rightly disposed, to draw good out of evil, and to extract nourishment and pleasure from trivial or even noxious things. Perhaps, also, in the instance before us, we are mistaken in our judgment, and that the poet, if called upon, would convince us that his plot was not in any part formed without sufficient deliberation, that he had fully considered the different means to effect his desired purpose, and that no particular portion could be altered without injury to the whole. In this case we are quite willing to be convinced, and shall see without displeasure the torch of criticism drop from our hands and expire, which we uplifted only to reflect the lustre, and exhibit to others the beauties of that structure which we ourselves approved and admired.

The play opens with the scene of a corn field in harvest time, and a dispute between two young husbandmen, Walter and George Saxby ; the cause of quarrel being, as Walter gives it, that George Saxby taunts him

That I an infant at the vicar's gate  
Was in my helpless infancy exposed ;

while George points to Walter's arrogance and scorn, and his absence from the village festivities.

Is't not pride  
Which when the wake, or fair, or village feast,  
Collects us to keep holiday together,  
Prompts him forbear our sports, and brood alone.  
Now with his flageolet upon the hills,  
Now by the river side in moody thought,  
Now with some book of rhymes in the deep wood ? &c.

The real cause, however, is George's jealousy of Walter, who he thinks has estranged his cousin Mary from his love.

GEORGE.—I know not how to speak, I'm all in doubt ;  
From childhood I have loved my cousin Mary,  
And hoped that she loved me. When first my father  
Purchased the farm hard by she was an infant  
And I a boy not more than ten years old,  
Yet even then I loved her. When sent here,  
As oft I was, on errands from my home,  
'Twas my delight to see that as I entered  
She would spring forth, and spread her little arms,

And laugh aloud, and try to come to me  
 Even from her mother's lap ; as she grew up  
 And 'gan to walk alone she'd take my hand  
 And stroll for hours about the fields and lanes,  
 Gathering the wild rose and the eglantine,  
 As I bent down the branches to her reach.  
 In all my boyhood's light and stirring hours  
 There was no sport i' th' green nor chase a-field,  
 Though well I loved them, gave me half the joy  
 I found in idling with that soft-eyed child.  
 And when with feigned reluctance I forbore,  
 She with her pretty wiles and promised kisses  
 Would woo me still to be her playfellow.  
 Then afterwards, in all her school-day troubles,  
 To me she ran to hide her bursting tears ;  
 In all her school-day triumphs first to me  
 Would run to show the prize she had obtained ;  
 Nor did she wish for any living thing,  
 Kitten, or bird, or squirrel from the wood,  
 To cast her girlish care and fondness on,  
 But cousin George must seek it. And 'till Walter  
 Began to train his slight and delicate limbs  
 To our field labours, and to haunt the farm  
 With his soft voice and gently flowing speech,  
 His rhymes of love to suit old scraps of tunes,  
 His tales of distant lands and former times,  
 Conn'd from the vicar's books, her kindness never  
 Knew shadow of abatement or caprice.  
 But now—I know not—there's an icy power  
 That severs us ; we are not as we were ;  
 Her eye averted never answers mine ;  
 She talks constrainedly with me ; speaks of things  
 Which of slight moment are to her or me ;  
 Calls me no more by kind familiar names ;  
 Withdraws, if chance cast us alone together ;  
 And with her strange indifference breaks my heart.

This speech is given with a true warmth of feeling, conveyed in tenderness and elegance of expression ; but, whether it is quite in accordance with the impression which the reader has previously formed of George Saxby in the opening scene in the harvest field, where he urges Walter to fight with him, we say, this we must leave to the author's judgment.

Walter does not deny his love, but says that being an unknown and friendless orphan he had never ventured to disclose it.

WALTER.—I own I love your daughter—fondly love her.  
 I scarce can think—I never can believe—  
 That any but one orphaned like myself,  
 And utterly devoid of every claim  
 Which might divide, and weaken by dividing,  
 The stream of deep affection ever flowing  
 Forth from the sacred fountain of the heart,  
 A tenderness so infinite could yield  
 As I, from my free soul, do render her.

Master Empson,  
 Bethink you what she is, and what I am !  
 Oh ! never would the sweetest, fairest flower,  
 The summer bears, its tender root infix,  
 And shower its blossoms on the barren rock  
 Which stands in the broad ocean all alone !  
 Nor would the mild-eyed bird of love and peace  
 Be from her woodland shelter lured away,  
 There amid waves and storms to build her nest !  
 No, there's no hope.

\* \* \* \*

My lonely life  
Knows but one solace—to admire her beauty ;  
One wish—to pass devoted to her service.

Mary now appears, and an explanation takes place, which is the only passage that is not quite satisfactory to our minds ; when George tells Mary,

Till he came hither I'll be sworn you loved me ;

and then Mary answers,

Yes, George, I loved you as a sister loves,  
And thought that as a brother you loved me.

\* \* \*

But when you came  
To talk to me of love it chilled and shocked me ;  
You were so much my brother the words sounded  
Wicked for you to speak, for me to hear.

Now this we do not think quite natural, for, in the first place, being consins, there was nothing that ought to have appeared wicked in Mary's eyes in George's love ; and, secondly, there is such a wide difference between the brother's friendly affection and the lover's fondness that surely Mary could not have mistaken them. We feel how utterly absurd it is for a critic to give advice to an author, or for his " clouted shoon " to tread upon the poet's fairy path ; but we think something might have been devised for Mary's coldness more natural than this. We should propose that George should have previously trifled, or been supposed by Mary to have trifled, with the affections of one of her female friends, and thus closed her heart against him as a lover of her own, while she was content to have lived with him under the same roof with the feeling of sisterly affection only. However this may be, Mary's father approves of the alliance of his daughter with Walter, and George departs in angry sorrow.

Next comes on the scene the puritanical Vicar of the parish, who in his place as Vicar has entrusted him the annual donation which is sent to him by an unknown hand for Walter's maintenance, and who, in his character as Puritan, has had the mean and low curiosity (a curiosity which belongs now and ever has done to that class of churchmen) to pry into the secret of Walter's birth, and who now informs him that he believes he has discovered it.

I'm more deceived than I was ever yet,  
Or they're no strangers to the Lady Ellinor,  
The wife of Sir Charles Tracy, who returns  
After long sojourn with the court abroad,  
To his patrimonial seat at the old Hall ;

and he resolves to go to the Hall straight and commune with the lady.

The second Act opens at Long-Ashby Hall, and with the presence of Sir Charles and Lady Ellinor Tracy, who discourse very prettily " *de summo bono*," Sir Charles taking the philosophical side of the question.

Happiness, I'm sure,  
Dwells not in lofty places. The lark soars  
Up to the skies to carol forth his song,  
But builds his nest a-ground. The noontide sun  
Shines brightest on the mountain's snowy top,  
But only warms the valley at its base.

LADY ELLINOR.—Does your philosophy contemplate, then,  
In its next transformation, to reduce  
Our state to the condition you admire,  
And test their happiness ?

SIR CHARLES.— 'Twere all in vain !  
 The simple bliss enjoyed by simple people,  
 Once forfeited, can never be reclaimed ;  
 Learning, refinement, arts, inducing wants  
 Foreign to nature, opening a wide scope  
 For objects vague, for wishes infinite,  
 For aspirations after viewless things,  
 Teach us to scorn the blessings at our feet,  
 And long for some vast, undefined delights,  
 Which, if existent, never can be reached ;  
 Knowledge, a doubtful acquisition, shedding  
 Its light upon our souls, like Psyche's lamp,  
 Expels the good best suited to their nature,  
 And yields no reparation for its loss.

He then laments the want of children :—

Did I feel  
 A father's interest bind me to the world—  
 Did our halls hear the sound of little feet  
 Beating their pavements—did young, merry voices,  
 Ringing with laughter, cheer our garden walks,  
 And lawns, and alleys—did I leave my home,  
 A group of clamorous children gathered round me,  
 Inquiring where I went, how long my stay,  
 Whose bounding joy would welcome my return,  
 All had been different ;—life had not proved  
 A waste I cannot till—a precious gift  
 I have no purpose for—an instrument  
 I know not how to employ—Oh ! had our children —

This touches a tender chord in Lady Ellinor's feelings, which she turns aside, and expresses a wish to leave the lonely sojourn of the Hall ; but the colloquy, in which the husband certainly bears the more amiable character, is broken by the appearance of the Vicar, who seeks a private interview with Lady Ellinor, and who commences immediately his insidious questionings to assure himself of a secret he has long suspected, which Lady Ellinor in vain endeavours to avoid.

Why address me ?—can I assist you, Sir ?

VICAR.—Can you not, Lady ?

LADY ELLINOR.— I !

VICAR.— Excuse my boldness ;

I've reason to presume a word from you  
 Might supersede the need of further search.

LADY ELLINOR.—A strange conceit ! I comprehend it not !

I've heard no more than what you've now related.

A child, a boy, found at the vicarage

I well remember. I was then a bride—

Sir Charles and I sojourned in Westminster.

All that you know I know, but nothing more.

The Puritan minister, thus baffled, threatens to have an interview with the husband, and proceeds in that base and insolent strain not unusual with low-minded persons, till he tells her that he has identified the messenger who conveys the annual bounty to his hands for Walter with a near kinsman of hers,

Dependent and residing at the Hall.

As he cannot wring the unwilling secret from her, he again threatens to seek Sir Charles till she confesses.

Since you have traced  
 Our house's near concernment with that youth,  
 Learn, Sir, the secret's mine. I vainly deemed it

Subtly secured 'gainst all discovery ;  
 A mournful story 'tis, with which the honour  
 Of a right noble lady, whose fair name  
 Never reproachful epithet received  
 From slander's lip, inseparably is link'd.

I own I know the parents of young Walter ;  
 By my advice his home was here assigned,  
 His mother's fame secured.

The Vicar then informs her, seeing he can extract no more, that his purpose in coming was to inform her that Walter is in love and betrothed to the daughter, the only child, of the wealthiest yeoman in that part of the country. She orders the Vicar to forbid the wedding's further progress, and resolves to remove Walter to "brighter scenes and courtlier company ;" and she then expresses a desire to see Walter in the garden for a few minutes' converse.

Waiting the Vicar's arrival from the Hall, a *tête-a-tête* takes place between Walter and Mary, in such sweet pastoral talk, that has won our heart too much not to let our readers share in it.

WALTER.—He is so long in coming ! this delay  
 Is torture.

MARY.— Trust me, he will soon be here.  
 Come, sit you down beneath the linden trees  
 Upon this bank, and ease your restless mind  
 With admiration of yon laughing scene.

WALTER.—If admiration could divert my thoughts,  
 I need not turn my eyes away from thee.

MARY.—You speak so idly !

WALTER.— What must I admire ?

MARY.—Admire ! the wide and fertile view before us.  
 How beautiful it is ! its meadow-lands,  
 Its corn-fields, and its woods.

WALTER.— Oh ! move aside  
 Mary, my love, that intercepting curl,  
 That, while you talk, I may see all your face !

MARY.—Look on the landscape, Walter, not on me ;  
 Upon those groups of scattered cottages  
 Half seen amid their orchards—on yon grange,  
 Whose gathered harvests crowd the rickyard high ;  
 On Braunston spire, which from its woody knoll  
 Is ever pointing upward to the skies,  
 As it would warn us of our higher home.

WALTER.—I'm almost fain to say, would we were laid  
 Where the last sunbeams fall on the green turf,  
 Within that peaceful churchyard, side-by-side.

MARY.— Think of other things ;  
 Inhale the peace that breathes from all around.  
 I'm never wearied gazing on this scene :  
 How quietly upon the upland browze  
 Yon scattered flock ; while in the stream beneath,  
 Where the tall alders yield them choice of shade,  
 Stand pensively the kine—delightful all  
 In its variety of pleasing sights—  
 Till, where the plain in hazy distance fades,  
 The Malvern hills rise cloudlike to the view ;  
 How beautiful it is !

WALTER.— But not so fair  
 In the bright midday as it is at eve.  
 I often think the scenes we most rejoice in  
 Are for their beauty debtors to the heavens

More than the earth. The rarest disposition  
 Of land, wood, lake, which the wide world can offer,  
 O'erhung by a dull, leaden, lowering sky,  
 Is robb'd of all its charm ; while the blank moor,  
 The close-shorn willow on the yellow marsh,  
 The peatbog, with its square, black, stagnant pools,  
 Lit by the bright sun of the jocund morn,  
 Impart a sense of pleasure to the view.  
 MARY.—May not the beauty be i' the cheerful mind,  
 Which has the grace to see it, rather placed  
 Than in the landscape or the o'erhanging sky ?

This delicate little strain of fond parleying is first broken by the presence of George, who impatiently informs them that he is going into the wide world, and cannot rest there ; and then by the arrival of the Vicar, who informs Walter that the lady would converse with him. This it is evident is the important crisis of the plot, and the most difficult for the poet to encounter, in the strong and complicated passions which must be present at the scene. After some few speeches of involuntary admiration on her part, and of anxious doubt and inquiry on his, Lady Ellinor says,

My task is hard, but it must be performed.—  
 Your mother, Walter, was of noble birth ;  
 Your father wealthy, and of gentle blood ;  
 And both were young, and both in the esteem  
 Of their compeers were held the paragons,  
 Whose presence graced the court. Daily they met  
 In the town's gayest scenes—the Mall, the ball ;  
 In the same measure danced, in the same madrigals  
 Mingled their voices. What could they but love ?  
 None saw them, but assigned them to each other.  
 They fondly, wildly loved.

WALTER.— And could their kindred,  
 Being, as you speak, even in that cold world,  
 Have had the heart to sever them ?

LADY ELLINOR.— Oh no !  
 They on their course of love sailed smoothly on,  
 Fann'd by light gales along a placid stream,  
 All between banks of flowers ; none barr'd their union.  
 Relations, friends, approved.

WALTER.— And yet I am—  
 And such my parents, and my birth their shame !  
 These things perplex me.

And now the solution of the riddle is imparted, such as Walter little could have foreseen.

LADY ELLINOR.— It is hard to utter—  
 How shall I speak it ? There was much delay ;  
 The law is dilatory ; noble kinsmen,  
 Whose presence state demanded at their nuptials,  
 Were far away and must be waited for.  
 Oh ! apprehend me quickly. In the court  
 There was much licence, though the king was holy.\*  
 The marriage came at length—a gorgeous scene,  
 And then, a month scarce past in privacy,  
 The fairest boy the sun e'er shone upon  
 Was born ; the fact from all the world conceal'd,  
 Save from one relative.

WALTER.— Yourself, Lady ?

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\* Not quite so holy as the lady seems to imagine ; but the subject is a little delicate.—REV.

LADY ELLINOR.—To me 'twas known.

WALTER.— And the poor child ?

LADY ELLINOR.— That hour

Was to a far secluded home conveyed.

WALTER.—An outcast, punished for no fault of his.

LADY ELLINOR.—Your father fondly supplicated for you.

But at that hour, enamour'd as he was,

He could deny her nothing.

WALTER.— And my mother ?

LADY ELLINOR.—The parting from her child nigh broke her heart ;

But she subdued the mother's tenderness,

And sternly clung to honour.

WALTER.— Could it be ?

LADY ELLINOR.—Honour's her idol ; life's a trifle to her,

Compared with her fair fame. The very night

Before your birth, a-blaze with jewellery

She shone, the bright sultana of the masque.

On the next eve she at the banquet sat,

The courteous hostess of a hundred guests,

Till, nature failing to support her courage,

The attendants bore her fainting to the chamber.

Walter receives this tale with less emotion than might be expected ; inquires eagerly after his father, and asks after his brothers and sisters. He is told that his father considers him dead, and that his brothers and sisters all one by one perished. He then requests a likeness of his mother—a description of her—a picture. Lady Ellinor says she was like her, and then turns a conversation, too affecting and dangerous to be prolonged, to Walter's future fortunes, and informs him that his mother is studying to restore him to the state from which she cast him ; but Walter is the child of nature, has imbibed the gentle philosophy of his father's disposition, and expresses his satisfaction in his present sphere.

Oh ! tell her, lady,  
Pomp, riches, rank are valueless to me ;  
My care is higher than such gauds as those :  
I'd not, for all the advancement in the world,  
Exchange the freedom of my country life.  
What are the splendours of your courtly pageants ?  
I'm sure they are poor to what we may behold  
Here thro' the beauties of the changeful day,  
From its grey dawning to its glowing eve.  
Where is the joy of scraping wealth together  
From desks and counters in the murky town,  
Compared with that of seeing in the fields  
God's liberal bounties springing from the earth ?  
Or what's the satisfaction rank may yield  
That's equal to a peaceful loving home ?

Lady Ellinor hints to him that his unaspiring mind and love of rural tranquillity and content is owing to some attachment to a Phillis or Delia.

With wreathed crook, and silken-fleeced flock,  
To sing her carols to your shepherd's pipe  
Beneath the woodbines at your cottage door.

And she informs him that with his mother's consent these nuptials may not be, " you cannot know her heart ; " when Walter naturally bursts out,

Could she, who loved so madly, ruin mine ?

And now we must give Lady Ellinor's explanation at full length.

It must not, cannot be. The hour may come—  
 When the world's less to her than now it is,  
 Her youth quite gone, her waning beauty faded,  
 When pride, the love of praise, and vanity,  
 Fly the chill blasts which issue from the grave,  
 And leave the aged breast to worthier tenants,—  
 That she may force herself to brook her shame,  
 Do a late justice to the child she has wronged,  
 And implore pardon from her injured husband.  
 But no, not yet. In sickness or in sorrow  
 Such thoughts have strongly urged her, and oft times  
 Could hardly be repressed. The day will come,  
 I feel it must—not yet—still come it will—  
 That dreadful revelation must be made,  
 And all its torturing consequences suffered—  
 The crimson ignominy ; the world's scorn ;  
 The pity of the good ; but that were little ;  
 The loathed familiarity of those,  
 Who, with their blighted names, now keep aloof,  
 But then will freely greet her as their own ;  
 Your father's keen reproaches for the years  
 Of comfort in his child abstracted from him ;—  
 All might be borne ; but I could not endure  
 To see my son with humble blood allied,  
 Or hear that yeoman's daughter *call me mother*.

WALTER.—*Your blood ! you mother !*

LADY ELLINOR.—*I am self-betrayed.*

And here we think this scene would have ended with more effect than it does at present. From the opening of the third act it appears that Lady Ellinor had forbidden Walter to continue his attachment to Mary ; but he persists in his purpose of remaining faithful to his engagements.

————— Their hard, imperious will  
 May make me wretched ; it shan't make me great.  
 I'll not be torn from lowly liberty,  
 I'll not be manacled with courtly forms,  
 I'll not be hemmed around by fine appointments,  
 I'll not be always watched by bowing lacqueys, &c.

Mary says all on the occasion that an amiable and trustful maid ought to say—" We'll love and wait and hope." George also returns to bid them farewell, behaves with admirable temper and feeling, shake hands with Walter, leaves Mary, in case he dies when away, all his little property, and even wishes them to name their first child after him. Old Empson now comes in, who has been ignorant of all the late discoveries, and is eager for the fulfilment of the marriage. The Puritan Vicar however interposes, who informs him that he is commanded, as a tenant of Sir Charles, to order them to move no further in his purpose. This moves the old man's spleen a little, and he mentions the obligations the family are under to him, among which is the following :

————— When Sir Charles at Naseby  
 Lay fallen, with little hope to rise again,  
 I tore him from the Roundhead ruffian's grasp,  
 And by a wound, whose scar records the act,  
 Preserved his life at th' hazard of my own, &c.

He then finds that Sir Charles bears no part in a proceeding which is indeed guarded from his knowledge ; he determines to see him, and takes Mary with him ; in the meantime Lady Ellinor has an interview with her son in the public avenue leading to Ashby Hall ; and makes the following proposition :



In the French court my influence can do much ;  
 For you I've used it. There is a rich abbey,  
 Whose spires and towers may afar be seen  
 Glistening in whiteness 'gainst the dark blue sky,  
 And it stands nobly 'mid a wide domain  
 Of fields and vineyards on a rising ground,  
 Beside the silver Loire in fair Touraine :  
 It waits but your consent to call you lord.

But he refuses to change his faith ; and in the middle of an argument, getting rather warm on the lady's side, Sir Charles suddenly appears close to them, and expresses his surprise at his lady's sudden interest in Walter and his fortunes.

But by what secret motive prompted,  
 Beyond all rightful limit, far extending  
 Such influence as our ancient lordship yields,  
 You've sought, as the good Empson counsels me,  
 To separate and blight two gentle hearts,  
 I would, in no vain, curious spirit, ask ;  
 And deem a candid answer is my due.

The Lady urges the inequality of the match, and its consequent impropriety. Sir Charles maintains the higher ground, that virtue is the true nobility.

Though his descent from monarchs were derived,  
 They'd find him proudly mated.

And this topic is debated, though rather at too great a length, between them, till the Lady's opposition evokes a full exposition of Sir Charles's views in the following speech :—

I hold that honours honourably won,  
 Titles and coronets, renown and station,  
 Afford the purest stimulants to action,  
 Which men, untouched by heavenward desires,  
 Regardless of their everlasting crown,  
 And cent'ring in this world their sum of good,  
 Can raise their hopes, or bend their efforts to.  
 They far exalt fame's ardent votary  
 Above the miserable herd whose lives  
 Are wasted on the grovelling quest of gain,  
 Or dissipate on sensualities ;  
 The noble name, acquired by noble deeds,  
 Lives the memorial of past excellence,  
 And, potent in the virtues it embalms,  
 Excites the aspiring soul, which yearns for fame,  
 To emulate the achievements it rewards.  
 But glittering orders and proud appellations  
 Are but as stigmas when the unworthy wears them ;  
 And to degenerate from a father's greatness,  
 To soil the badge of honour with foul acts,  
 To shame by vice the rank by virtue won,  
 To have the state which speaks a gentleman,  
 Yet want the generous, humble, kindly spirit  
 Imported in the name, stamps a reproach  
 On the base scion of a noble stock,  
 Which sinks him so much lower than the people,  
 As were the heights above from which he fell.

This open declaration, in which the virtues of the heart and the honour of the character are so raised above the splendour of rank and titles of society, begets some suspicion and alarm in Lady Ellinor's mind that Sir

Charles has some particular meaning applicable to her in what he says ; and this leads to the full disclosure of the guilty secret, which we must give in those winged words which the poet himself has chosen.

SIR CHARLES.— Think you then, and say,  
Which is the nobly, which the basely born,  
Good Empson's daughter, though of lowly race,  
Whose birth was hallowed by a parent's blessing,  
Whose childhood throve beneath their brightening hopes,  
Whose youthful loveliness is all their pride,  
Or he, whose parents, whatsoe'er their rank,  
Dread in their son the witness of their shame,  
And only may his filial duty challenge  
By publication of their own disgrace ?

LADY ELLINOR.—Have you no recollection of the past ?  
Charles, this is cruel ! Every word you speak,  
Suggestive of a world of bitter thoughts,  
Strikes to my heart a pang of keen reproach.

SIR CHARLES.—Whence springs this strong emotion ?

WALTER.— Pray forbear !  
No longer urge our cause against her will ;  
Let it not discord breed beneath you twain.  
Oh ! sacrifice our loves—sever us quite,—  
What are our hopes, our happiness, our lives,  
That they should cost the treasure of her tears ?

LADY ELLINOR.—My noble-hearted boy !

SIR CHARLES.— How say you, lad !  
So vehement a suitor 'gainst yourself ?  
What mystery is here ? Speak, Ellinor !  
Speak, I entreat you ! Let me see your face !  
Those features ! Boy—wife—why are you silent both ?  
Heavens ! can it be ? Have I been trifled with ?  
Say, is my thought the image of the truth ?  
In mercy tell me—but one word to allay  
This trembling agony of painful hope—  
That youth—

LADY ELLINOR.— Oh, Charles !

SIR CHARLES.— Is he ?

LADY ELLINOR.— He is our son.

SIR CHARLES.—I am not childless.

WALTER.— Father !

SIR CHARLES.— My lost boy !

Sir Charles communicates therefore to Empson that he has discovered in Walter a relation ; yet that, notwithstanding his brightened prospects, he will make no alteration in their course of life or desires, but make them happy in the way they have chosen. He then joins their hands, and, on Walter owning his preference to a country life, Sir Charles thus at once unfolds his views, and concludes the drama in a very poetical and picturesque manner.

Your choice is wisely made, and shall be prospered.  
There is a fertile wide demesne of mine,  
Which shall to you and to your gentle Mary  
Be confirmed fully. 'Tis an ancient seat,—  
A venerable patrimonial hall,  
And nobly stands at Aber by the sea,  
Hard by the coast—but oh ! not such a coast  
As in the bleak North or the barren East  
Mocks at the labour of the husbandman,  
Opposing to the lashing of the waves  
A wild and desolate sterility ;  
But a rich tract, where to the very verge

Of the blue ocean's tide the corn-fields stretch,  
 And flocks and herds the flowery meadows browse ;  
 While the firm oak and dusky elm, secure  
 From the rude touch of all ungenial blasts,  
 Lift up their heads unscathed, and spread their branches  
 Widely around in undiminished growth.  
 There were my boyish haunts,—I love them yet ;  
 And there shall be, with you and with your children,  
 The frequent home of my declining life.  
 It cheers me in anticipation now  
 To think upon our summer-evenings there ;  
 As in some natural harbour we repose,  
 And look across the Menai's sparkling straits,  
 Where with its satellite isle, fair Anglesea,  
 Rests on a plain of waters, which, beyond,  
 Blend with the distant sky ; while, to the east,  
 Huge Penmaenmawr, and mountains further still,  
 That girdle in old Conway's quiet bay,  
 Bask in the full light of the setting sun ;  
 And Bangor's hallowed towers and solemn woods  
 Rise in deep shadow toward the glowing west.

MARY.—We 'll be so happy there !

WALTER.—

Will we not, Mary ?

Our tenants for our friends ; our villagers  
 The humble family we'll live to serve :  
 In useful innocence we'll spend our days,  
 Above the world, its censure or applause.

So ends this little domestic or familiar tragedy, representing nature and truth under a poetical form, with less depth in the delineation of passion than the loftier tragedy, yet conveying its mitigated impressions with greater ease and lighter colouring. The story is not a mere imitation of the prosaic reality of the world, but dignified by ideality, and admitting picturesque associations and figures. The dramatic progress is slower than in the higher tragedy, but not less effective ; and what is wanted in intensity of passion is compensated by the truth of the picture, and the readiness with which it excites sympathy, by being more on a level with our own feelings and situation. Perhaps it is to this class of fiction, whether in prose or poetry, that we recur with most pleasure ; for there are accents that come from the poet's lyre, too deeply plaintive to bear frequent renewal, while those works will be most uniformly popular that, while they moderately affect the passions, at the same time seek to divert the fancy and exercise the taste. Nonnullas credo esse materias, quæ continuum desiderant affectum ; nec tamen minus artis aut usus hi leniores habent.

MR. URBAN, *Charterhouse, May 8.*

YOUR Correspondent, MR. J. ALLIES, who requests information respecting John Bunyan, will probably have learned before seeing your next number that another splendid edition has just been edited by Lewis Pocock, esq. F.S.A., who has laid the *first edition*, with many other early ones, under such ample contribution as probably to settle every really important bibliographical question for the future.

But a new era, even in the fame of Bunyan, having as it were set in with the editorship of Southey, perhaps others of your readers besides J. A. may thank me for requesting a little of your space in order to do justice to the high principle displayed by the laureate in the execution of the task which he undertook at my request. It is a subject which perhaps no one but myself can speak of—on which there will be but one opinion,—and can be no mistake. Mr. Southey was

from the first particularly anxious to improve the *text*; but, residing three hundred miles from London, he in the first instance corrected a common copy *throughout* with his own hand, consulting the folio edition as well as others which I had sent him, and this was done thinking it would therefore not be necessary to transmit each sheet to so great a distance as it came from the press: but as he proceeded in his task I was enabled to furnish him with so many valuable aids from various literary friends, that he determined to disregard his own extra labour, and wrote me thus:—

"Kewick, 21 March, 1829.

"I duly received your parcel, and will in a few days return the copy for the press. It has put me upon a careful collation of the text, and I do not repent of the unexpected labour which has been thus occasioned, as it will be the means of presenting the work in Bunyan's own vigorous vernacular English, which had been greatly corrupted in the easiest and worst of all ways,—that of compositors and correctors following inadvertently their own mode of speech. The copy of Hepinstall's edition has been of use in this collation; and sometimes in the one which goes to press, corrupt as it is, I have found a better reading than in the folio. These are minute pains of which the public will know nothing, but of which a few readers will feel the worth.

"A *correct* text has appeared to me (who, both as a verseman and a proseman, am a weigher of words and sentences,) of so much consequence, since I undertook this collation, that I should like to correct the proofs myself."

Accordingly, every proof sheet was transmitted to Mr. Southey at Kewick, and the *modern printer*\* whom I lately heard honestly exulting in the beauty of a *Large Paper bound copy*, now mellowed and glossy with comparative age, was as happy in minutely following his "copy" as former *mar-texts* seem to have been in perpetuating, if not engendering, the foulest errors.

I feel quite happy, Mr. Urban, in the idea that you will think I ought not to lose so fair an occasion of

making known the sacred light in which the first prose writer of modern days viewed the *editorship* of such an author as Bunyan.

Yours, &c. JOHN MAJOR.

P.S. I have examined the copy of the *second edition* in the British Museum, and it has *not* the portrait, but a gentleman of the highest bibliographical and biblical authority tells me has always considered it as imperfect on that account. The spurious third part (bound up with it,) wants the title-page; Scott adopted the *second edition* for his text—it was lent to him by a lady for the purpose—in all probability Mrs. Gurney, for there cannot be many persons who can boast of possessing even a second edition of this remarkable book.

#### ON THE SCARABÆUS.

IN every cabinet or museum of antiquities are to be seen numerous collections of stones, such as agate, cornelian, porphyry, basalt, &c. &c. which are worked into the shape of the scarabæus or beetle, and have often some engraving or device on the flat surface. They have been found in great abundance in Egypt, and occasionally amongst the vestiges and ruins of the ancient Etruscan cities, and are of different sizes, and great variety of execution. Why this insect should have been selected so generally for an object of sculpture is by no means a clear point, and it may be a matter of some interest to inquire for what reason any consideration should have been attached to a creature of such comparative insignificance, and how far it may have been connected with the philosophy and mythology of the earliest nations of the world.

Lanzi, in his "*Saggio di Lingua Etrusca*," (p. 135, vol. 1.) has these observations on this subject:

"We will now say a few words on the Scarabæus, which has served as a model for the form of a vast number of Etruscan sculptured stones.

"They are generally perforated with a hole lengthways, so that either they may be strung on a thread or small cord, and thus worn as amulets, or, by means of a rivet, they may be fixed or set, so as to serve the purpose of a ring or signet. This description of superstition is derived from Egypt, where the scarabæus was held

\* Using accidentally the word *modern* here calls to my mind that the late Lord Spencer used to call my friend Mr. Wm. Nicol—of whom I am now speaking—the "*modern JENSON*!"

by many as an object of divine worship,\* and was universally considered a symbol of the moon and the sun. It was likewise supposed to be emblematical of manly strength and vigour, from the received opinion that these insects were solely of the male species, and from thence were held as particularly adapted to form the subject of the ring or signet used by the military class. Thus, according to Plutarch, the scarabæus amongst fighting men was engraved on their signets.†

"The same custom seems to have passed over into Italy, either having been first adopted in Sicily, where the usages of Egypt prevailed from the earliest ages, or through the doctrines of Pythagoras, whose philosophy, being veiled in symbols, was copied from that of the Egyptians. There is every reason to suppose that the warriors of Italy held this same opinion respecting the scarabæus, since the figure of some hero was generally engraved on the flat surface of the stone, and it was probably not only considered as an amulet, but, from the image representing some person connected with religious veneration, it was classed and deposited amongst the household gods. Hence it follows, that, as the style of engraving in many instances is exceedingly rude and unfinished, it is to be supposed that these scarabæi were in use among the soldiery of the lower grades, since such as are more delicately executed are far less numerous."

The earliest mention in the Old Testament of religious worship rendered to any divinity connected with an insect occurs in the 1st chap. 2nd Book of Kings, 2nd and 3rd verses. "Ahaziah, King of Israel, having fallen through a lattice of his upper chamber, and having thus received some dangerous injury, sent to consult Beelzebub, the god of Ekron, to know whether he should recover of this disease." The name of this deity‡ is translated in the Septuagint as "The God-Fly of the Ekronites,"§ who were the inhabitants of a district belonging to the Philistines, situated near the Mediterranean, and originally allotted to the tribe of Judah. (Josh. chap. xv. ver. 45 and 46.)

\* *Ægypti magna Pars scarabæos inter numina colit.* Plin. Nat. Hist. lxxx. c. 21.

† *τοῖς δὲ μάχμοις ἦν γλύφη σφραγίδος.* De Iside et Osir. p. 355.

‡ Baal, Beel, or Bel, signifying "lord" or "master," and "zebub," or "zevuv," a fly.

§ *Βαλ μνίδν θεὸν Ἀκκαρόν.* GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.

Calmet says,|| (and the same opinions are found in Buxtorf's Chaldee Dictionary, v. the word "Baal,") that

"This deity was called the god of the flies, either because he defended the people from the flies, (which were attracted in great numbers by the sacrifices,) or because the idol represented a fly or beetle, and the figure of this insect was according to Pliny an object of adoration. The Egyptians, with whom this worship originated, were at a short distance from the country of the Philistines, and it is observed that there are beetles in the pictures of Isis, on which Pignorius¶ has a comment. The author of the Book of Wisdom,\*\* (chap. xii. ver. 8, 23, and 24,) having said that God sent flies and wasps to drive the Canaanites and Ammonites by degrees out of their country, adds, that God made those very things, to which they paid divine honours, the instruments of their punishment, they therefore adored flies and wasps. There are said to be medals and old seals on which flies and beetles are represented. Some authors are of opinion that the name Achor†† (as quoted by Pliny) being the God invoked at Cyrene against flies, refers to Akron, the city where Beelzebub was worshipped."

According to this extract from Calmet, it appears that winged insects, such as the fly, the wasp, and the beetle, were objects of worship amongst the Egyptians and the adjoining nations. It may further be observed, that one of the distinguishing marks on the calf, which

|| Vide Calmet's Dictionary under the word Beelzebub.

¶ Pignorius Laurentius of Padua, a canon of Treviso, died 1631. He wrote the *Mensa Isiaca* to illustrate Egyptian antiquities. Vid. p. 43.

\*\* As Calmet evidently refers to the Vulgate, these verses are here given:

Wisdom xii. 8. Et misisti antecessores exercitæ tuæ, vespas.

Ver. 23. Unde et illis, qui in vitâ suâ insensatè et injustè vixerunt, per hæc, quæ coluerunt, dedisti summa tormenta.

Ver. 24. Et enim in erroris viâ diutius erraverunt, Deos estimantes hæc, quæ in animalibus sunt supervacua. *Vulgate Version.*

†† Cyreniaci Achorem Deum invocant, muscarum multitudinem pestilentiam afferente, quæ protinus intereunt, cum litatum est illi Deo. Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 10, c. 26. Cyrene, here mentioned, was a city and province of Libya Pentapolitana, lying between the great Syrtes and the Mediterranean.

was held to be the personification of the god Apis, was "the form of a beetle found under his tongue."\* Both Isis and Osiris, themselves the symbols of the moon and the sun, were likewise connected with the worship rendered to the cow, ox, or bull, into which figure Osiris was said to have passed by the doctrine of Metempsychosis.

As therefore the scarabæus became thus identified with the mythology of Egypt, it may be supposed that it had some mystical allusion to the religious veneration so universally paid to an animal, whose authenticity, as a divine being, it essentially contributed to establish.

*Azminster.*

N. T. S.

## STAFFORD CASTLE.

(With a Plate.)

ERDESWICKE, the old historian of Staffordshire, says of the County Town: "The town hath been walled (as I take it) round about, whereof some part remains, and the rest sheweth by the ruins where they have been; and there hath been also a castle within the town, but now it is quite decayed.

"The castle, which now stands on the south side, and is half a mile or more from the town, hath and doth belong to the Earls and Barons of Stafford. The said castle that now is was builded by Raufe first Earl of Stafford, as the report is, and not unlike to be true; and yet I have a certain deed dated *apud castrum juxta Stafford*, long before the said Raphe lived, so that it would seem that Raufe Earl of Stafford did but re-edify the said castle, and not build it."

Doctor Plot's account is somewhat different; he says,

"The earliest authentic account of Stafford, is of the year 913, when Elfreda, sister to Edward the elder, and Countess of Mercia, built a castle there, but the site of it is not now known. (Saxon Chron. 104.) Another was founded by William the Conqueror, on an insulated hill near the town, and was given in custody to Robert de Toeni, who assumed the name of de Stadford, and was the progenitor of the illustrious family of Stafford. This castle was garrisoned by King Charles I. but was taken by the Parliamentary forces and demolished in 1644."

†† Further information may very probably be obtained from the work of Pignorius, from Bochart *De sacris Animalibus*, and from the more recent discoveries in the drawings and hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Mr. Clifford, the historian of Tixal, (in 1817,) says,

"About thirty years ago, nothing of the castle remained visible but a solitary fragment of wall which the late Sir William Jerningham underbuilt to prevent it from falling. Some workmen being employed to search for an ancient wall, discovered that all the basement story of the castle (keep) lay buried under the ruins of the upper parts; Sir William Jerningham immediately ordered the whole to be excavated and cleared of the rubbish, so that the curious traveller may now explore every part of it, and contemplate at his leisure the form and extent of a fortress or baronial castle in the time of the Conqueror.

"Sir George Jerningham, son of Sir William, has undertaken to build the castle on its old foundations, and has already completed one front, flanked by two octagonal towers, in a very elegant castellated style."

So far the historian. Sir George Jerningham, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford of Stafford Castle, in 1824, completed only this front. In the tower are deposited some armour and other curiosities. The ancient well (160 feet deep) of the castle, a little distance from the north-east angle of the keep, was discovered in 1819 by preparations for planting; it was covered with oak planks under 3 feet of soil or rubbish; the water is good and abundant. No search has been made for the outworks of the castle, the foundations of which no doubt remain, and probably included Castle Church.

The artificial mount on which the castle stands is of an oblong form, measuring one hundred and five feet by fifty. The walls are twelve feet high and eight in thickness. J. W.



*Stafford Castle.*







NEW CHURCH AT EAST GRAFTON, WILTS.

On the 11th of April the Lord Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church, dedicated to Saint Nicholas, at East Grafton, in the parish of Great Bedwyn, Wilts; the first stone of which was laid on the 11th of April, 1842, by the Vicar, though the usual ceremony did not take

place till the 3rd of May following, when the Marquess of Ailesbury deposited the central stone at the east end of the apse, and the Earl Bruce the plinth stone lying immediately over it. Between these stones was inserted a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—



IN . NOMINE .  
 DEI . OMNIPOTENTIS .  
 BEATISSIMÆ . ET . GLORIOSISSIMÆ . TRINITATIS .  
 PATRIS . FILII . SPIRITUS . SANCTI .  
 AMEN .  
 LAPIS . HIC . PRIMARIUS . CAPELLÆ . IN . NOMINE . S .  
 NICOLAI . DICANDÆ . DEPOSITUS . III . DIE . MAII .  
 ANNO . SALUTIS . M.DCCC.XLII .  
 REGINÆ . VICTORIÆ . V .  
 A . CAROLO . MARCHIONE . AILESBURENSI .  
 ASSISTENTE . EI . GEORGIO . GUL . FRED . COMITE . BRUCE .  
 REGENTE . ECCLESIAM . SARISB . EDVARDO . DENISON .  
 EPISCOPO .  
 DECANO . ECCL . CATH . SARUM . HUGONE . NICOLAO . PEARSON .  
 HUIUS . LOCI . OFFICIALI .  
 PAROECIÆ . BEDWYN . MAGNÆ . VICARIO .  
 IOANNE . WARD .  
 BENJAMINE . FERREY . ARCHITECTO .

The population of this parish is dispersed in several hamlets, over an extent of 10,000 acres; and as the mother church, situated in the principal township, is quite at one extremity of the parish, about half of the population is distant from two to four miles from it. The hamlet of East Grafton is central to this outlying population, which exceeds 1,000; and the new church is calculated to accommodate nearly 500 persons in open sittings, four-fifths of which are free for the use of the poorer classes.

We are anxious to give a full account of this building, as it is decidedly one of the most successful attempts, that have been made, to produce a good, substantial, correct, and appropriate village church. The style is Norman, about the time of Henry I. and the plan consists of a fully developed chancel terminated with a circular apse, a well-proportioned nave with clere-story and aisles, and at the north-west angle a substantial tower, pierced near the top with open arches, and covered by a low stone spire, of which there is a good example at Than church near Caen, in Normandy. The whole is built of Bath stone, the exterior face of the walls being left in the rough, and the interior dragged to a smoother finish, yet not so as to destroy the idea of reality; whilst the ornamental detail, both interiorly and exteriorly, is simple, bold, and effective, neither thrust in out of place, nor overdone where it is necessary. The chancel with its apse, 27 feet by 16, is covered with a semi-circular vault, which is divided by transverse ribs over the chancel, with two others converging to a point at the centre of the easternmost transverse rib, over the apse. A string-course runs round the whole at the springing of the vault. This part of the building is lighted by three round-headed narrow windows in the apse, the chancel walls being unpierced. The windows are connected together by an horizontal string, level with the abaci of the shafts supporting the mouldings of the window-arches, and further by a low arcade of two openings between the windows, and of one opening between them and the vaulting shafts which divide the apse from the chancel; another string-course forms a base to the arcade and windows. The floor of the chancel is raised three steps from the nave, and the apse one from the chancel. The pavement is of Chamberlain's encaustic tile, of an early pattern, and arranged very effectively after a design by Willement. The altar is of a polished, dark-coloured marble, in the shape of a plain tomb, having engaged Norman shafts at the four angles, a chevron moulding under the slab, and a cross pattée within

a nimbus carved in the centre. The glass of the apse is beautifully stained by Willement. The centre window exhibits five subjects selected from the life of Christ, namely: the Adoration of the Magi, the Last Supper, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection from the tomb, and the Ascension. In the side windows are represented the emblems of the four evangelists, the Alpha and Omega, the IHS, and the double triangle, emblematic of the Holy Trinity. These windows were the gift of the Marquess of Ailesbury. The Commandments are painted in illuminated Norman characters on richly gilt zinc plates, which line the concave of the apse immediately above the altar. The deep splay of the window jambs, the recesses of the arcade, and the spandrels of the arcade arches, are highly decorated with painting in Norman pattern, and over the arcade are introduced sentences of Scripture, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, in a very legible Norman letter. The effect produced in this chancel by a happy combination of design on the part of the architect and of the decorator, cannot be fully expressed by words, but must be seen to be duly appreciated. A rich, solemn, and Christian character has been given to this sacrum by the skilful adaptation of very simple elements.

The nave, measuring with the aisles 64 feet by 40, is divided from the chancel by a tall and massive arch, and from the aisles by four round piers on the south side, and by three on the north, with a plain wall next to the tower. The capitals of the piers, sculptured from examples of the time, differ from each other in every instance. Above the arches, which at present are left quite plain, rises a simple clere-story, pierced with narrow, circular-headed slits. Between these are corbels supporting shafts, whereon are laid the timbers of the roof. The passages are paved with plain encaustic tiles, but the general floor of the church is boarded. The whole of the benches are open, massive, and very low; they are greatly preferred by those who have hitherto been used to pews.

The font is placed near the west door, and is copied, in Painswick stone of very fine grain, from an original Norman example now remaining at Welford church in Berkshire. It is, in plan, circular, and on a projecting base rises seventeen three-quarter shafts, the capitals of which are connected together by intersecting arches of deeply-cut mouldings; over these is a lip-moulding running round the upper edge of the font. The basin is capacious, and lined with thick lead, on the margin of which the following sentence is circumscribed in raised Norman letters,

"**SECUNDUM MISERICORDIAM SUAM SALVOS NOS FECIT PER LAVACRUM REGENERATIONIS ET RENOVATIONIS SPIRITUS SANCTI.**" The cover is flat, with an ornamental scroll in iron diverging at right angles from a Norman cross in the centre. The Queen's arms executed in stained glass are placed in the west window, and underneath is written on a scroll, "Fear God, Honour the Queen."

It may be remarked, that in this arrangement of an old custom of the Church, a highly decorative ornament has been substituted for that which is often a sad disfigurement to our churches, at an expense, too, so moderate as not to exceed the usual charge for an emblazonment executed by the village painter.

The sacramental vessels are of silver, parcel gilt, and consist of a paten, two chalices, a flagon, and a basin for the offertory, the whole executed from designs by William Butterfield, esq. in imitation of ancient examples.

The exterior of this church is generally very plain; the windows of the aisles, chancel, and clere-story are separated by shallow buttresses running into a corbel table above. The roofs are of a high pitch, covered with a Cornish slate, and the gables surmounted by the Than cross.

More ornament has been bestowed on the west front. The centre doorway is an excellent specimen of Norman work, consisting of cable, chevron, and other mouldings very happily disposed. Above is the west window, flanked by an intersecting arcade, of which two recesses, one on each side the window, are pierced, thus forming a triplet within. The north door opening into the tower is also ornamented with chevron mouldings, which have a chaste effect.

We cannot close this account without noticing that the church has been erected chiefly through the munificence of the Marquess of Ailesbury, who has also largely contributed to the endowment fund; nor can we omit to pay a tribute of commendation to the architect Mr. Ferrey, who has so eminently succeeded in his exertions to make this church a truly Christian Temple.

#### *Restoration of the church at Woodchurch, Cheshire.*

MR. URBAN,—Having in the course of last summer passed a few weeks in Liverpool and the neighbouring parts of Cheshire, among several good old friends, we took the opportunity, according to the bent of our minds, to examine carefully some interesting old churches and mansions

thereabouts. Our attention was more particularly directed to the parish churches of Bebbington and Woodchurch. My remarks on the former I shall reserve for the ensuing month, and, in the meantime, I have great pleasure in communicating to you the following interesting intelligence concerning the latter.

The parish of Woodchurch, in Cheshire, lies midway between the Mersey and the Dee, and, in former ages, it was a portion of the great forest of Wirrall. A short time before the death of King Edward the Third the whole was disforested. At that time the present church was built, and appears to have been completed early in the reign of his successor. It stands on the site of a much older one, "the church in the wood," and consists of a handsome square tower, a nave, south aisle, chancel, and vestry. The structure is entirely of the old red sandstone, and has not been much injured by the lapse of time. It seems to have been generally kept in good repair. The style is *decorated English*, with a slight indication of *transition* to that which followed it. The original work has been well preserved throughout the sacred edifice, with the exception of the windows of the nave and aisle, and the front of the south porch. These were all renewed early in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, a period distinguished for great zeal in re-building, enlarging, and repairing churches. They are all of the square-headed kind, the windows large and altogether of handsome workmanship.

While visiting at Woodchurch we had many conversations on the practicability of in some measure restoring the venerable structure to its original state. We happily found the materials in good condition; but the fine old timber roofs, and the graceful chancel arch, had been entirely hidden by low and flat white-washed ceilings. The richly carved screen had been removed, the entrance to the chancel encumbered with pews, and that portion of the church disfigured by four more that were large, square, and of considerable height.

By the praiseworthy exertions of the good rector, his lady, and one of his nephews, all the projected improvements have been carried into effect, and are now nearly completed. They have shewn great liberality; and, to the credit of the parishioners, at the late Easter meeting a rate in aid of what had already been done was unanimously voted, without a single objection.

In examining the walls the following remains of past times were discovered, and have since been repaired and kept open, viz. 1. On the north side of the chancel, and a few inches within the altar-

rail, an aperture rather more than two feet in height, seven inches in its narrowest width, and arched at the top. It communicated with the vestry, and had been intended for the convenience of persons necessarily within during the performance of divine service. 2. Indications of steps near the south-east angle of the nave that had led to the rood-loft. 3. A very neat arched niche in the south wall of the aisle, near to its eastern termination, where are some indications of there having been an altar, doubtless that of the blessed Virgin Mary. 4. A plain small opening for a locker on the north side of it. 5. A small niche for the hallowed water in the north-east angle of the porch, close to the south doorway. 6. Nearly the whole of the nave still bears the remains of a painted surface. Much of it is on dressed stone-work, which has long been covered with repeated coats of whitewash. All these had been very carefully concealed on the settlement of the Reformation; and, as a good part at least of the south wall of the chancel was rebuilt about forty or fifty years ago, there are no remains of the *sedilia* that must certainly have adorned it.

**THE RESTORATIONS.**—The white ceilings of the chancel, the nave, and the aisle, have successively been taken down, and the high-pitched roofs within are now laid open, together with the chancel-arch; the oldest persons of the present generation never saw them before, and it is very gratifying that their well-proportioned timbers and good condition have far exceeded the general expectation. The workmanship is for the most part plain; but the principals in the roof of the nave are terminated on each side with carved heads.

The piers and arches of the nave and chancel are of polished stone, and the well-formed figure presented by each of them is entirely freed from the mass of paint with which for a length of time it has been covered.

A western gallery, far from being handsome, though of small projection, will shortly be taken down. The opening behind it will then admit of the original decorated window in the west side of the tower being seen from all parts of the church eastward. The tracery of it is intended to be filled with ancient stained glass. The organ, when removed, will most probably be placed on a platform at the west end of the aisle.

Between the organ and the south door is a fine old font of stone, that was much admired by Mr. Lysons when he visited this parish. It has the sacrarium or water-

drain; and at this font the holy sacrament of baptism has always been administered after the second lesson, according to the order of the Church.

The encumbering pews at the east end of the nave will be removed, for the space of nine feet in width; and at the entrance of the chancel will be an elegantly carved screen of Dantzic oak.

The pulpit with its sounding board will be set diagonally at the northern angle, and the reading desk beneath it, looking southward and westward.

The pews that were within the chancel are replaced by a range of stalls on each side, chiefly of oak. They are of good design, and their ends are terminated by richly-carved poppy heads, that have been preserved in the church from the time of its erection.

The altar rails were of such a substance as to admit of being re-modelled according to the justly admired style of the fourteenth century.

New tables of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, have been set up, having the letters painted of a beautiful blue, on a light stone colour, and all the capitals richly illuminated in the three primitive colours. Above the first of these is this inscription,

*"The law was given by Moses.*

*"Grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."*

Above the Lord's Prayer,

*"After this manner, therefore, pray ye."*

Above the Apostles' Creed,

*"Repent ye and believe the Gospel."*

The mouldings are all suitably decorated.

The original eastern window has been composed of ancient stained glass, from the rare and beautiful collection of Mr. Watson, of Hanway Street, London, brought about half a century ago from the churches of suppressed monasteries in France. The upper parts of the two south windows of the chancel are also decorated with glass from the same source.

The following inscription is inserted at the bottom of the east window.

*"Deo et Ecclesie hanc Fenestram humiliter dedicavit Georgius Smith King, A.D. MDCCCXLIV."*

Yours, &c.

SAXON.

MR. URBAN, B. S. June 3. |

IN your valuable Repository, Sept. 1839, p. 236, a letter is published from John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, which announces that on the "Monday next coming" his wife will "take her cham-

ber." This letter appears to have been written Nov. 19, 1472; in another place, "the takyng of hyr chambre" is alluded to; and in a third letter, dated Nov. 24, it is stated that the "lady tooke not hyr chambre till yesterday."

To the letters containing the above cited allusions, the following note is appended:—

"There appear to have been some ceremonies anciently used when *the lady took her chamber*. It is stated that when the Queen of Henry VII. took her chamber, 'the Eries of Shrewsbury and of Kente byld the towelles whan the Queen *toke her rights*: and the torches were holden by knyghtes. Whan she was comen into hir great chambre, she stode under her cloth of estate; then there was ordeyned a voide of espices and swet wyne; that doone, my Lorde, the Quene's Chamberlain, in very goode wordes, desired in the Quene's name the pepul there present to pray God to send hir the goode houre: and so she departed to hir inner chambre."

*From a MS. in the Cotton. Library.*

What the *rights* were, which the Queen took, I have been unable to discover; nor can I explain the ceremony of a lady taking her chamber. Hermione, when before her judges, complains that she was deprived of her *privilege*—

—"with immodest hatred  
The *child-bed privilege* denied, which longs  
To women of all fashion:—lastly, hurried  
Here to this place, i' the open air, before  
I have got strength of limit."\*

*Winter's Tale*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Were the *rights* of the same kind as the *privilege* here claimed? Shakespeare's commentators are silent upon this subject.

The celebrated French midwife, Louise Bourgeois dite Boursier, who has given a very minute account of the several lyings-in of Marie de Medicis, Queen of Henry IV. of France, describes several of the preparations made for her first confinement. A tent or pavilion was erected in the great chamber at Fontainebleau. It was made of very fine holland, at least

twenty ells round; within this larger pavilion was a smaller one made of the same material; the Queen's bed was placed in this inner pavilion, and into it none were admitted but the King, who scarcely left the Queen during her illness of twenty-two hours' duration, and those whose immediate attendance upon the Queen was necessary: the larger pavilion was appropriated to those ladies and officers whose presence at a royal birth was officially required.

There were in attendance, in case their assistance should be required, four of the most celebrated physicians and a surgeon, Guillemeau, to whom Louise Bourgeois made occasional reports of the progress of the labour; but no one, except the midwife, took any active share in the labour itself.

The relics of Saint Margaret (les reliques de Madame Sainte Marguerite) were placed upon a table in the chamber, and two priests (Religieux de Saint Germain des Prez) offered up prayers to God without ceasing: but no ceremony or formal *taking of the chamber* is mentioned, no *rights* or *privileges* are alluded to; nor have I been able to find any information upon this subject, though I have sought for it among the early writers on midwifery, both female and male, both English and foreign.

In an edition of Jacobus Rueffus de Conceptu, printed at Frankfort on the Maine, 1587, 4to. there are some wood-cuts representing several matters illustrative of the practice of midwifery three hundred years ago. One of these represents a lady, evidently far advanced in her pregnancy, who has called upon her midwife to bespeak her attendance. The lady is very elegantly attired, having a short cloak or mantle over her dress, her head is adorned with a lace cap, on which she wears a small hat; she is in a standing posture, but behind her there is a well-cushioned chair, on which she may, if she pleases, repose: she has been accompanied by a favourite shock dog, which is standing by her side.

The midwife is clad in a more homely style than the lady, but everything about her is neat and handsome, shewing that she ranked high among

\* Johnson suggests "strength of limb," and he is supported by one of the folios, which reads "strength of limbs;" but *limit* is the approved reading.

this useful branch of practitioners; on a table covered with a cloth is a chicken dressed, and a tankard with a glass goblet is standing near; whether because she was about to take her dinner, or that refreshment should be ready in case any person should call, must remain uncertain. The midwife appears as if discussing the question as to the time when the labour may be expected, and the lady is listening with great attention.

Another picture represents the lady placed upon the chair, which was then commonly used for the parturient woman; the midwife is in attendance, and all that is considered necessary for her in the exercise of her art is placed within reach in proper order. On each side of the lady is a female; one is a domestic with the expression of much feeling in her countenance, soothing and comforting her mistress, the other is an old nurse who may be supposed to say, "Ay! you must bear it, you know." Refreshments are placed upon the table, and on the floor is a large jug of hot water, and likewise a wooden pail. In the background is seen a four-post bedstead prepared with two or three pillows for the lady to be removed to after the labour is over, and in an adjoining closet are two physicians or astrologers carefully noticing the moon and stars, and making calculations on the horoscope to cast the nativity of the infant at its first entrance into the world.

A third picture shews that the labour has happily terminated; the lady has been conveyed to her bed, and two attendants, one on each side, are offering her cordials and refreshments, but she seems disinclined to take anything, and wishes for repose. In front the nurse is represented bathing and washing the new-born babe in a large basin; a small pan with a sponge in it is ready at her side; an under nurse is holding a large cloth or flannel to receive the child as soon as the washing is finished; a handsome cradle is at hand which an older child, carrying a doll in her arms, is amusing herself with rocking. At a side table are seen the two astrologers and the midwife, enjoying the various good things that have been prepared for

them; the midwife has a good sized drinking cup at her mouth, evidently intent on draining it to the bottom. A door opens into a kitchen at some distance, where a female servant is preparing some necessaries over a large fire.

Nothing in these prints indicates the darkness or closeness of the lying-in chamber which prevailed formerly to so great and injurious an extent in England; but probably, though the prints exhibit light and ventilation, the rooms in Germany were kept quite as close and dark as in England, for the adage *Frigus omnibus parturientibus et puerperis pestis est, id quod etiam de potu frigido intelligendum*, comes from a German author. So great a dread of cold existed even within the last twenty years that very careful nurses were accustomed, during the entire month of childbirth, to wrap the handles of spoons, knives and forks, &c. with silver paper, that they might not feel cold to the touch; even the elegant little silver hand-bell which rested on the bed for the convenience of the invalid was enshrined in silver paper.

Yours, &c. S. M.

#### ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR PIERCEBRIDGE.

An inscribed stone was lately found at Piercebridge, or rather at Cliffe, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. The station was on the Durham side of the river, at Piercebridge; but, as is well known, the Romans buried their dead in all directions by the side of their roads. At all events the stone seems to have been found within half a mile from the camp of Piercebridge itself. The inscription is of the monumental character, and seems to have been erected by Aurelia Flavilla to her husband.

..... M  
..... RACII  
..... IINATO  
..... MAVSVER  
.... XXII AVRELIA  
[FLAV]ILLA CON  
[IVG]I FACIEND  
VM CVRAVIT

[The AV in the fourth line, and the VR in the fifth line, are ligatures; and the IA at the end of the fifth line are small letters within the L.]

BRIDGE



XII.



XIII.



XIV.



XV.



XVI.



XVII.



XVIII.



XIX.



MR. URBAN,

*Malvern Wells,  
May 17.*

BEFORE I proceed to enumerate the various personal memorials or devices which are seen amongst the decorations of the ancient pavement at Great Malvern Church, one singular tile remains to be noticed, which ought more properly to have found a place in my former communication. It bears an inscription in eight lines, which conveys the moral admonition to "work while it is day," not deferring to the care of an executor, after life is passed, those duties of Christian benevolence, which might be better, and more surely, discharged by our own hand.

Thenke . mon . þi . liffe
mai . not eu . endure .
þat . þow . dost . þi . self
of . þat . þow . art . sure .
but . þat . þow . keepst
to . to . þi . sectur . cure .
and . eu . þit . availle . þe .
þit . is . but . aventure

Think, man, thy life  
May not ever endure;  
That thou dost thyself  
Of that thou art sure;  
But that thou keepst  
Unto thy executor's cure,  
And ever it availle thee,  
It is but aventure.

This same tile may be seen in the church of Little Malvern; it has been also found at Hereford, and Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, vol. ii. App. p. 70, has given a representation of one preserved at Stanford Church in that county: it has been more correctly copied in the selection recently published, entitled "Examples of Eucastic Tiles." Similar admonitions are of no uncommon occurrence amongst monumental inscriptions of the XVth century; several examples have been enumerated by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a communication which appeared in your pages. (Oct. 1833, p. 302.) The date of the tile appears to be about 1450, when the Saxon character þ was still frequently, but not invariably, used. The obsolete words which occur in these lines accord perfectly with the language of  
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that period; thus, many instances might be cited of the use of the verb to keep, in the sense of reservation rather than preservation, as also of the words *sectur*, an executor, and *cure*, *cura*.

In describing the principal heraldic decorations introduced on the Malvern tiles, the arms of the Sovereign first claim attention; they occur frequently, the most ancient example, which is not of earlier date than the reign of Richard II. or Henry IV., is the lower moiety of the quarterly bearing, France and England; this tile for want of the upper one, which completed the arms, appears at first sight to present the bearing of England *impaling* France (three fleurs de lys.) Three lions passant towards the sinister side, and regardant, occurs on a tile of which numerous other specimens are preserved in the choir of Gloucester cathedral; the date appears to be the XIVth century. Instances occur of tiles on which letters or ornaments appear in the inverse direction to that in which they should properly be placed, and in these cases, as in that here noticed of the lions turned towards the sinister side of the scutcheon, the cause may be attributed to the carelessness of the artificer, who, in preparing the mould or stamp, neglected to invert the design. The arms of England alone without those of France may be noticed on tiles of very elegant design, four of which form a complete compartment; each tile is ornamented with a scutcheon, surmounted by the inscription, *fiat . voluntas . dei*. (the will of God be done.) The same tile has been found near Monmouth Priory; its date appears to be about 1450. The like bearing of England is also found on the large set of wall-tiles, which will be noticed hereafter, dated 1453.

The most interesting series of heraldic tiles which are here to be seen, are illustrative of the descent of the chase and manor of Malvern, which had been given by Edward I. in marriage with the Princess Joan of Acre, to Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester. On the death of their only son at Bannockburn, the manor was brought by Alianor, his sister and coheirress, to her husband Hugh le Despenser; as also, subsequently, by

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Isabella, sister and coheirress of Richard le Despenser, to her husband Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. By a third marriage with a coheirress, the manor finally reverted to the crown in the person of Richard III. The tiles which commemorate these successive possessors of the manor, who, doubtless, were also benefactors of the priory, have been faithfully represented in the series of "Examples" published by Messrs. Nichols, and supply an interesting variety of elegant specimens of this application of heraldic ornament. Four similar tiles are required in each instance to compose a complete compartment, the scutcheons converging towards the centre; the three chevrons of Clare are first to be noticed, next the tile charged with two scutcheons, le Despenser, and the chequy coat with a chevron ermine, attributed to the old Earls of Warwick; lastly, the cross-crosslets of Beauchamp. The bearing of Beauchamp, a fess between six cross-crosslets, occurs also with a crescent, as a difference, upon the fess; this tile is part of a compartment of sixteen, the central portion being this scutcheon four times repeated; it was used, and perhaps expressly fabricated, to form the decorative pavement of the chantry built on the north side of the choir in Tewkesbury abbey church, to the memory of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, by his widow Isabella, and dedicated in 1438. The pavement of this interesting chapel, although now almost wholly defaced, may deserve attention as an example of general arrangement. Panels or compartments, formed of these sets of sixteen pieces, were arranged in the lozengey fashion, or "*fretté*," which was so much in vogue at the period, and surrounded by a single row of plain black tiles, separating each panel from those adjoining. The angles alone were connected by a single ornamented tile, on which appears a circle, like a collar, fashioned in imitation of the ragged staff of the Beauchamps. Such examples of arrangement are now very rare, and I have made this digression to notice the chantry at Tewkesbury, because the usual disposition of ornament in modern pavements of decorative tile has an unpleasing effect, and resemblance at first sight to floor-cloth. I believe

that this defect would be obviated if ancient models of arrangement were as faithfully imitated as the examples of separate portions of ornament have been. The continuous surface of decorative patterns does not produce, as perhaps had been anticipated, richness of effect; and I am persuaded that the ancient arrangement in separate compartments, divided by plain bands, either of white or dark colour, is very much to be preferred.

The arms of Richard Beauchamp, impaling those of Isabella, coheirress of le Despenser, were displayed on a set of four tiles, forming a scutcheon of large dimension, of which the lower quarter only is now to be seen at Malvern. The same corner-tile is found at Leigh, near Worcester, and in other churches in the vicinity; but I have never been able to meet with either of the other portions which were required to complete the design. The bearings exhibited on this scutcheon were, quarterly, 1 and 4, chequy, a chevron ermine, Newburgh; 2 and 3, a fess between 6 cross-crosslets, Beauchamp; impaling, quarterly, Clare and le Despenser.

The cross between five martlets, attributed to Edward the Confessor, and assumed by the Abbey of Westminster, of which Great Malvern Priory was regarded as a cell, occurs repeatedly: on the large wall-tiles it may be noticed placed by the side of the arms of England; it occurs also in the angles of a compartment formed of sixteen pieces of remarkably elaborate design, which may still be seen in its perfect state in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. On another compartment, composed of nine pieces, the same bearing is introduced alternately with the cross-keys and sword, the arms of the Abbey of Gloucester.

A tile of very elegant design, (plate III. fig. xiv.) merits especial notice, both on account of the ingenious manner in which the quarter of the compartment is designed so as to present alternately the single and the impaled coat, and also as the memorial of a benefactor to the fabric of the church, and ancestor of the noble house of Beauchamp, of Madresfield. These tiles exhibit the bearing of Braci, Gules, a fess or, in chief two mullets argent, and the same, impaling a cross en-

grailed (? Aylesbury.) Several individuals of the Braci family, established at the neighbouring manor of Madresfield, were benefactors, on the occasion of the rebuilding of the Priory church about 1450; their pious liberality was commemorated by the portraiture, as indicated by the names inscribed beneath, which were formerly displayed in the windows of the choir and its north aisle. Habingdon has preserved the memory of these, and many interesting memorials which are now sought in vain; two figures only of the Bracis still remain, one is to be seen in the great eastern window, in the first light of the lower row, under the transom, and nearest to the northern side; it is a small kneeling figure, in complete armour, with a tabard of the arms of Braci. The second, inscribed *dominus Robertus de Braci*, is now placed in the great western window; it is in costume similar to the former, and around the neck is a golden collar of SS. Several figures of the Bracis, with scutcheons of their arms, were to be seen formerly, according to Habingdon's account, in the window nearest the eastern end of the north aisle of the choir; the figures are now lost, but two of the scutcheons still remain, one of which is the same as that which is found upon the tile, (fig. xiv.) namely, Braci impaling Azure, a cross engrailed argent (? Aylesbury.)

On two tiles, parts of distinct sets, may be noticed a bearing commemorative, probably, of some benefactor now unknown. It is a chevron between 3 crescents, impaling paly of several pieces, on a bend 3 cinquefoils pierced.

Two remarkable sets of tiles, decorated with coats of arms, remain to be noticed. The distinctive term wall-tiles may be applied to them, denoting the purpose for which they were fabricated. These tiles were intended to be affixed to the walls as a decorative facing, and are disposed so as to be arranged in upright bands, instead of quarterly compartments, like the greater part of those already noticed, which were destined to form pavements. The design was so adjusted that several upright bands united in juxta-position composed a rich decoration, similar in effect to tabernacle work or carved tracery of wood, in the

place of which these tiles were undoubtedly intended to be used, either as a reredose of the altar, or enrichment of the walls of the choir. I am not aware that any similar example of the application of ornament of a fictile nature to the interior decoration of a church has hitherto been noticed, or exists in England. A small number of these wall-tiles may now be seen affixed to the face of the altar screen and adjoining walls, but they appear to have been so arranged in recent times: formerly the walls of the eastern end of the church were so decorated to a considerable extent.\* Cole, in his notes taken at his visit to Malvern in 1746, remarks, "there is a new and elegant altar-piece erected on the old one, which is standing, and a very fine and curious piece of work, which is semicircular, and covered both before and behind extremely high from top to bottom by yellow tiles, with the arms of several of y<sup>e</sup> nobility." In another place he describes the arms on "the tiles with which the back and fore part of y<sup>e</sup> altar is covered." Bishop Lyttelton makes the following note in 1752: "The back part of the choir wall is faced ten feet high with painted tiles, containing the arms of France and England, Clare, &c." (Minutes of the Soc. of Antiqu.) Not many years have elapsed since a large number of these wall-tiles were to be seen in this part of the church, occupying the position for which they had originally

\* In Dr. Hopkin's transcript of Habingdon's description of the parishes of Worcestershire, with additions by Dr. Thomas, (MS. in the library of the Soc. of Antiquaries, 143) the following description is given: "The eastern and upper parte of the faire quire of the Greater Malvern is closed round with quarreys of brick, whereon are painted the armes of England and Jerusalem, and underneath the like of Mortimir Earle of March, with an ineshochean ermin, and Bohun Earle of Hereford, and lowest of all the armes, Clare, Earle of Gloucester, the lord le Despencer, Beauchampe, Earle of Warwick, and Beauchamp, Baron of Powick; Anno Dom. 1453, and 39 Hen. 6. In one panell within is Gules, a bend voyded of the field betweene six lyons heads erased or, beeing the armes of Skell, once of Holt, com. Wigorn, and next the coats of Stafford of Grafton."

been fabricated; but it is now difficult to ascertain with precision to what extent they had been thus employed, Mr. Cliffe, in his account of Malvern, which is given in Brayley's *Illustrator*, describes "the two circular ends of the church, partly faced with richly glazed tiles;" he apparently followed the observations of the architect, Mr. Tatham, who surveyed the dilapidated fabric in 1802. In the course of subsequent repairs these wall-tiles were taken down, and this injudicious removal of so curious and unique an example of the application of fictile ornament is very much to be regretted. The tiles thus displaced were laid down in the north transept, and north aisle of the nave; from continual wear in a part of the church where they were most exposed to injury from the feet of the passing congregation, they are already almost defaced, and their curiously designed ornaments scarcely to be distinguished. The remarkable semicircular wall behind the altar opposite to the entrance of the Lady Chapel, under the great east window, remains, stripped of this curious decoration; the intention of this singular construction, and of the small œillet holes, pierced through the upper part of it, which seem to bear some analogy to the apertures termed by some *hagio-scopes*, has not been explained, and deserves to be investigated.

Two distinct sets of wall-tiles may still be distinguished; the first is dated at the top, *Anno d' m.cccc.lxiiij*. The upright band was formed of several tiles, each measuring  $11\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 9 in. and in thickness,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; and it is obvious that, by repetition, bands of any desired length might be formed, arranged pale-wise. The uppermost tile is covered with elegant foliated tracery, under which are seen scutcheons surmounted by open crowns, and charged with the arms of the Confessor (or the Abbey of Westminster) and of England. Each successive tile of the band presents two scutcheons, with foliated ornament elegantly disposed; they exhibit the arms of some of the principal families of the counties surrounding Great Malvern, and were, no doubt, commemorative of benefactions to the monastery. These are, 1. a bend cotised, between six lioncels, Bohun; 2. barry of eight, two pallets

in chief, between two esquires, an inescutcheon ermine, Mortimer; 3. three chevrons, Clare Earl of Gloucester; 4. a fess between six cross-crosslets, Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; 5. quarterly, the second and third quarters fretted, over all a bendlet, Le Despenser; 6. a fess between six martlets, Beauchamp of Powyck; 7. a bend voided, between six lions' (?) heads erased, Skull of Wichensford; 8. a chevron, with a canton ermine, Stafford of Grafton. A narrow band of quatrefoils and cruciform œillets, alternately, runs along the margin of the lowest tile, as a finish to the ornamental design. Representations of some of these interesting examples of decorative design have been given in Shaw's *Encyclopedia of Ornament*, but without the accuracy of detail which might be desired.

The second set is composed of tiles of somewhat smaller dimensions, measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness; five tiles of this series are now to be seen, which, when several bands are ranged in juxtaposition, so as to give the full effect of the design, are highly ornamental. They represent tabernacle-work, with scutcheons and devices introduced at intervals, and the date is fixed by the following inscription which runs along the upper margin, *Anno r. r. h. vi. m.cccvi*. (*Anno regni regis Henrici VI. 36, 1456.*) Of these tiles faithful representations, of the full size of the originals, have been given amongst the "Examples," and carefully reduced copies accompany my previous letter. (See plate II.) It must be noticed that the tile fig x. should be ranged third or fourth in the series, but, on account of the dimensions of the page, it has been placed by itself. Figures of a part of this set had been given by Carter in his *Ancient Architecture*; the remainder were probably overlooked by him, in consequence of their being indiscriminately scattered throughout the church; it is indeed now no easy task to reunite the scattered portions of these curious decorations, which present to the casual observer the appearance of hopeless confusion. On the east side of the ancient gateway of the Priory Close the external face of the parapet is covered with tiles of the set here described, 64 in num-

ber; they are in fair preservation, exhibiting a remarkable proof of the durable quality of these glazed tiles, and shew how advantageously they might be employed *externally* for purposes of architectural decoration.

Under the head of personal devices or badges may be noticed the double-headed eagle, displayed, surrounded by a circular *bordure bezanté* (fig. xviii.); this tile was found in 1843 in the wall at the north-east corner of the church, and its date appears to be of the 14th century. The swan displayed, ducally gorged, and chained, adopted as a royal badge in token of descent from the Bohuns, whose device it had been, may be seen here, and also at Little Malvern church. (fig. xix.) The nave of a wheel, with the Stafford knot issuing from it, is likewise found in both churches. (fig. xvi.) Many examples of the introduction of the badge of the Stafford family as a decoration might be cited; it occurs on the gates at Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, which are clamped with ornamental iron-work; the tiles fabricated for Thornbury Castle, on which the nave of the wheel appears with flames issuing therefrom, have recently served as one of the ancient examples selected for imitation, according to the very successful revival of the process of making decorative pavements at the works of Messrs. Barr, and St. John, at Worcester.

On one tile, now much defaced, may be discerned a bird apparently standing on an heraldic wreath, as if intended for a crest; if the conjecture be correct, that it represents a pelican, it is doubtless the memorial of some member of the ancient family of the Lechmeres, of Hanley Castle, who had contributed to the fabric of the church of Great Malvern. Another benefactor, whose name arrests the eye with more than common interest, is commemorated by the figure of a talbot seiant, with the legend, *Sir John Talbot* (fig. xiii.); this tile occurs also at Leigh, and in other neighbouring churches.

I have been informed that a tile, formerly to be seen in the choir, was charged with the armorial bearings of the Lygons of Madresfield, and that it is now in the possession of Lord Beauchamp. I have not been able to

ascertain the fact. It has also been stated that the table tomb on which the ancient effigy, now placed in the north transept, is laid, was formerly faced with tiles, amongst which was to be found the bearing of Corbet. On this, or some equally vague and untenable conjecture, this effigy has been assigned to a member of that family.

A few personal devices may merit attention, such as the monogram composed of the interlaced letters R and E, (fig. xii.) which is possibly the memorial of Richard de Estone, Prior of Malvern, who died 1300; this tile may also be seen at Leigh, and in other churches. On the inscribed circular *bordure* are the words *In te d'ne f... (I speravi)*. A single tile, now wholly defaced, exhibited the curious canting device of Tydeman de Winchcomb, Bishop of Worcester, 1395—1401. It represents a sort of capstan, with a rope wound around, bars being inserted at intervals for the purpose of turning it, and a large comb; this whimsical expression of the name Winchcomb is surmounted by the mitre and pastoral staff. The same device is thus noticed by Anthony Wood as existing at Oxford: "The farthestmost lodging at Gloucester Hall did one Winchcomb build, but I rather thinke that one Compton did build it, for there is a perfect allusion of his name, viz. a combe and a ton; and that he was a bishop, I suppose, because there is a miter over the aforesaid allusion." (Hearne, *Liber Niger*, App. ii. 584.) The occurrence of the device of this prelate at Great Malvern is in some measure explained by the fact of his grant to the Priory, regarding the appropriation of the church of Upton Snodbury, in consideration of hospitalities exercised by the monks; the particulars are given by Thomas in his *Hist. of Malvern*, and Nash, *Hist. Worc.* II. 440.

Two singular tiles form the memorial of an individual whose initials I · N · appear on both; in one instance surrounded by the pious aspiration, *fiat misericordia tua domine sup' nos*, (according to thy mercy be it done to us, O Lord, fig. viii.) and the other gives apparently a clue to the name, by the canting device of a heart transfix'd by three nails (fig. xv.) The inscription *medum sperauimus* (too

much have we hoped) appears on the bordure. It has been suggested to me by an obliging correspondent, that the monogram *l·N·*, introduced in various parts of Bristol cathedral, denotes Abbot John Newland, elected 1481, and that the place of his birth, from which his name was taken, was possibly Newland, the chapelry adjoining to Great Malvern, part of the possessions of the Priory. Although the tiles have the appearance of being of a somewhat earlier date, and the obvious intention of the device would be Nail-heart, a name which occurs in these parts of England, I cannot wholly reject the supposition that these little memorials may appertain to Abbot Newland.

I can offer no satisfactory explanation of the tile, pl. i. fig. vi. The scutcheons are evidently humble imitations of heraldry, presenting the implements of the artizan or the husbandman, the axe and hammer, and so forth. The sacred monograms *ihc* and *xyz* appear in intervening spaces, and the inscription *Benedictus deus in donis suis* (blessed be God in his gifts) runs along the margin. May not these representations of the implements of rural toil have been fanciful bearings assumed by some local gild or fraternity in humble life, whose unostentatious contribution to the fabric of God's house was recorded by this simple memorial stamped with the aspiration of pious gratefulness?

There are some small tiles here, as also in the north aisle of the Lady Chapel at Worcester cathedral, which may possibly present the marks or initials of the artificers by whom these pavements were fabricated. On one at Malvern may be noticed the letters,

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on another, the letters *s* and *w*, unless the latter be a fanciful device or symbol. The occasional introduction of inscriptions, formed with small tiles, each stamped with a single letter, has been already noticed; an example, curious on account of its late date, formerly existed at Malvern, of which the two letters *BO*, large Roman capitals, impressed on the clay, and filled in with white earth, precisely according to the ancient method of fabrication, still exist. An undeniable evi-

dence is hereby afforded that this process of producing fictile decorations had not been totally disused in Worcestershire as late as 1640. When Cole visited Malvern church, June 25, 1746, the inscription, of which these letters formed a part, was perfect: it marked the resting-place of an incumbent of the parish. Cole notices the ancient effigy, now placed in the north transept, which then lay near the wall, under the window nearest the east end of the south aisle of the choir. Adjoining to this, as he states, lay a black marble slab to the memory of Francis Moreton, 1714, and close to this, on the north, was this inscription, on tiles, all round the verge of a grave;

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMUND REA LATE VICAR OF MUCH MALVERNE DECEASED THE 23 OF DEC. ANNO DO. 1640. (Cole's MSS. vol. x. 126.)

Numerous are the varieties of elegant and elaborate design, presenting no sacred or commemorative allusion, which may still be distinguished on the defaced and neglected tiles in the church of Malvern. In some instances, complete sets of these may still be seen in the choir at Gloucester cathedral, the work of Abbot Sebrok, which presents the most striking example that exists of pavements of this kind, executed during the fifteenth century. It appears probable that the Malvern manufactory supplied this and numerous other similar decorations, of which traces are found in churches of the adjacent counties. It may interest some natives of Worcestershire to be reminded, that from an early period this manufacture had flourished in the county, as appears by the discoveries of kilns, previously noticed. The more choice and elegant productions of the porcelain works of later times are far more generally attractive, but those who care to investigate the progressive industry of their forefathers will not overlook the singular fact, that from the period when the red ware, usually termed Samian, introduced by the Romans into Britain, had ceased to be used, until the times of the *renaissance*, when the tasteful *maiolica* of the Italians was imported from Venice, and the use of pottery, as one of the elegancies of life, had been introduced by intercourse with

France during the reign of Henry VIII., these pavement-tiles are the sole productions of fictile art, properly to be called decorative, which appear to have been used in our country.

The tiles at Great Malvern appear to be of two periods only; a few, the remains of the pavements of the more ancient structure, are of the time termed in architecture the Decorated period; the remainder appear to have been fabricated about 1450, at the time when the church was rebuilt. The work was probably commenced by Prior John Malverne, whose liberality was recorded in the window on the north side of the choir, nearest the east end. Its advance appears to have been slow, for the consecration of the altars in the choir and transepts of the new church did not take place until 1460; the construction of the clerestory of the nave and the great west window was probably subsequent to that period. The tiles of the earlier date measure, in most instances, 5 in. square, the later examples 6 in.; some fine square tiles of unusual dimension may be seen in the north aisle of the nave; they measure 9 in. square, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness.

One more fact remains to be noticed in regard to the use of fictile ornaments as accessories to sacred architecture; the only example of the kind, hitherto recorded, has been found at Great Malvern. In the spring of 1843 a portion of a cross, fashioned in clay, well burned and glazed, was found

by a person digging in the garden adjoining the east end of the church. It measures about 14 in. across the arms, the foot being shaped, suitably for insertion in a socket, for the purpose of fixing the cross in some elevated position. Having occasion to go upon the roof of the church, during the progress of some repairs, I noticed on one of the original ridge-tiles of the roof of the choir a projection, which on closer view proved to be a socket prepared to receive the foot of such an ornament as the cross in question. There can be little doubt that a crest thus formed originally ran along the whole length of the ridge; the ridge-tiles were deeply serrated in the spaces intervening between the larger ornaments, which were thus affixed by means of tenons and sockets. The effect of such a crest, in breaking the straight regularity of the outline of the roof as seen against the sky, must have been admirable. It may be observed that the representation of the church, and buildings of the monastery, which may be seen in the curious window on the north side of the choir, wherein the principal circumstances of the foundation of the Priory are commemorated, exhibit the decorative crest running along the ridge of the roof. It is surprising that so effective an expedient for producing, at a very small cost, a decoration not less durable than pleasing to the eye, should not have been adopted in modern times.

Yours, &c. ALBERT WAY.

#### THE PORTRAITS OF VERSAILLES. No. IV.

(Continued from vol. XX. p. 580, and concluded.)

THE reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. are profusely illustrated in this Gallery, as may be readily supposed, the latter, indeed, more than the former; and the series extends in much amplitude through the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI. down to the revolutionary epoch, and even to the present day. The monarch who has formed this Gallery has not admitted within its walls the portraits of the remarkable personages among the revolutionary leaders—only those of the revolutionary generals occur: as for Robespierre, Marat, and the rest, they are not to be seen

within Versailles. The same reason that has led to their exclusion has prompted the omission of pictures commemorating the principal civil scenes of that disastrous epoch; and, perhaps, the less such horrible atrocities, and the countenances of their authors, are brought to public recollection the better. There is nothing to admire in them, nothing to imitate: that page of the history of France is to be read only as a dreadful record of the madness and the vices of a dissolute nation; an awful instance of the consequences of bad administration by

the governing, and of national immorality on the part of the governed. It is not intended to notice the portraits of the period subsequent to Louis XIV., and the concluding remarks of these papers will be confined to those of the brilliant reign of this monarch, and that of his predecessor.

There are several excellent portraits of Louis XIII., including a contemporaneous one, on horseback, at the age of seven years, and another at the age of ten, the painters being unknown. The finest portraits of this king are those by Philippe de Champagne in the Louvre, of which there are only copies at Versailles; but there is a remarkable picture here, by Gaspard Crayer, of Louis XIII. and Ferdinand IV. king of Bohemia, a good specimen of that master's style. Of the second son of Henri IV., who, though duke of Orleans, was never christened, only baptized, and who died in 1611, in his fifth year, there is one pleasing portrait preserved in this collection; but of his next brother, Gaston-Jean-Baptiste de France, Duke of Orleans, and Regent of the kingdom after his brother's death, there are several excellent pictures. Some are copies of fine Vandycks, others are by contemporary painters not named in the catalogue: one represents him in full Roman costume with a flowing grey wig, and, though well painted, produces by this contrast a truly ludicrous effect. Philippe de Champagne has painted a first-rate picture of Anne of Austria while Regent; there is another of the same Queen by an unnamed artist of the Spanish school; and two valuable pictures of her Majesty, with the two royal children, Louis XIV. and Philip of France, afterwards Duke of Orleans. One of these pictures represents the Queen on her knees with her children, assisted by St. Benedict and St. Scholastica, his sister, all praying to the Virgin Mary, and placing under her protection the crown of France, in compliance with the well-known vow of Louis XIII. This is the work of Philippe de Champagne, and in his best style, exceedingly rich and brilliant in colouring, at the same time that it is harmonious in tone. The same master has here one of his magnificent portraits of the Cardinal de Richelieu: it is a three-quarter canvass,

full of all the best points of art, and well worthy of study.

Most of the great lords and ladies of the court of Louis XIII. are portrayed in this collection by contemporaneous hands: among them two of the best pictures are those of Henri de Senecey, Marquis de Bauffremont, and Marie de Senecey, his sister, Duchesse de Randan, and governess to Louis XIV.; they are charming productions of art.

Of the portraits of the distinguished *savans* of that period, the best is one of Galileo, by Francisco Boschi, a bold, masterly picture. There are several good canvasses in this part of the collection by Sebastian Bourdon, Vouet, &c.; one of Rubens, by a painter not named, but probably one of his pupils, is worthy of attention. It appears to be a copy of his own famous picture, with the large black hat, the eyes looking to the right, and the hair made out in great detail.

We now come upon a rather numerous series of European princes and statesmen who flourished in the time of Louis XIII. One of the best pictures is the portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, very much in the style of Velasquez, but probably by some less eminent member of the Spanish school. Near it is a capital work of Gaspard Crayer, the portrait of Ferdinand of Spain, third son of Philip III. He was made a Cardinal, and went by the title of the Cardinal-Infante; but nevertheless gave himself up to military pursuits, and fought with the imperial armies in the Netherlands. We must not omit to notice a most masterly portrait of Antony Triest, Bishop of Ghent; the name of the painter is not known, but it possesses a breadth and vigour which would make us look upon it as a Rubens if its colouring were more mellow. It may probably be an early Vandyck. There is a little gem in this room, by Vandyck himself, the only one mentioned in the catalogue as being undoubtedly from his pencil; a portrait of Thomas de Savoie, Prince de Carignan, who commanded the French armies in Italy A.D. 1643-55. The picture is only sketched in with bistre and white; but it is a splendid sketch, and valuable to any one who would carefully study the works of that great master.



We find one picture of Charles I. of England in this gallery: it is a contemporaneous one by an unknown hand, not of much value as a work of art, but curious from its representing the king with features less strongly marked than in the picture by Vandyck. It must have been taken in the early part of his reign. While, however, there is such an absence of portraiture with regard to this unfortunate monarch, the gallery is rich in beautiful likenesses of his amiable and excellent queen. Of these there is one taken in about the twenty-fifth year of her age in a white dress, and another in red, with the Vandyck cuffs at the wrists, both by artists not named, and the latter said to be a copy of one by Sir P. Lely. But the best portrait of the queen, certainly the best picture that has ever borne her name, and one of the finest works of art at Versailles, is a half-length in black by an unknown hand. It represents the Queen at the age of about sixteen, the time of her marriage, and shows her to have had that lovely dignity of countenance, combined with a patient mildness of expression, which always hovered around her features. The manner in which the subject is executed is masterly in the highest degree, especially the treatment of the eyes and the forehead, where a few curls playing upon its ivory surface cast a richly tinted shadow upon the skin. We have never seen any engraving of this picture, and we recommend it most strongly to the notice of all visitors of Versailles; its number is 2079 in the general catalogue. To us, who are warm sympathisers with that illustrious lady and all her descendants in their unmerited misfortunes, this picture has formed a point of riveted attraction by the hour together.

In the same room there is a very striking portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by whom is not said, but evidently a contemporaneous picture of great vigour, and valuable for its details. It is placed in a wretched light by the side of a window, but can be readily examined. The drawing and expression closely resemble those of the portrait in crayons at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. A beautiful picture of Prince Edward of Bavaria, by an unknown artist, stands opposite to

the last named portrait, and a still better one of his brother Philip (by Vandyck?) is placed at its side. There are two good copies of Vandyck's, probably by his pupils, portraits of Prince Rupert and of Charles Louis elector of Bavaria, which complete the series of portraits of this family. About the same part of the room is a remarkable picture of Christina of Sweden, surrounded by the French nobles of the time, listening to Descartes, who is demonstrating a geometrical problem; it is by Dumesnil. Close to it is a large and masterly head of the same queen by a contemporary artist, not named in the catalogue.

The heads of Sebastian Bourdon by himself, of L. Testelin the painter and engraver by C. Lebrun, and of the Chancellor Seguier by H. Testelin, are all well worthy of careful remark.

The golden age of Louis XIV. occupies some large rooms with the portraits of its principal characters, and constitutes one of the most interesting portions of the collection. Nearly all the portraits are here genuine, nearly all contemporaneous, and most of them admirable as works of art. Their state of preservation is in general excellent, and the brilliant mass of warm colour which they present cannot fail of immediately attracting the notice of the connoisseur. There is a good whole-length likeness of Louis XIV. at the age of 9, by H. Testelin; and two splendid portraits taken at a later period by Philippe de Champagne: one of these in particular, at the end of the room, No. 145, is the best of the *younger* likenesses of the king. There are numerous other portraits of the Grand Monarque in the state apartments and various parts of the palace; but we now speak only of the collection in this upper suite of rooms. One of Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis, painted by Matthieu, senior, in 1665, is a good picture; the portrait is in a medallion held by Henrietta his duchess, habited as Minerva. Close by these two pictures is a charming likeness of Henrietta herself, the universal favourite of her family and the French court, and whose sudden death still remains a mystery even to those best read in the history of the times. This princess, like only very few of the Stuarts, had

beautiful blue eyes, and was the most comely of the children of her unfortunate parents, though she bore little resemblance to the peculiar beauty of her mother. The painter's name is unknown. A grand picture by Mignard of a notable personage, Mlle. de Montpensier, cannot but attract the eye of the most indifferent visitor. Her countenance corresponds most fully to her character, her aspect being peculiarly haughty and quick. Had it been possible for a female to have ascended the throne of France, she might have proved herself another Elizabeth. There were seven other portraits of the princess in this part of the gallery, but we pass by them and come to a masterly likeness of the great Condé by Michel Corneille: it is a whole-length of the size of life, and is an excellent specimen of the master. The good portraits of the Duke and Duchess de Longueville are in the state rooms; but there is a crowd of pictures up stairs and in the gallery we are now examining, of all the eminent personages of the court of Versailles; and scarcely any notable character remains undelineated. There are six original portraits of the Grand Dauphin, one of them by Rigaud, the others anonymous, in this division of the gallery; all good pictures and all bearing the same testimony to the noble features of the prince, whose death was an immense calamity to his country. There are also in these rooms portraits of Marie-Anne de Bavière his consort, and of the Duke and Duchess d'Orléans (the Regent), as well as of the Duke and Duchesse de Bourgogne; but they are not the best of these subjects, which are kept in the state apartments. Of the beautiful La Vallière, there are in this gallery only two originals, with no names of painters attached; one of Madame de Montespan, and two of Madame de Maintenon, (including a Mignard); the best pictures of the royal mistresses are in the state apartments.

Of the foreign princes of this epoch, one of the best portraits is that of Don Juan of Austria, by Van Hull, a remarkably fine picture, and others, by unnamed artists, of the Great John Sobieski of Poland, and of Frederick III. of Denmark. A highly valuable and unique portrait is one of James II.

of England at the age of 18, while Duke of York, and in the service of his cousin Louis XIV. The features of this monarch were at that time peculiarly pleasing, and, like his sister Henrietta d'Orléans, he must have been one of the best looking personages of the French court. In this picture he is dressed in armour, and there is an inscription on it,

JACQUES STUART DVC D' YORK.

In another picture by its side, of more recent date, he is styled,

JACQUES . 7 . ROY . DE . LA . GRANDE . BRETAGNE .

The countenance of this king testifies to the excellent tenor of his life, now at length coming to be understood when the mass of misrepresentation and prejudice under which it has been obscured is crumbling before the light of truth thrown on it by the publication of contemporaneous memoirs and papers. There is placed near this picture, as it should be, a good portrait of Maria-Beatrix-d'Este, his second consort, one of the most amiable and virtuous ladies of her age. On the opposite wall is a picture with two portraits of the Prince of Orange and his wife, and others of Charles II. of England with his queen.

We have been much struck by an energetic picture from an unnamed painter, the portrait of Cardinal de Retz, which gives a capital idea of the peculiar acuteness and courage of the original; and we may say the same of a most excellent portrait of Turenne by H. Rigaud, full of fine colouring and able drawing. These are both choice *morceaux*. A good Philippe de Champagne, the portraits of F. Mansart and C. Perrault, united in the same canvass, is to be remarked, not only for the likenesses of such eminent architects, but also as a forcible and effective picture. Francis Porbus, senior, has left here an excellent portrait of the great Cornelius de Witt; and there is close by it a curious picture by F. Denys (of Antwerp) of F. P. de Brouckoven, Seneschal of Antwerp, A.D. 1656. There are able contemporary portraits on these walls of Montecuculi, Prince Eugene, Marlborough, Colbert, Louvois, Vauban, and other great characters of the time, all worthy of close examination

as correcting or verifying the engraved likenesses of these historical personages with which every body is acquainted.

We find here also a skilful portrait of Lenostre, the garden architect of Louis XIV. by Carlo Maratta, and one of Mignard, by Rigaud; others, contemporaneous, but some anonymous, pictures of Molière, Racine, and Boileau, Fenelon, Mons. de Sévigné; Girardon and Coysevox, the sculptors; Keller, the founder of all the bronze-work for Louis XIV.; Murillo, by an unknown hand, but a good picture; Coypel, Rigaud; Largillière, one of the best painters of that time, but little known in England; Vanderwerf and Carlo Maratta, each by themselves; and numerous others, "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," of all degrees of merit and interest.

We here bring our brief notices of this collection of portraits to a termination, strongly recommending all visitors of Versailles to devote an hour or two to this division of the palace. This large series of pictures will probably be much augmented in future days; and, indeed, fresh acquisitions of portraits are daily making by the king. It is to be hoped, however, that the rage for *retouching* portraits will not be allowed to run riot within these walls. We have observed several pictures in this collection greatly injured by inexperienced modern hands; and, indeed, an old portrait is something sacred, not to be handled heedlessly, but rather to be kept from dirt and destruction than attempted to be embellished or improved. In general these pictures are as well arranged as the circumstances of the locality will admit, although many are in absolute obscurity on account of the light being admitted only through side-windows. We cannot sufficiently praise the good taste and judgment of Louis Philippe in forming this immense series of historical illustrations, and whosoever would complete his knowledge of modern European history, to him we would say, Go and study the Portraits of Versailles.

Yours, &c. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent W. C. (April, p. 369) will, I am sure, pardon me for

attempting to add another word to his interesting paper on the Roman pottery. The numerous quotations he has cited are all highly illustrative of the esteem in which the potter's art was held among the Romans, both for sacrificial and ordinary domestic purposes. Whether that singularly beautiful red glazed earthenware which Stowe so aptly compares to coral, and of which such vast quantities have been since exhumed in every part of England and France where their respective records have assigned a Roman station, be really the identical Samian pottery of Pliny, is, I think, a question yet to be decided. But whether it be from Italy, Greece, or Spain, the quantities† which have been from time to time discovered, betoken, I think, a somewhat more extensive use than W. C. seems inclined to give to it, in supposing it not to have been in general use except among the upper classes. In the various excavations in the city of London I have generally observed that the quantity of this ware has far exceeded that of any other, from what is termed the Roman level. The almost endless variety in shape, size, and ornament, which seems to characterise these vessels, induces me to think they must have been in very general use. The great number of potters' stamps, moreover, indicates, I think, a rather extensive trade. If a complete list of those found in England, even during only the last twenty or thirty years, and now lying scattered through private and public collections, were to be placed before your readers, they would be surprised at its length and variety. The subject, although it has elicited from your correspondent a paper of considerable interest and research, is not yet exhausted; I venture to hope that a few additional illustrations may not be unacceptable.

The "terra Samia" of Pliny appears to have been white, and seems to have possessed some medicinal properties. (Lib. xxxv. c. 6.) Our author states that it was not much esteemed among the painters on account of its *greasiness*

\* Vide Stowe's account of the Discoveries in Spitalfields, 1576.

† Exeter appears to have been remarkably prolific. Vide Short's *Silva Ant. Iscana*, p. 117.

(pinguetudinem). In this respect it seems to bear some analogy to the clay of Cornwall, which is so much in vogue in our potteries under the name of "china clay."

I think W. C.'s conjecture, that "some colouring matter was used," certainly derives support from Pliny, who alludes to an opinion at Samos, (sunt qui in Samo tradunt,) that Rhœcus and Theodorus were the first artificers in the plastic art, but states that Dibutades of Sicyonia (in Peloponesus) was the first who added *red earth* or colour to his material (rubricam addere, aut ex rubrica cretam fingere.) This seems to afford some little support to the opinion that the Samian ware was *red*; but it is not decisive, and the quotation from Pitiscus, "Ex luto Samio in *rubrem colorem* vertente," is scarcely sufficient authority. He published his *Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum* (from which, I assume, the passage to be taken) in 1713. He may have had good authority for his statement, but, if so, we ought to have the source of his opinion.\* We have good evidence that numerous other cities, far removed from the island of Samos, furnished *red* pottery. The passage from Pliny, "major quorum pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis," does not solely refer to the productions of Samos, but is, I think, merely a general remark, and equally applicable to earthenware of all kinds. He informs us that the earthenware of Samos, and of Aretium, in Italy (Tuscany,) is famed for "eating out of," (in esculentis,) but that for drinking cups (calicum) the following cities are distinguished (nobilantur):—Surrentinum (Sorrento in Campania); Asta and Polentia (part of ancient Liguria, now Asti and Polenzo); also Saguntum, in Spain; Mutina (Italy, now Modena); Pergamos, in Asia-Minor; and the Greek cities, Trallis and Erythræ; and

\* As this passage is of importance to our subject, and has been more than once introduced in the "Archæologia," it may be worth while to inquire what work of Pitiscus it occurs in; and, if in his elaborate *Lexicon*, under what head. It is certainly not to be found under those heads where we should think it most likely. I have referred to "Samisæ," "Fictilia," "Pocula," and a host of other words, but without success.

towards the end of the chapter he adds Rhægium and Cumæ.

The red earthenware of Cumæ (in Campania) is mentioned in the Latin poets—

Hanc tibi *Cumano rubicundam pulvere testam*  
Municipem misit casta Sybilla suam.

Mart. lib. xiv. 114.

Articles of similar description formed the "Campanian furniture" (supellex Campana) which decorated the table or sideboard of Horace. Sat. lib. i. 6, 118. Mr. Shortt in "Silva Antiqua Iscana," a work replete with interest and learning, quotes a passage from Apicius (De arte coquina) in which the cook is directed to use "a clean *Cumæan red earthenware* dish."

Of the pottery of Saguntum we have frequent mention—

Pugna *Saguntina* fervet commissa *lagena*.

Juv. v. 20.

It would seem, however, that the Saguntine ware was held in less esteem than the others; judging from Martial (who came from the neighbouring city, Bilbilis)—

*Ficta Saguntina cimbria malo luto.*

Mart. viii. 6.

And again (lib. xiv. 108)—

Quæ non sollicitus teneat servetque minister,  
Sume *Saguntino* pocula *ficta luto*.

meaning, it is supposed, that the attendant may use this material without any anxiety, being of less value. It is probable that he alludes to the same ware in the following passage (lib. xiv. 102):—

Accipe non *vili* calices de *pulvere* natos,  
Sed *Surrentinæ* leve *toreuma* *rotæ*.

The cups of Surrentinum are recommended by the poet as preferable for the wine for which that city was famed—

*Surrentina* bibis nec murrhina *pieta* nec aurum  
Sume: dabunt *calices* hæc tibi *vina* *suos*.

Mart. lib. xiii. 110.

The pottery of Aretium (in Tuscany,) one of the cities spoken of by Pliny, is also mentioned by Martial (lib. xiv. 98)—

*Aretina* nimis ne spernas *vasa* monemus,  
Lautus erat *Tuscia* *Porsena* *actilibus*.

The *red* dish, or platter (paropsis rubra,) is alluded to by the same poet, (lib. xi. 28),

Cal portat gaudens ancilla paropside rubra  
Alecem.

and by Persius (Sat. v. 183),

*Rubrumque amplexa catinus*

Canda natat thynni, tumet alba fidelis vino.

also in the Fasti of Ovid (v. 522),

*Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant.*

These perhaps form the chief, if not all the illustrations furnished by the "classic" authors relative to the red pottery of the Romans, and the result of my inquiries into the subject is, the opinion that what we have so long termed "Samian ware" really came from Italy, and that the material was indigenous to that portion of Italy anciently comprehended in the name Campania, a district which included Cumæ, Baiæ, Puteoli, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabie, Surrentum, &c. &c.

We have certainly much stronger evidence in support of this supposition than that in favour of the isle of Samos, particularly as no modern discoveries in the latter seem to afford us much, if any, corroborative testimony. Mr. C. R. Smith (no slight authority in such matters) seems to think it likely that this beautiful ware was imported from Saguntum, as being the nearest port to Britain (Collect. Antiq. No. 2), in which case Martial's description of its quality is certainly not applicable.

The "Signina" mentioned by Pliny (xxxv. 10) and Vitruvius (ii. 4) was made from broken pots and tiles generally. The text of Pliny does not exclusively mention Samian earthenware; he merely says, "fractis testis," which will equally apply to the manufactures of Cumæ or the other cities he enumerates.

To the beautiful and varied character which distinguishes so much of this ware, I can bear ample testimony; that in some cases the ornaments were afterwards finished off by the graver or tools of the sculptor is, I think, borne out by the following passage from Martial, lib. iv. 46.

*Et crasso Agnelli polita celo  
Septenaria synthasis Sagunti  
Hispane luteum rotæ toreuma;*

thus supporting the opinion of Mr. C. R. Smith with respect to the ornaments on the beautiful red vase discovered in Corahill, 1841 (Arch. xxix. 274).

Whichever locality may be decided upon as the source of this pottery, it seems pretty evident, from the remarkable similarity in the specimens, that England and France were supplied from the same market.

Of embossed drinking-cups in wood, earthenware, and metals, the Roman poets furnish us with many illustrations. Among them I may briefly cite Virgil, Eclog. iii. 43; Juvenal, i. 76; Martial, lib. iv. 46; viii. 51; Propertius i. 14. Some of them seem to have been sufficiently large and ponderous to serve for other purposes as well. Thus we read in Ovid (Met. v. 81) that Perseus broke the head of Eurythus with a massive bowl highly embossed.

While paying a just tribute of admiration to the many interesting illustrations of the poetry and mythology of Greece and Rome, and to the general beauty and elegance which frequently characterise the figured specimens of the red ware, we must at the same time bear in mind that there are occasionally discovered fragments depicting subjects of such extremely gross character, that we must cease to wonder at the more refined taste of Pliny causing him to inveigh so eloquently against the depravity of his countrymen in attaching a higher value to such vessels.

*Quot modis auximus pretia rerum  
In poculis libidines celare juvat, ac per  
obscenitates bibere.*

Lib. xxxiii. Proemium.

Similar sentiments occur in a former passage (lib. xiv.).

W. C. amusingly alludes to the well-known game with the acetabulum as the prototype of the "thimble-rig" of modern times, that never-failing, but perhaps not inappropriate, accompaniment of the race-course, (the transactions of each presenting equal claim to the late facetious designation "*manly sports*."") But this distinguished game can trace its parentage to a much earlier source, as evinced by the sculptures on the tombs at Thebes (*vide* Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians).

Yours, &c. E. B. PRICE.

P.S.—I annex a list of such "pot-  
ters' stamps" as are in my own pos-  
session, from the various excavations

in the city during the last three or four years.

ACCILINVS. F. Broad-street.  
 ALBINI. OF. Saddler's-place, London Wall.  
 ABIANI. New street by Holborn-bridge.  
 ADVOCISI. (in large characters on the side). St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 AVENT. (Aventini?), Bishopsgate-street.  
 ATII. (or Atali), Bishopsgate-street.  
 OF. ABALI. Clement's-lane.  
 OF. ABINI. ditto.  
 AVENTINI. M. Cateaton-street.  
 BELINICVS. Lad-lane.  
 BYRONIS. OF. Cateaton-street.  
 OF. BASSI. Water-lane, Tower-street.  
 BORILLI. OF. Saddler's-place.  
 CACAS. M. Queen-street.  
 CERTVS. F. Broad-street.  
 CALVI. St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 COTTO. F. Clement's-lane.  
 CIRRV. FEC. St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 COMITIALIS. F. (on the side). Lothbury.  
 OF. CALVI. The new street at Holborn-bridge.  
 CVNA. F. Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars.  
 DOMINICI. Artillery-lane.  
 DAMONVS. Clement's-lane.  
 DAGOMARVS. Lad-lane.  
 DOMII. Great St. Helens.  
 OF. FACE. Bishopsgate.  
 GERMANI. OF. Near the Bank.  
 GIMMT. F. (Gimmati?) Paternoster-row.  
 OF. GAI. IVI. Water-lane.  
 LOLL. Holborn-bridge new street.  
 LOSSA. Paternoster-row.  
 MINVI. O. ditto.  
 MAXIMI. ditto.  
 MINVTIVS. F. Lad-lane.  
 OF. MODEST. Queen-street.  
 OF. MODI. Basinghall-street.  
 MASCVLVS. F. Clement's-lane.  
 NERTVS. St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 OF. NIGRI. Bishopsgate-street.  
 NERT. M. St. Swithin's-lane.  
 OVAL. Creed-lane.  
 ONCEO. Lad-lane.  
 PASSENI. Cornhill.  
 PRIM. M. Tooley-street.  
 OF. PRIM. Clement's-lane.  
 PRIMANI. Basinghall-street.  
 PATRICI. New-street, Holborn bridge.

PECVLARIS. Shoe-lane.  
 OF. PATRICI. ditto.  
 PRIMVL. Cateaton-street.  
 Ditto. Paternoster-row.  
 PVRINX. Addle-street.  
 PVTR—. Queen-street.  
 PATERCLVS. F. Cateaton-street.  
 PASTO—. ditto.  
 PACVNA. F. Cateaton-street.  
 REGALIS. St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 REEVERI. OF. Lad-lane.  
 REGNVS. F. Threadneedle-street.  
 OF. RVF. St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 OF. RVFINI. Clement's-lane.  
 SENTIA. F. Saddler's-place, London Wall.  
 SENECL. O. Queen-street.  
 Ditto. Great St. Helen's.  
 SILVINI. Broad-street.  
 OF. SEVERI. Butcher-hall-lane.  
 SARENTIV. Lothbury.  
 TITVRONIS. Water-lane.  
 OF. VITALI. Clement's-lane.  
 VTALIS. M. Threadneedle-street.  
 XIVI. Clement's-lane.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, April 18.*

MY last remarks on the Metonic Cycle, as a means of finding the date of our moveable feasts, having been condensed for the purpose of avoiding a lengthened trespass on the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, I beg now to give a plainer illustration of the value of the lunar measure of time than that which the former communication may offer to those of your readers who have not hitherto had their attention directed to this particular subject.

To prove, therefore, in the first place, that the conclusions before arrived at by decimal fractions agree with the more common form of expressing the amount of time, I shall now take three examples of familiar character:

A Lunation, then, being twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, and nearly three seconds; A METONIC CYCLE consists of two-hundred and thirty-five such lunations.

Days. Hours.

100 Metonic Cycles, therefore, are very nearly 693,968 20½  
 200 . . . . . 1,387,937 17½

A SOLAR YEAR being three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty-eight minutes, and rather more than forty-nine seconds and a half,

Days. Hours.

1900 Solar years are very nearly . 693,960 6  
 And twice 1900 . . . . . 1,387,920 12

CIVIL TIME being computed by an omission of one day in four thousand Gregorian years,

1900 Civil years are 693,960 days.  
Twice 1900 are 1,387,921 days.

Thus it will be seen that nineteen hundred solar years exceed the civil measure, while twice nineteen hundred are less than the civil account.

But the Metonic Cycle exceeds both the other measures, and this in different progress. Because, while its course and that of solar centuries are,

popularly speaking, uniform, the course of civil centuries is not uniform. But the difference between the uniform measures being determined, that between either of them and the irregular measure may be determined by comparison, as thus :

*1st. Solar time being in advance of Civil.*

		Days.	Hours.
100 Metonic Cycles are	.	693,968	20½
1900 Solar years are	.	693,960	6
Excess of 100 M. C. over solar time	.	8	14½
Add excess of solar time over civil	.		6
100 Metonic Cycles exceed 1900 civil years		8	20½

*2ndly. Civil time being in advance of Solar.*

	Days.	Hours.
200 Metonic Cycles exceed twice 1900 solar years	17	5½
Deduct the correct excess of civil over solar time		11½
200 Metonic Cycles exceed twice 1900 civil years	16	18

In the general table, which exhibits the anticipation of the Metonic Cycle on civil time, the decimal figures express the parts of an hour not exactly as here represented. But this is solely because of the manner in which both forms of calculation are given; and not from any defect in the rule of calculation. And, when it is considered that various "anomalies," &c. cause a difference of some hours between the mean and true dates of new moon, it would be trifling to expect precision in general estimates.

Now, since the course of the Metonic Cycle has been calculated for four thousand years before, and two thousand five hundred years in, the Christian era, if the average day of new or full moon, in March, for any year, for six thousand five hundred years, be required, it may at once be found by adding the number for its century to the date of new or full moon in the March of a year in the forty-first century B.C. which has a corresponding Golden number in the following table, the hours of which table refer to the division of the day from midnight to midnight.

*The Metonic Cycle for the 41st Century B.C.*

	Mean new moon in March.	Full moon in March.
Golden Number.	Day. Dec. part.	Day. Dec. part.
I.	3 · 47	18 · 23
II.	22 · 14	7 · 33
III.	11 · 21	25 · 97
IV.	29 · 86	15 · 10
V.	19 · 00	4 · 24
VI.	8 · 15	22 · 91
VII.	26 · 72	11 · 96
VIII.	15 · 87	{ 1 · 11
		{ 30 · 64
IX.	5 · 02	19 · 78
X.	23 · 66	8 · 90
XI.	12 · 66	27 · 42
XII.	{ .1 · 90 } { 31 · 43 }	16 · 66
XIII.	20 · 60	5 · 84
XIV.	9 · 71	24 · 47
XV.	28 · 32	13 · 56
XVI.	17 · 47	2 · 71
XVII.	6 · 61	21 · 37
XVIII.	25 · 18	10 · 42
XIX.	14 · 33	29 · 09*

\* The decimal figures, as decimal parts of a day, may be reduced at once, and with sufficient accuracy, to the usual manner of expressing hours, by estimating

THE GOLDEN NUMBER for any year B.C. is thus found: Adopting Archbishop Usher's estimate of time elapsed since the preparation of the earth for human existence, reduce the given year B.C. to the corresponding year styled A.M. by deducting its number from 4004. To the result add 7, and divide by 19. The remainder is the golden number required.

THE DAY OF THE WEEK on which any day of the year has happened, or may happen, can be determined by certain familiar tables in the Book of Common Prayer, or by tables which shew the day at once without the intervention of Sunday letters.

AS TO THE DATE OF THE FIRST PASSOVER then, it is agreed, that this event happened in the beginning of the day of the first full moon after the vernal equinox, B.C. 1491; according to the Jewish division of the twenty-four hours, which commenced "between the two evenings." Now the Golden Number for this year is XII. and by adding 11 days, 14 hours, as the anticipation of the Metonic Cycle for the fifteenth century before the Christian era, to the 16th of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon, as the date of mean full moon for the golden number XII. in the forty-first century B.C. the result is the 28th of March, at six o'clock in the morning. And this date, in our account of time, is nearly the true date of THE FIRST PASCHAL FULL MOON. But THE FIRST PASSOVER embraced the evening and night of the twenty-seventh of the month in the same account; and in so far anticipated the date of full moon.\*

each unit contained in the first figure only of the decimal as representing a value of two hours and a half, and by counting the hours which exceed 12 as afternoon hours. Thus the first date in the above table is 3.47, which really expresses the third day of the month, at sixteen minutes and forty-eight seconds past eleven o'clock in the forenoon. But it may be called the same day, at four times two and a half hours, or ten o'clock instead of the later date. And in like manner the decimal 66 may be taken to express three o'clock in the afternoon, as the 15th hour of the day, and so on.

\* See Groswell's Dissertations, 2nd edition; Dissertation vii. and Appendix, Dissertation xi. on the computation of passovers, and the date of the first passover.

A proof of the correctness of the foregoing deduction is this:

Supposing civil years to have been counted as now from a very remote period, the year 1491 B.C. was the second year after leap year, and in it the vernal equinox happened on the twenty-second of March.† Now from the twenty-eighth of March B.C. 1491, to March the twenty-sixth A.D. 1842, (the second year after leap year and true date of paschal full moon,) being 3332 years less by two days in the corrected Gregorian style, is 1,216,985 days.

But so many days are an exact number of lunations, and, therefore, as the moon was full at one date, so was it full at another.

Again, the number of days just mentioned is an exact number of weeks, and, therefore, as the 26th of March, A.D. 1842, fell on Saturday, so the 28th of March, B.C. 1491, fell on a Sunday also, a fact on which as a layman I shall offer no comment, however obviously this embracing of the Jewish and Christian sabbaths in the establishment of the passover, as the great Jewish ordinance, and the subsequent escape "out of the house of bondage," may be enlarged upon with reference to the bondage of ordinances and the liberty under "Christ our passover," through whom a new covenant has been effected, and this not according to the covenant made "in the day" when the Jews prepared to leave Egypt.

Hoping on an early occasion to point out the value of the Metonic Cycle in relation to certain other important dates noticed in sacred and profane history, I am,

Yours, &c.

J. R.

MR. URBAN, *Stamford, 25 March.*

The inclosed I found in a manuscript common-place book of an ancestor of mine, the Rev. John Adamson, M.A. Rector of Burton Coggles, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was also, I believe, one of the chaplains of King Charles the Second.

I think you will agree that it is a good specimen of old English gallantry and loyalty, described with true pathos

† See Brinkley's Astronomy, Sections 90—92, on precession of the equinoxes.



and feeling. Perhaps you can tell me who is the author. Is it Butler? If it has not been published (which I have not been able to ascertain), perhaps you can give it a nook in your Magazine. It was apparently written for music. Yours, &c. W. H.

P. S. Mr. Adamson took for a motto to his arms, "PRO REGE MEO, PROSPERIS ET ADVERSIS." He was son of the Rev. James Adamson, a learned and loyal divine, Rector of Teigh, in Rutland, whose epitaph is set forth in Wright's Hist. of Rutland, and he married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Gilbert, Rector of Culworth, in Northamptonshire. He was Domestic Chaplain to Sir Edmund Turnor of Stoke Rochford, co. Linc. knt. as well as one of the King's chaplains.

*A Cavalier's Farewell to his Mistress, on being called to the Wars.*

## 1.

Fair Fidelia, tempt no more,  
I may no more thy deity adore,  
Nor offer to thy shrine;  
I serve one more divine,  
And farr more great than you.  
Hark! the trumpets call away;  
I must go,  
Lest the foe  
Gain the cause, and win the day.  
Let's march bravely on,  
Charge them in the van.  
Our cause God's is,  
Though their odds is  
Ten to one.

## 2.

Tempt no more, I may not yield,  
Although thine eyes  
A kingdom may surprise.  
Leave off thy wanton tales,  
The high-born prince of Wales  
Is mounted in the field,  
Where the royal gentry flock,  
Though alone,  
Nobly born,  
Of a ne're decaying stock.  
Cavaliers, be bold,  
Bravely hold your hold,  
He that loyters  
Is by traitors  
Bought and sold.

## 3.

One kiss more, and then farewell,  
Oh no! no more,  
I prythee give me o're,  
Why cloudest thou thy beams?  
I see by these extremes  
A woman's heaven or hell.  
Pray the king may have his own;  
And the queen  
May be seen,

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With her babes, on England's throne.  
Rally up your men,  
One shall vanquish ten.

Victory, we  
Come to try thee  
Once again.

MR. URBAN,

May.

ALLUDING to E. I. C.'s request (in your Minor Correspondence of February last) for information as to the situation of those places in monasteries appropriated to "outward confession," I am of opinion that a certain small aperture, now walled up, but formerly communicating from the cemetery through the lower part of the chancel wall of Hurley Priory church,\* and those low-silled windows often found near the western end of chancels—were the places for that "confession of all comers" denominated by Bedyll "uttward," (from the circumstance of the penitent being placed outside the church during confession,) to distinguish them from places more within the church or monastery where the priesthood privately confessed to one another, as your correspondent J. R. states.

Hagioscopes, as we now term them, were also I think confessionals, although perhaps not what Bedyll would have called uttward confessionals.

At Lenham, in Kent, attached to the southern side of the chancel, is a handsome stone arm-chair, having at its western side a low step-like base, as if for a person to kneel on at confession, and there is something like it in the northern porch of Redcliff church, Bristol.

A reverend friend has just informed me that at about four feet from the ground, through the lower part of the southern wall of the chancel at Coombe in Sussex, was a circular hole, about eighteen inches in diameter, having splayed sides, and apparently coeval with the old wall, but certainly not made for a window, and therefore probably a confessional.

In a paper read to the Oxford Architectural Society, last May, it was stated that "on both sides of Garsington chancel, under the westernmost windows, are low side openings which retain the old iron work, and have evidently been glazed, though long blocked up within."

At the outside of the northern wall

\* Noticed by Plantagenet in our Magazine for March, 1839.

of the tower of Trumpington Church is a recess, having its base level with the ground, about 6 feet high, and 1½ feet wide and deep, and at the back of which is a loop-hole, now closed up, but once communicating with the inside of the tower. And in St. Michael's church at Cambridge I lately saw at the back of the central sedile a small loop-hole, now glazed, but formerly opening into the eastern part of the south aisle. This hole is about 4½ feet from the pavement of the aisle, but there are no remains of any step for the penitent to kneel on, as at Lenham.

In Elsfield church, Oxon, is a low side window now walled up, at the inside of which is an original stone seat; and I believe there is something like a confessional in Gloucester cathedral—not to mention the so-called confessionals enumerated in the tenth volume of the *Archæologia*.

Confessionals are not necessarily closed like those wooden latticed closets now commonly used on the continent; for I once saw on a hot

Sunday in Bavaria a priest seated in the church-yard receiving the confessions of his parishioners, as they one by one reverentially passed him.

The term "utward" may also have been used in contradistinction to certain small chambers, probably sacristies, behind the altar, such as exist at Crewkerne and Hensdridge, in Somersetshire, and which have two doors, one for the entry, and one for the exit of penitents; each with an appropriate symbol and inscription over it.

Outward Confessionals—originally I presume in the porch or galilee—are now only permitted to be in the nave or other generally accessible parts of the church; and I much doubt whether we ought to infer, as E. I. C. would seem to do, from Bedyll's use of the term *outward*, that any other kind of confessionals existed, (except for the priesthood as above mentioned,) and more especially since such must in Bedyll's opinion have, "a fortiori," been more objectionable than *open* confessionals.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

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*Mr. Dyce's Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Editions of Shakespeare.*

MR. URBAN,

MR. DYCE has accumulated so many proofs of the absurd incompetency of these two editors of Shakespeare that very little is left for any one else to say; and even that little may possibly have been rejected already by Mr. Dyce, along with the other notes, which want of room has (most unfortunately) compelled him to omit. I must venture, however, to contribute my mite.

There are two cases in which Shakespeare appears to have had reference to the works of others, which certainly merit mention among the many quotations of that description which have been brought together by his various editors.

1. In *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, the jest of Pistol, "Then did the sun on dunghill shine," is a caricature of a line in Robert Southwell's *S. Peter's Complaint* (1595) "As spotlesse sunne doth on the dunghill shine" (p. 15, ed. 1599). It is possible that an expression in Fletcher's *Queen of Corinth* (Works, vol. v. p. 438, ed. Dyce) may be an imitation from Shakespeare; but

it seems far more certain that Shakespeare himself was, in this passage, unconsciously joining Bp. Hall in throwing unmerited ridicule on Southwell.

2. In *As you Like it*, the line "Sans teeth, sans eyes," &c. is copied from Garnier's *Henriade*, 1594. See *Censura Literaria*, ix. p. 337, second ed.

As Mr. Dyce (p. 107) has taken the trouble to set Mr. Collier right about the meaning of "Lady, my brach," I wonder that he did not give him a hint on "Ay, Sir Tyke, who more bold?" (Collier, vol. i. p. 258.) Mr. Collier's note,—"Falstaff calls simple 'Sir,' and then corrects himself in order to give him a derogatory appellation," &c. is one of the most entertaining pieces of folly I ever read.

Mr. Collier's life of Shakespeare is left untouched. But fairness is so great a virtue, that I heartily wish some one would give him a little advice on the proper way of treating former editors and biographers. Any one who compares his remarks on pp. lxix. and cxix. with the original passages in Malone's Shakespeare, by Boswell, vol. ii. pp. 63 and 169, (as

well as 168,) will fully understand what I mean. But Mr. Collier is so systematic in his blunders, when he has occasion to give a reference to Malone, that one can scarcely help suspecting him of a desire to avoid comparisons. Thus, on p. lxxvii. he refers to "ii. 90," meaning ii. 95; on p. xci. he refers to "ii. 266," meaning ii. 566, as he elsewhere gives it rightly (viz. on pp. clxiii. and ccxi.); on p. clxxxiii. he refers to "ii. 585," meaning ii. 485; and on p. cclxvii. he refers to "i. 601," meaning ii. 601. Of course all these (and many like them) may be mere misprints, just as in his note on p. lxxvii. "*Mary Arden*" is a misprint for "*Agnes Arden*;" but, if so, what becomes of Mr. Collier's character for correctness? or how can we trust him where we cannot trace him, if he is found to be so unsafe a guide where we can?

Mr. Dyce (p. 294) has referred to one *emendation* (!) in Mr. Collier's reprint of Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*. Let me call your attention to another; on p. 7, line 23, of the reprint, we read, "loude of any," i. e. of course "loved of any." Mr. Collier (p. 58) suspects a misprint; otherwise he would ex-

plain it "allow'd of any"!! an interpretation which will most certainly be "allowed" of none.

In like manner, in his reprint of *Patient Grissil*, for the same most luckless Shakespeare Society, we meet with a misprint in his original—"Alabaster *bowels*" (reprint, p. 54, line 6), which the meanest critic would at once correct to "*bowle*." Mr. Collier (p. 95) proposes "vessel"!!

I will just add that another instance of the misprint, "away" for "awry," mentioned by Mr. Dyce, p. 212, may be found in Davison's *Poeticall Rhapsodie*, p. 301, ed. Nicolas, where Sir Egerton Brydges (vol. i. p. 118) had silently corrected it; and that a specimen of another misprint, also mentioned by Mr. Dyce, p. 220, that of "yet" for "yt" or "it," occurs in the Appendix to Laud's *Troubles and Tryal*, p. 561, where it has been lately remarked that "*yet* being his first visitation" is a misprint for "*it* being," &c.

Yours, &c. A COUNTRY PARSON.

When will Mr. Dyce give us an edition which may hereafter be regarded as the *textus receptus* of Shakespeare?

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Salt upon Salt.* By George Withers, Esq. 1659.

(Continued from Vol. XXI. p. 272.)

Withers mentions the rule of his own obedience to the government.

The principle I own is to adhere  
To that power which supremacy doth bear,  
And I'll (without an oath) be true to those  
Who are by God and by this people chose,  
Till they advance another whom I see  
Invested with power absolute to be,  
And, whether he comes in by right or wrong,  
Leave that to them to whom it doth belong;  
Him I will serve, not with base flatteries  
Which blind his judgment or put out his eyes;  
In my addresses I will never tell  
To him what I may fear he knows too well,  
Nor further than I know him magnify him,  
Lest his own conscience, knowing I belie him,  
Or speak more than my knowledge can acquire,  
Do hereby know I am a fawning liar.  
Before him I will those things onely set,  
Which I think he may possibly forget,  
Or which unto his knowledge were not brought,  
Or (if known) not considered as they ought,  
And do it so that he shall not despise  
What's done, if he be either good or wise;

If not, yet, when my duty I have done,  
 I'll bear with patience what ensues thereon.  
 In all the changes which have been of late,  
 I have preserved this rule inviolate,  
 Though some think not ; when one power was made two,  
 And wiser men knew not which way to go,  
 For, so far as my conscience would permit,  
 I served that power which in the throne did sit  
 Most visibly ; in every change that came,  
 Siding with none in changing of the same.  
 And when the soveraynty on him was placed,  
 By God's permission, who enjoyed it last,  
 I did accordingly employ my force  
 To keep what might be *naught* from being *worse*,  
 And, venturing sometimes so far therein  
 That to my disadvantage it hath been,  
 I was to him in all things always true,  
 Which nothing took from his superior's due.  
 I did so far forth as it would consist  
 With God's praise, with the public interest,  
 And his true honor, do what in me lay  
 All these obstructions to remove away,  
 Which by disabling him might heretofore  
 Have made his dangers and our mischiefs more, &c.

After enlarging on the interment and obsequies of Cromwell, which is the chief subject of his poem, and animadverting with censure on its magnificence, the author proceeds, (p. 18.)

Philip of Spain, the second (as 'tis sayd),  
 Did of a funeral pageant thus arrayd,  
 A patern leave ; which is resembled much  
 By this ; one circumstance, and some few such  
 Excepted, (and for ought that I yet knew  
 That might be privately performed too,)   
 Those anterooms of state, with blacks beclad,  
 Through which men to the effigies passage had,  
 And wherein they were forced to stand bare,  
 Became a property unuseful there ;  
 For Pater-Nosters they should there have said,  
 And Ave-Marias for the soul that's dead.  
 If they that ceremonie had observed  
 For which those places were at first reserved,  
 And whereto (though unpractised at this day)  
 Such innovations will perhaps make way.

We are already drawing very nigh  
 To superstitions and idolatrie,  
 And at the *back* door that is coming in  
 Which at the *fore* door hath expelled bin.  
 Who would have thought that *we* who do neglect  
 One of the goodliest piles of architect  
 In all the Christian world, because long since  
 It seemed profane, by things which gave offence,  
 That we should raise up trophies in its stead,  
 Of straws, and sticks, and kexes to the dead,  
 And with exploded vanities defile  
 The palaces and temples of the isle ?  
 Who having seen what zeal expressed was  
 In pulling down of crosses, painted glass,  
 Old altars, images of saints and kings,  
 (And with these of some inoffensive things,)   
 Did then suppose he should have lived to see  
 An idol in that place advanced to be,  
 Where heretofore an altar and a rood  
 To be adored by the people stood ?

Who can believe that he who vilified  
 Not long ago the vanitie and pride  
 Of former princes,—that he who had spoke  
 Against the heave burthen and the yoke  
 By them imposed, and was himself the rod  
 And sword assumed into the hand of God  
 To root them out,—that he who but of late,  
 When he dismiss the counsellors of state,  
 Sayd to the sergeant, Take away that bable,  
 (His mace at that time lying on the table,)  
 Should ever of his own accord think fit  
 Those trinkets which he alighted to admit ;  
 And, when he down into the grave descended,  
 Should thither with more vain pomps be attended  
 Than any English prince that heretofore  
 A sovereign sceptre in these islands bore ?

He then speaks of the *offence* given by this pomp of funeral rites, and of the *consequences* that may follow ; and, alluding to the *storm* which was the subject of so much attention, anxiety, and remark, he says, it is the storm of God's anger and punishment that he most fears and anticipates, from the vices, flatteries, and avarice of the times.

God hath made known to us in some measure,  
 By every element, his just displeasure,  
 Those things, without which nothing is enjoyed,  
 Have of our late enjoyments much destroyed.  
 By sudden fires our dwellings are consumed,  
 And into smoke our precious things are famed ;  
 The waters in their wombs have swallowed up  
 No little portion of the merchant's hope ;  
 And, overflowing new and antient bounds,  
 Swept herds and flocks out of the lower grounds ;  
 The air, by storms and blastings, frosts and snows,  
 Destroyed our last crops in their fairest shows ;  
 Yea after publicly we made confessions,  
 That God, accepting our humiliations,  
 Had thereupon vouchsafed pregnant hopes  
 Of future health and of more plenteous crops,  
 Even since that likely hope we for our sin  
 Deprived of that expectancy have bin :  
 The earth which bears us too, for our offences  
 Withholds her bounty ; their sweet influences  
 The heavens withdraw. Death, when unlooked for, seizes  
 More oft than formerly by new diseases,  
 And they to give accompt are called upon  
 Who lived as if accomptable to none.

But hear me further, and relate I shall  
 Some things which do not every year befall,  
 Our ablest horse (even those, perhaps, wherein  
 More trust reposed was than should have bin)  
 Die suddenly, and ditches are bestrowed  
 With those bones whereupon our gallants rode,  
 Their stink (as once a prophet said) ascends,  
 Yet still his hand against us God extends.  
 Those leggs likewise which are our second strength,  
 Do reel already, and will sink at length  
 That body which they bear ; the wings by which  
 We flew from shoar to shoar and were made rich,  
 Begin to flag, and fly not to and fro  
 With such success as they were wont to do.  
 Some whose new honours bloomed but last spring  
 Fell with the leaf, to shew how vain a thing  
 Ambition is, and let them understand  
 Who flourish yet, their winter is at hand.

Much of our precious life-blood up is drunk,  
 The sinews of our power are crackt and shrunk,  
 Our honour, with our public faith, is lost,  
 Our private credits are destroy'd almost ;  
 And hard it is to say, whether the debtor  
 Or creditor is in condition better.  
 The *Parliament* securities are slighted,  
 And he whom they have by their acts incited  
 To purchase, (and, of paying whose just dues  
 An ordinance, and orders made fair shows),  
 Though more than ten years are elapsed since,  
 Gets neither money, land, nor recompense.

He then speaks of the observations he has made,

By being fifteen years together tide  
 (As by the leg) near London to reside,

on the abominations of the times, the iniquitous delays of law, the denial  
 of public debts, and the struggle for place and power,

Nay, from ambition vermin are not free,  
 The nasty body-lice would *head*-lice be,  
 The servant rides, the master goes on foot, &c.

We likewise (as of late that Parliament  
 From whom he took the supreme government)  
 So idolized, that we thought too little  
 Conferred upon him by the soverayn title  
 Which God permitted him to undertake,  
 And what his army pleased of him to make  
 To govern us ; we long'd for such a thing  
 As other nations have, forsooth a King,  
 With all the former burthensome array  
 Of kingship, which was lately took away.  
 Though he, as much as flesh and blood could do,  
 Refused it, with some perseverance too ;  
 And, not content to make him paralell  
 With all who are recorded to excell  
 In virtues, by prophane or sacred story,  
 But placed him in a higher sphere of glory ;  
 We gave him attributes which unto none  
 Belongs, but to the Deity alone.  
 And towards him ourselves oft so behaved  
 As if by him alone we could be saved ;  
 Which peradventure did provoke God's wrath  
 To do to him and us as done he hath, &c.

Let us therefore weigh God's dealing with him, and not be deterred from the  
 duty of that inquiry.

To that entent it will have some relation,  
 To know and heed that his *last* visitation  
 By sickness did that day on him appear  
 Which made the time completing just a year  
 Since he solemnized a public fast  
 To pacifie God's wrath for failings past,  
 And also for removing from our clime  
 Such sicknesses as raged at that time, &c.

We should consider too how on *that* day  
 Just that day twelve month he was took away,  
 Wherein he kept a formal celebration  
 Of thankfulness for public preservation.  
 That very day of his chief triumph's turning  
 Into a sad and fatal day of mourning.  
 How that day wheron (if fame hath not lide)  
 He purposed to be crowned king, he dide,

Leaving an image with a waxen face  
 To be instal'd and crowned in his place.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 God call'd him hence that day, to make us heed  
 That he in all his actings doth proceed  
 By number, weight, and measure; both to places  
 And times refering them in many cases.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 I know he was upon that day advis'd  
 To somewhat which he should not have despised,  
 Whereto he gave small heed, or none at all,  
 Till what was justly feared did befall;  
 And who knows what beside that was neglected?  
 What was pretended then, what since projected?  
 Or what mis-prosecuted or mis-done,  
 Which might provoke the great Almighty one  
 To call him on that *very day* from hence,  
 Which was the day of his magnificence,  
 And lay the sceptre level with the spade? &c.

Perhaps the death of the Protector was occasioned by the sins of the nation.

So peradventure that *storm*, which did roar  
 So unmercifully four days before  
 He took hence our Protector, was intended  
 To signifie that he is much offended  
 With all this land, &c.

He then writes his epitaph, to prevent those of the flatterer or the malevolent.

#### THE EPITAPH.

Here dead he lies, who living here  
 Was Britain's greatest hope and fear,  
 And by what was on him bestown  
 Had all his equals overgrown;  
 His predecessors' sins and our  
 Made way for him to sovereign power,  
 By rendering that an act of reason,  
 And justice, which had else been treason.  
 No prince was ever heretofore  
 More praised or dispraised more;  
 Advantages few ever won  
 So great; none lost so great a one.  
 This world afford no pattern can  
 Which better shows what is in man;  
 His virtues were enough to do  
 So much as God designed him to;  
 He failings had, but when lived any  
 That had not every way as many?  
 If he (whilst here abode he made)  
 Such tempters and temptations had?  
 Presume not therefore, but, with fear,  
 Mind what you know, and see, and hear.  
 Yea heed what God and men have done,  
 But judge none but yourselves alone,  
 And aim in chief how to increase  
 God's glory and the public peace.

Then, after further discoursing of the times, and of the *successor* of the late Protector, he goes on to say:

Thus, in plain language and in homely rhimes,  
 You have a brief character of these times,  
 Made on a slight occasion; to awake  
 The drowzie, that more heedful it may make

Men heedless ; and him to be somewhat wiser  
 Who is not of good counsel, a despiser,  
 A souldier's dream, but of a *barley-cake*,  
 Told to his fellow, when he did awake,  
 And, spirited with his interpretation  
 Produced an effect worth observation ;  
 And so may this, altho' to some it seem  
 No better than a silly souldier's dream ;  
 I'll add no more, though much more add I might,  
 For here will be too much for them to alight,  
 Who in these flatteries much more pleasure have,  
 That send them with dishonour to the grave,  
 Than in plain spoken truth, which would to them  
 Have brought salvation if embraced in time ;  
 And here will be enough to startle some,  
 To stir up others, till the alarm come  
 To such a number, as may then suffice  
 To make a reconciling sacrifice.  
 Unless we Sodom-like stand unreformed  
 Untill with fire and brimstone we are stormed ;  
 This *self* made out of *salt* I took occasion  
 To boil up, for the service of my nation,  
 To this height, as conceiving it was meet  
 To keep what's yet unpatrifed sweet,  
 And those corrupted humours to expell  
 Which in God's nostrils have an evil smell ;  
 I hope men will not throw it in mine eyes,  
 Neither so universally despise  
 These timely warnings, that they shall by none  
 To good effect be read and thought upon ;  
 And if but two or three shall thereby gain  
 Some benefit, I have not lost my pain.

The poet then ends with an allusion to *Waller's* poem, on which his own lines were written.

Mine be the shame, if I hereby to him  
 Intend disgrace, whose verses are my theme ;  
 I did but thus his mercury calcine  
 For physick : let him do as much by mine,  
 And if ought from my failings he deduce,  
 Which may to others be of wholesome use,  
 I shall be pleased ; because, what loss I may  
 In one kind, will be gained another way ;  
 But if he hath so generous a minde,  
 As to beleive he hath I am inclinde,  
 He will return me thanks that I have used  
 To no worse purpose that which he hath mused ;  
 Yea, and rejoice that what in sport he writ  
 The needful *premonition* did beget.

Such is an abstract of a poem which, with one exception, is the scarcest of all Withers's pieces, and which is with difficulty to be procured. It derived its title of "*Salt upon Salt*" as being written on *Waller's verses on the death of the Lord Protector*, which Withers gives in the first page of his volume, and on which his poem may be considered as a moral commentary, "offering to consideration the probable near approach of greater storms and more sad consequences." Though it is wanting in poetical merit, yet it derives an interest from the personal and political allusions. Of *Waller's* Poem Goldsmith remarks, "that with respect to the times in which it was written, it was almost a prodigy of harmony ; but a modern reader will chiefly be struck with the strength of the thinking, and the turn of the compliments bestowed on the Usurper."

B—h—U.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Scenes and Tales of Country Life.* By Edward Jesse, Esq.

WE think that the present volume is at once the most interesting and instructive of Mr. Jesse's publications, and in the variety of its information, and the justness of the reasoning, bears the marks of a matured knowledge of the subject, and a long cultivation of the delightful science of which he here imparts to us the latest acquisitions he has made. All sciences which have nature for their object, are to be improved, first by the accurate observation of facts, and, secondly, by proper deductions from them. In either branch of his work, Mr. Jesse, we think, is worthy of our confidence and praise; and if we ever think him erroneous in the conclusions which he forms, it is only in those cases where the warmth of his benevolence and the natural gentleness of his disposition perhaps induce him to bear a little too strongly on some favourite opinions, and to pronounce a little too decidedly on subjects that appear to us not to be altogether free from obscurity; but on the whole we must add, that any points in which we differ from him are trivial indeed compared with the large mass of information with which our present stock of knowledge has been enriched by him; nor can, nor ought we to overlook that tone of feeling which pervades the entire work,—a feeling which turns knowledge into piety, which makes every acquisition of the mind a blessing to the heart, and which beholds in every object of nature an impress of that original fiat of the Almighty voice, that declared at the creation that everything which proceeded from his hands was "very good." Were we to speak of our own individual sentiments, we should pronounce the book to be one of the most valuable additions that have been recently made to our practical knowledge in the natural history of our own country. And were we to follow only our own feelings, we should transcribe a very large portion of it into our pages;

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but, as this cannot be, we can only point out one or two passages worthy of observation.

P. 12. "Heronsshaw." This reminds us of another word of similar formation, "Ravenshaw," now only preserved as a family name, but which shows how common that noble race of birds once was.

P. 24. "The cuckoo's hollow note." Mr. Jesse might have remarked also how loud and incessant during the month of May is the monotonous call of the cuckoo's mate (the wryneck), extending through the whole day, and giving to the hearer something of the same unpleasant sensation which is felt at the unceasing call of the cicada in a hot noonday sun of Italy.

P. 23. "The golden hues of the beech." It is singular that one of the most beautiful of all forest trees is seldom cultivated by us, we mean "the Norway maple." In spring it is covered with long tassels of the brightest yellow; in autumn its foliage dies away in rich golden hues, unequalled by any other tree; it also stands the sea-gales better than any other tree.

P. 29. As regards the passage quoted in a note written by a friend of Mr. Jesse's, (J. M.) we have only further to observe, that Cæsar wrote his Commentaries in a very hurried manner; that in some cases both in style and matter they are incorrect; and that he may have been mistaken in the instance before us, that the beech-tree was not to be seen in Britain.

P. 35. A mole may be, as Mr. Jesse says, useful to a *farmer*; but he is very destructive to a *gardener*, and he creeps from the fields into the garden, to the destruction of the crops and the total ruin of the lawn.

P. 88. "List of the trees on which the mistletoe has been found"—a very curious and valuable little calendar. We must make one observation on the subject of the mistletoe on the oak. It was *because* of its being *rarely* found on this tree, that, when it was, it was

H

reckoned *sacred* by the Druids. It is rare in our days, and their worship of it shows that it was also rare in theirs.

P. 77. The notes of the black-cap are certainly *not* on equality with the nightingale's, whatever Mr. Symes may say.

P. 87. "We find such men as Dr. Johnson, Lord Hailes, Dr. Home, and others, anxious for the elucidation of *Walton's Lives*," &c. *Walton's Lives* differ so much in the various editions, that a collation ought to be made, and the result given.

P. 117. There is no doubt but that the increase of rats is much owing to the destruction of their natural enemies, the stoat, owl, polecat, &c. but there is also no doubt but that by vigilant attention, and the use both of traps and poison, these disgusting and destructive animals might be thinned, and the numbers much diminished. No one ever enters our garden that is not caught or destroyed in two days; but farmers are careless, and rat-catchers dishonest.

P. 118. In this chapter some beautiful instances are given of the gratitude, attachment, and affection of animals, to which we refer our readers. When we consider these examples of "love strong as death" showing itself in the animal creation; instances of attachment as independent of any *selfish* motives as it is possible to imagine, as pure, as strong as are either to be met with in reality, or feigned in fable; and when we compare such feelings with the kindred ones that we meet with among mankind; when we acknowledge their strong resemblance, and then add that it is for the possession and exercise of such feelings that we raise our humble claim to be formed in likeness of the Divine image; when we add that in his worst and lowest form, in his most brutal, degraded, dishonest, selfish character, man still claims to himself to have sprung from an *immortal* seed,—how can we wish to deny the same gift of mercy to the lowlier servants of the Deity, to the humbler tenants of his love, to the grateful and contented pensioners on his paternal charity? For man there is appointed a future world, in which the spirits of the just may rejoice, and

the remorse of the godless and impenitent may be the sole subject of their eternal shame; but can there be supposed no other worlds in the countless multitudes of the heavenly hosts, that may be the future habitation of the innocent creatures that have spent their little lives in this? May not there "the half-reasoning elephant" be found, who has had his faculties so much improved and enlarged by his acquaintance with mankind? May not there the noble horse, man's servant, or the dog, his faithful and sagacious companion, be permitted to prolong their lives, which have been so elevated and improved by their fellow-creatures here upon earth? Is it wrong to suppose that there can be no future compensation for the infictions of cruelty, no enjoyment of freedom after a tyrannous and incessant bondage, no blessings of repose after a wretched life worn out under the oppression of creatures far lower, far more brutal and bestial than themselves? Who would not wish this to be, and, wishing, who would not believe it true? The Creator seems, by bestowing on some animals an instinct to attach themselves to man, to have intended through this to improve and soften and elevate their nature. They learn to look to man as their protector and also their teacher; they watch his movements, they even anticipate his desires; they partake his enjoyments; they share his sorrows; they rejoice in his presence, they grieve for his departure; they feel for him in sickness, and they lie down by him in death. The longer we associate with men (the confession is sad but true) the larger we must spread the landscape that is to exhibit them to us in those various points of view that call out our surprise, our sorrow, or our indignation; the more knowledge we possess, and the more familiarity we cultivate with the animal creation, the more we are delighted with their instinctive virtues, and the more we are invited to train them to a wider sphere of usefulness, and to call forth their dormant powers into activity. We have long, very long, considered that there is no stronger and surer token of an amiable and good disposition than the love of the company of *children*. As age advances,

we find our pleasure in their society still increasing, both for the natural delight their age of innocent enjoyment affords to us, and for the contrast they lend to that *other* society which we once too much frequented and too ardently enjoyed; which we spread out our most glittering fascinations to gain, which we exhausted our best resources to enliven, on which we lavished our warmest affections, which we trusted with our choicest hopes, and which repaid us with neglect, estrangement, and ingratitude. Often do we recall to our minds that pretty expression of Goldsmith's, in the most charming of all tales of fiction that time ever made immortal, which calls children "harmless little men;" and what we say and think of them, and what love we bestow on them, and what delight we have in their society, we are willing (we speak for ourselves) to partake also with that part of the *animal creation* which is most intimately known to us, and with which, by habit or choice, we have the nearest connexion. In an old man's heart the passions of life should have left a home in which they can no longer with propriety live; and then the recollections and feelings of early life, long banished and long forgotten, will rush in again to repair what has been injured, to refresh what has been weakened, and to shed a soft and evening light upon the closing day. This is the *euthanasia* so ardently to be wished, and this alone can repair the broken harmony of man's nature, and render it fit for immortality in that world of spirits to which it is hastening. How delightfully has the friend of Fox\* described the innocent recreations that amused the leisure and occupied the attention of the retired and aged statesman.

"Thee at St. Anne's, so soon of care beguil'd,  
Playful, sincere, and artless as a child;  
Thee, who could watch a bird's nest on the  
spray,  
Through the green leaves exploring day by day;  
Then oft from grove to grove, from seat to seat,  
With thee conversing in thy lov'd retreat,  
I saw the sun go down."

Besides, it might be not unreasonably asked whether the animal creation

is not now, like man, in a fallen state, possessing powers which seem, from some cause or other, to be impaired, yet able to recover, and exhibit, if opportunity is given, something of their original activity and intelligence. Some animals, like the elephant, shew no superiority of powers nor superior instinct in their wild and natural state, but which seem to wait only to be developed by care and education, till that natural instinct is so heightened and improved, that even man scruples not to confess that it may approach so close to reason as scarcely to be distinguished from it. The same may be said of other animals, as some birds, and others in a state of domestication. Now this looks rather like a faculty impaired or lying dormant, than one which we can deny to exist. Place animals in a state of great difficulty, and their powers seem to increase in proportion as they are required. And this view of the subject seems not to be unsupported by the picture of the animal creation which we see in Scripture, where they appear certainly more *advanced in the scale of creation* than they do now; when they were at once the friends as well as the servants of men; when they were even gifted with the power of language, and conversed with him, as appears, without any expression of astonishment on his part, as if it were no unusual exercise of power; though Milton makes Eve express surprise when the tempter

"Her attention gained with serpent tongue  
Organic, or impulse of vocal air,"

for he thus describes the effect of the address made to her by the enemy of mankind:

"What may this mean? language of man pronounced [pressed?]

By tongue of brute, and human sense expressed.  
The first at least of these I thought denied  
To beasts, whom God on their creation-day  
Created mute to all articulate sound;  
The latter I demur, for in their looks  
Much reason, and in their actions oft appears.  
Thou serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,  
I know, but not with human voice endowed.  
Redouble then this miracle and say,  
How camest thou speakable of mute? and how  
To me so friendly grown," &c.

This, however, is the embellishment of poetry, and is not to be considered as a necessary deduction from any

\* Mr. S. Rogers, in his beautiful poem of *Human Life*.

authority of Scripture. Many birds are not to approach, and which in can distinctly imitate the human voice, and utter our language as clearly as ourselves; and this only from their own spontaneous habit of faculty of imitation, without being taught. Animals were originally divided by their Maker's will into clean and unclean, that is, more or less honourable; and this distinction may still exist, and thus enable some to be raised higher than at present they are in the scale of creation, enjoying a fuller and more enlarged measure of the divine benevolence, with higher capacities of enjoyment in a more prolonged existence. And this brings us to the consideration of another branch of the argument, which connects the care of the brute creation with the duties of man, and makes him responsible for his conduct towards them; for as by care and tenderness, and a prudent exercise of authority and application of his superior understanding, he may enable them to develop faculties which otherwise would have remained imperfect, or, perhaps, been wholly obliterated; so by cruel usage, by infliction of brutal and savage treatment, by bad example, by habitual incitement to acts of passion and outrage, by breeding them up in habits of violence and enmity to all other animals, even of their own kind, and to man himself,—he may debase them below even his own degraded state, make them the mere creatures of fierce and violent passion, till to them every object they meet becomes, if strong, an enemy to encounter, if weak, a prey to destroy. So much does the character of animals depend on that of their masters; compare only the gentle spaniel, brought up to watch the movements and obey the kind voice of his master; see how the sagacity of the animal has developed itself with its improved temper and manners,—as in the instance of Cowper's favourite dog plunging into the river to gather a flower which its master was in vain endeavouring to reach; or the Newfoundland dog saving from death the drowning sailor; or the noble faithful mastiff pulling down the robber who is threatening his master's life;—compare this with the race of the same animals brought up under different treatment; of the deer-hounds in the keeper's yard, which he warns

not to approach, and which in sullen and dogged hate slink away from those that they dare not attack; or of the fox-hounds, whom the huntsman dare not approach for his life, unless with a powerful weapon in his hand. If man be accountable, as conscience, and reason, and the voice of religion tell us he is, for the sorrows his conduct may bring on his fellow creatures, from confidence he has deceived, innocence he has ruined, friendship he has violated, injury he has committed, or even happiness he has failed to bestow; so in a lesser degree may we not suppose, that, if his line of duty extend also up to those limits where the animal creation is found, it may be more forcibly felt, if not only their *present* comfort is seen to depend mainly upon his conduct, but that their future destiny may also be involved in it? We know very little regarding the individual tempers and capacities of animals; we think the subject beneath our notice, or at least not worthy of the trouble it demands. The sportsman who shoots a thousand hares in a season, looks on them merely as the very same animal multiplied a thousand times; but the Poet who brought up a few of them in perfect and familiar domestication with him, discovered the interesting fact, that they are all distinguished from each other by such difference of temper, feelings, and habits as we are; by different degrees of boldness, attachment, sprightliness, gentleness, and so on,—which fact surely opens to us a new and pleasing field of inquiry, and one that would tend more than any philosophical speculations to give us distinct views of what may be the instinctive and acquired intellect of the animal creation. We well know that it is very easy indeed to turn all such notions as these into ridicule; for ridicule can successfully disguise and debase with its motley coat far graver subjects than ours; but we know that these humble creatures are all, like ourselves, dependent on God's bounty, and partakers of his common and universal care; that they are gifted with very different degrees of capacity; that they are capable of great improvement; that, like ourselves, they are placed in situations which, humanly speaking, are not correspondent to

their tempers, or dependent (if we may so speak) on their deserts; and that the general justice of God's government must, in a future state, in its wide embrace, comprehend the whole of his creation; and speaking most reverently, most humbly, and most diffidently, as becomes us;—looking to the treatment which the animal creation receives here from the hand of man, there is much suffering to be compensated, much degradation to be removed, and even much goodness to be rewarded.

We now can only add, that we fear our lucubrations have taken up so much room that we cannot quote, as we could have wished, some pleasing and instructive passages from Mr. Jesse's work, or that exquisite little poem by his daughter, (now Mrs. Houston), which we defy all the Sapphoes and Erinneas of the present day to excel;—it is *ὁλῆς ἐξ πίδακος δλίγη λίβας*.

*The Tree Lifter; or a New Method of Transplanting Forest-trees.* By Colonel George Greenwood.

WE have read this treatise with great interest and satisfaction, both as regards the practical observations and advice, and the physiological reasonings and deductions. We must, however, observe that the system recommended by the author for transplanting trees of size with balls of earth can only apply to certain soils, and we presume that his experiments were made in clay; but, as we cannot in our *sands* retain a particle of earth on the roots, we are obliged to have recourse to the only other system which can be successful, and with great care and labour endeavour to trace out the remotest fibres and small roots, and follow them up till we arrive at the stem of the tree: in this way we have never failed. When, however, the nature of the soil will allow, we still should recommend the old plan, of uniting a ball, with as many roots as can be conveniently preserved: this was the plan adopted with great success at Dropmore and at the Earl of Harrington's, who has moved (perhaps is now moving) trees of one to three hundred years old, with the most remarkable success. We scarcely remember a single tree, of all his "*ancient yews*," that has failed; and thus his seat, which but ten years ago

was comparatively on a naked area of ground, is now embowered in the "immortal umbrage" of venerable cedars and yews, and other evergreens; while two thousand *Deodora* cedars, and an avenue of *Araucarias*, will give in a few years such a character to Elvaston as no other place in England possesses. We do not take notice of the author's theory of trees *not* deriving food or absorbing from the spongioles or extremities of the roots, as we perceive it has been remarked on in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. As regards the season for *transplanting* trees, the author's remarks (p. 61) are well worthy attention, and of their justness we have no doubt. We have ourselves removed trees with success in the summer months; and we recollect that the large limes and other trees which were brought by Louis the Fourteenth, to form his garden at Marly, were all removed in the summer, and, for the most part, successfully. On the injury done by the roots of trees to masonry, the author says, in "Greece, Italy, and through the East," roots are the great dilapidators of the ruins of antiquity; he might have recollected that the Romans had a law against planting the fig-tree within a certain distance of buildings, on account of the injury done by it.

At p. 95 the author has given the marvellous measurements of some *Pinus Lambertiana* on the Columbia, of which the only part we hesitate at believing to be correct is, that, when the trees were only 15 feet diameter near the ground, they were 13 feet diameter at the height of 250 feet; if so, they did not assume the form of cones; and how much higher did they grow? for they could not terminate in that abrupt and truncated manner. The *Pinus Douglassii*, if taken on Mr. Douglas's statement, as to its girth and height, will produce near 400 loads of timber! while a large English oak will not bring 10!! but these are not the largest trees in the world, as they are exceeded by the *Taxodium Distichum* of Mexico, which are supposed to be the oldest trees on the face of the earth, and for an account of which we refer to Humboldt. As great pains and most praiseworthy have been taken by different writers to

assist the planter, by recommending the best methods of transplanting large trees, so that men may see around them a well-grown forest of their own creation, we think the present author's hints as regards *shelter* and sheltered positions to be equal in value. Seldom a space of 5 or 10 years passes without some park in England or Ireland being denuded of its venerable and magnificent canopy of verdure by the effect of sudden and terrific storms; only a few years since, in this manner, Lord Petre's park at Brentwood suffered much injury by the uprooting of trees that had been there for centuries; and in Ireland we believe the ravage done in this way by the elements has been still more destructive. There is another point which we think might be more fully recommended in works of this kind, we mean the good effect of *top-dressing* in promoting the growth of trees: if it is worth while to be at the expense of removing large trees, it is of equal value to give rapidity to the growth by manuring the surface of the ground; this we have done, and now practise with eminent success. As regards the author's observation (p. 104) on the *Araucarias* at Dropmore, we shall observe that the largest in England, all of which we have seen, are the following, given in the order they stand reciprocally for size:—1. At Kew; 2. two at Dropmore; 3. Lady Rolles, at Bicton; 4. Pince's nursery, at Exeter, in the specimen garden; 5. then come those at Mr. Baker's, at Bayfordbury; and one at Lord Harrington's, at Elvaston. We cannot close this little work without again expressing our thanks to the author for it; and we hope that it will be the precursor of others on the same important subject.

P. 16. "He who expects that a diminished root will support an undiminished head will be disappointed: this is the fundamental principle of transplanting." True, and so we have found; but it is directly opposed to the principle of Sir Henry Stuart, and to his practice, for he never touches the head of any transplanted tree. The large transplanted evergreen trees at Lord Harrington's, we believe, are never pruned or touched with the knife.

P. 31. The author's objection to

Liebig, that, according to his hypothesis, "if trees are cut down at midsummer till the fall of the leaf, the heads would remain alive and the roots immediately die," does not appear to us satisfactory; for the cutting down the tree and separating it from the root would stop the circulation of sap, which we presume necessary for the vitality of the plant; nor do we see why, on the same reasoning, "the roots should immediately die." On this subject we may remark immediately, that the root of the silver fir, when the tree is cut down, having the power to grow and increase in size annually, is so curious a fact as led Mr. Knight to say, '*that a tree might do without leaves.*'"

P. 32. The author observes—"I think it possible that engrafting trees on stocks of minor growth may incline them to fruit instead of growth, on the same principle as ringing branches, or tying ligatures round them, does. In each case the natural supply of sap is diminished." What the author considers possible has been carried into effect on more than one species of trees. Mr. A. Knight grafted the sweet chestnut *on itself*, for the purpose of procuring fruit; and the consequence was, as we can testify, who had several of these trees, that when a few feet high they were loaded with fruit of remarkable size. We believe the same experiment has been tried on the walnut.

P. 33. "With the exception of the parts of the shoot of the current year, no other part of a tree makes any upward progress." This observation may be true, but it is in direct opposition to the authority of Gilbert White, who relates the fact of his observing the regular annual elevation of a tree (and he watched it, we think, over the line of the roof of a building) independent of its yearly shoot.

P. 75. We also much doubt the theory of injurious excretions for the roots of trees; nor do we believe it necessary to explain the phenomena attributed to it.

P. 83. On the subject of the injury trees receive from the force of winds in open situations, as near the sea, we have no doubt but that the author is right in the causes he states,—the violence of the wind destroying the tender annual shoot. On our

coast no trees stand the "buffeting of the storm" so well as the sycamore and the white poplar; but, if we had the opportunity given, we should try the Norway maple (*Acer Platanoides*), which we have heard is found on the rocky shores of Norway.

P. 95. With regard to the magnitude of some foreign trees, we may observe that no American trees attain their natural size in England, probably from deficiency in soil, certainly from the alteration of climate. The Deciduous Cypress is always a small tree with us, so is the Tulip tree; and how much like a shrub is the *white cedar*! yet a botanist who has travelled all through the two Americas assures us that the white cedars of North America are of gigantic growth, and in fact are the largest trees he had ever seen. Our pale and languid summers do not act with sufficient force and vigour on the elements of growth. With regard to the new gigantic pines from California, &c. they will never attain any large growth here, or, if they do, will be blown down, as all the pine trees are in Guernsey, after they attain a certain height. We have heard from an intelligent traveller that the localities where the great Douglas pines grow in California, are deluged by watery tempests from the Pacific, so that the trees are sometimes as it were in a lake, and the whole soil and climate quite different from the comparative mildness and *temperance* of our own.

P. 97. "If there is an exception to this rule, it is the Italian pine." What is the Italian pine? Our late esteemed friend Mr. Loudon told us, that the flat-headed pine of Italy was not the stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), but the *pinaster*; if planted singly, both these trees will have lateral branches, and, the stone pine especially, will grow like a large bush. We may remark (in passing) that of all evergreen trees, the stone pine bears best the smoke of towns, and seems hardly affected by it.

P. 102. The author says, "The Deodora cedar attains the largest growth of all trees:" this is far from correct, we never heard of any that girted more than 30 feet, which is not equal to the size of some of the few old cedars now left at Lebanon. As

to its growth "being twice as quick as that of the common cedar," we do not know the point correctly, but our Lebanon cedars, watched for years by us, make their annual shoots from a foot to 15 inches. One great superiority the Himalaya cedar (or Beloo tree) possesses, is in the durable nature of its wood, which is said to be almost imperishable, while the wood of the Lebanon cedar is worth but little. With regard to the *Araucaria*, we understand that it is a very ugly tree when it attains a large size. The only park where we have found it planted out among the common forest trees, is at Lord Guildford's, at Waldershare, in Kent.

P. 102. As regards protecting single trees in parks from the ravages of cattle, we think the best, the cheapest, the most durable, and the most picturesque, is that used at Lord Talbot's at Ingestrie, where large slabs of stone or rock are thrown around all the thorns and other trees, so that no animal can approach to rub the stem, and they are so irregularly placed together as to have a pleasing effect.

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*Palm Leaves.* By Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq.

THIS volume consists entirely of poetry suggested by a temporary residence in the East, and formed on Oriental subjects and scenery; and, without our remarking any very lofty flights of poetical genius, any powerful descriptions of passion, or striking combination of incidents, yet the general impression from the perusal will be pleasing, and the reader will be instructed as well as amused. There are some very judicious remarks in the author's preface relating to the East, and to the poetical form it is susceptible of receiving.

"I cannot, however, say that I found the East poetical in that application of the word which suits the wants and feelings of our time. To interest or to benefit us, poetry must be reflective, sentimental, subjective; it must accord with the conscious, analytical spirit of present men. It must be deeper than description, more lasting than passion, more earnest than pleasure; it must help, or pretend to help, the mind of man out of the struggles and entanglements of life. But in the East

they excel in merit the other parts of the volume.

DELOS.

Though Syra's rock was pass'd at morn,  
The wind so fairly arched the sail,  
That, e'er to Delos we were borne,  
The autumn-day began to fail.  
And only in Diana's smiles  
We reached the bay between the isles.

In sweet serenity of force  
She rul'd the heavens without a star,  
A sacred image, that the course  
Of tone and thought can hardly mar ;  
As dear, and nearly as divine,  
As ever in Ephesian shrine.

I knew that on the spot I trod,  
Her glorious twins Latona bore,  
That for her sake the pitying god  
Had fix'd the isle, afloat before ;  
And, fearful of his just disdain,  
I almost felt it move again.

For the delicious light that threw  
Such clear transparence o'er the wave,  
From the black mastich-bushes drew  
Column and frieze and architrave ;  
Like rocks which, native to the place,  
Had something of mysterious grace.

Strong was the power of art to bid  
Arise such beauty out of stone ;  
Yet Paros might as well have hid  
Its wealth within its breast unknown,  
As for brute nature to regain  
The fragments of the fallen fane.

Who can rebuild those colonnades  
Where met the ancient festal host,  
The peasant from Arcadia's glades,  
The merchant from Ionia's coast,  
Gladdening their Grecian blood to stand  
On one religious father-land ?

So in my angry discontent  
I cried ; but calmer thoughts came on,  
And gratitude with sorrow blent,  
And murmur turned to orison :  
I thank'd the gods for what had been,  
And nature for the present scene.

I felt that while in Greece remained  
Signs of that old heroic show,  
Hope, Memory's sister, so sustained,  
Would sink not altogether low ;  
And Grecian hearts once more might be  
Combin'd in powerful amity.

Long e'er the sun's most curious ray  
Had touch'd the morning's zone of pearl,  
I and my boat were far away,  
Rais'd on the water's fresh'ning curl ;  
And barely 'twixt the rose, and blue  
The island's rim was still in view.  
So Delos rests upon my mind,  
A perfect vision of the night,  
A picture by moon-rays designed,  
And shaded into black and bright ;

sculties are not felt, such reme-  
required. Unconscious pas-  
ated duty, unchallenged faith,  
ete the history of humanity.  
of objects has there remained  
ed, and mankind is as it were  
tion of external nature, with  
sculties and a longer destiny.  
indeed, been mystics in the  
erting the right and power of spi-  
ritution above all the restrictions  
ordinance and material philo-  
the motive-forces of mankind,  
ortions of the world, have ever  
not ideas, thus accounting for  
ence of, and even animosity to,  
art, and the habitual confusion  
he natures of truth and power.  
d is always vindicating himself  
charge of being a poet ; he be-  
character incompatible with the  
ality it was his business to de-  
expound. Nor does he attempt  
minds of his hearers on the excel-  
lence, or benevolence of God, but  
nsible omnipotence, and on the  
sisting his will," &c.

following observation is also  
attention :—

There may be, indeed there must be,  
e interior habits of Oriental life more  
of feeling than we perceive in the  
surface presented to our observation ;  
we travellers see so small a portion  
of that surface, and are not only so  
of what lies below it, but have  
misapprehended and falsified even the  
internal relations of social existence in  
ese countries, that one is almost afraid  
conjecture where he may have been  
osely deceived. . . We have taken our  
otions of Eastern domesticity much more  
from the ballet than from reality, and  
ave coloured them with so much ferocity  
and vice, that what is really common-place  
becomes paradoxical," &c.

The first poem, "The Greek at Con-  
stantinople," is spirited, lyrical, and  
well expressed, but with something  
reminding one too closely of Byron,  
and the last line serves to confirm the  
feeling. The Song of the Wahabees  
is correct in its character and spirit,  
and well executed, the expression and  
metre going well with the subject ;  
while "The Kiosk," in a different style,  
is pleasantly narrated ; and this also  
may be said of "The Burden of Egypt."  
But we must confine our specimens  
to the shorter poems, and what we  
now give is for the reason that they  
best to the space we have to spare,  
than from the conviction that



A true idea borne away,  
Untroubled by the dreamless day.

MODERN ATHENS.

If Fate, though jealous of the second birth  
Of names in history rais'd to high degree,  
Permits that Athens yet once more shall be,  
Let her be placed as suits the thought and  
worth

Of those who, during long oppression's dearth,  
Went out from Hydra and Ipsara free,  
Making their homestead of the chainless sea,  
And hardly touching their enslaved earth.  
So on the shore, in sight of Salamis,  
On the Persian and Phalerian bays,  
With no harsh contrast of what was and is,  
Let Athens rise; while in the distance stands,  
Like something hardly raised by human hands,  
The awful skeleton of ancient days.

THE TOMB OF LAIUS.

Where Delphi's consecrated pass  
Boeotia's misty region faces,  
There is a tomb-like stony mass  
Amid the bosky mountain bases.  
It seems no work of human care,  
But many rocks split off from one;  
Laius, the Theban king, lies there,  
His murderer, Œdipus, his son.  
No pilgrim to the Pythian shrine  
But marked the spot with decent awe,  
In presence of a power divine  
O'er ruling human will and law;  
And to some thoughtful hearts that scene—  
Those paths—that mound—those brows—  
ing herds—  
Were more than e'er that late had been  
Array'd in Sophoclean words.  
So is it yet—no time or space  
That ancient anguish can assuage,  
For sorrow is of every race,  
And suffering due from every age;  
That awful legend falls to us  
With all the weight that Greece could  
feel,  
And every man is Œdipus,  
Whose wounds no mortal skill can heal.  
Oh! call it Providence or fate,  
The sphynx propounds the riddle still,  
That man must bear and expiate  
Loads of involuntary ill:  
So shall endurance ever hold  
The foremost rank 'mid human needs,  
Not without faith, that God can mould  
To good the dross of evil deeds.

*Courtenay of Walreddon; a Romance  
of the West. By Mrs. Bray.*

THIS is not only the latest of Mrs. Bray's productions but the best. There is greater richness of invention, greater skill in the disposition of the incidents. The characters are well marked, yet without extravagance; the incidents

surprising without being unnatural. The chain of circumstances is well maintained, and the mysteries of the plot are at once so skilfully conceived as to awaken the curiosity of the reader, and then so satisfactorily unravelled as to prove their adherence to nature and truth. There is much humour and a quaint drollery in some of the scenes that amused us not a little; in others a power of pathetic description which is effective because it does not overpass its proper boundaries. If there is any one character, in parts of which we may not be entirely satisfied, it is in that of "Cinderella;" we think her simplicity, and worldly ignorance, and innate purity, are carried beyond what we feel could be probable, in the early scenes and in the society in which she first appears; and yet, while we say this, it is with a strong approbation of the feeling with which the entire character is drawn. We also object to Robin's death, which appears quite unnecessary, and which gave us much pain, for we were looking forward to his being made Major-General, or having the command of a regiment at least. Robin and Cinderella had suffered miseries enough; it would have been more satisfactory to have seen all the clouds that hung so darkly over their fortunes for ever dispersed; and what had Robin done that his fate should be different from that of Cinderella? We may also express a doubt whether, with all her gentle virtues, her innate loveliness, her feminine delicacy, her mental purity, her natural grace, Cinderella could be, from her want of education, and her strange, wild, and wandering life amid her rude companions, such a *lady* in manners, thought, and knowledge as Mrs. Chudleigh ought to be. We express our doubts rather timidly, for we believe strongly in the elasticity of the female character in adapting itself to the circumstances it is called to meet, and the stock of virtues and talents on which it is able, when required, to draw; but still, if something could be contrived to give this "gipsy wench" a little education, so at least as to enable her to read a French novel, and play on the piano, or read the names of the plants at a horticultural fête,—

all we can say, is—if this should be performed in the next edition, we shall think the general effect will be improved, and nothing wanting to make the interest we feel in her still heightened by the additional accomplishments of her mind. Surely Mrs. Bray has not the heart to deny us this, and will not refuse to add some acquired elegance to complete the natural graces of so interesting a character. There is an excellent ladies' seminary at Devonport, very suitable for the purpose.

The character of Lady Howard is the foremost figure in the work, and accordingly it has been drawn with care and fullness of colouring (v. p. 45, &c.), and with due consistency throughout; and indeed we must say that Mrs. Bray has succeeded in a point in which many of her rivals have failed, and the author of *Coningsby* among the rest, in harmonising the colouring in which the real and fictitious personages of the story are represented. In *Coningsby*, for instance, surely the half-ideal, poetical, mysterious character of Sidonia is out of keeping beside Lord Monmouth and Tadpole and Rigby. With Mrs. Bray, though she has mixed the real historical events with fictitious ones, yet she has rather alluded to the real persons of history than introduced them, and thus preserved an historical interest, without an incongruous mixture of the airy and shadowy creatures of the fancy with the solid forms of reality,—a mixture that, notwithstanding its high authority in late times, has never been quite satisfactory to our minds. Lady Howard's character is well supported by that of Constance Behenna; and such dark and gloomy passages are contrasted, much to the relief of the reader, with Mr. Gandy and his wife Sally, and his clerk, all eccentric, and all entertaining. The more powerfully described and affecting parts, as that in the chapel of Walreddon, the adventure of Cinderella when she received her wound, and the marriage scene, depend on the narrative being given entire for their effect, and, therefore, are totally beyond our very narrow limits. Besides, we have now dried our tears and have joined the society of Messrs. Gandy and Goodman, not a little delighted

with the ecclesiastical drums these worthy divines are both beating in our ears. We almost believe we were present, "When Mr. Gandy dwelt much on the authority of Scripture, Mr. Goodman on that of tradition. Mr. Gandy quoted the great divines of the Church of England, Mr. Goodman the writings of the fathers; Mr. Gandy argued for the Reformation, Mr. Goodman called it innovation. Mr. Gandy declared the Protestant to be a representative of the primitive Church, Mr. Goodman insisted on the higher antiquity of his own;" and we think we remember them separating to go to bed, "not, however, without a last word, in which Mr. Gandy sent bloody Queen Mary to the devil, and was answered by Mr. Goodman paying the same compliment to Queen Elizabeth." We also enjoyed the dialogue between Mr. Lukeman and his clerk, and, on the whole, we may truly say of this very pleasing and varied history,

Reading, alternate tears and smiles would rise,  
[ing from the eyes.  
These playing round the lips, those burst-

*Mesmerism and its Opponents*, &c. By George Sandby, junior, *M.A. Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk.*

THE little pamphlet of Mr. Sandby's which we noticed last year has since grown into the present volume, having attracted much attention as to the curiosity of its facts, and produced much conviction in the truth of its argument. In the interval that has elapsed since his former publication, Mr. Sandby has had much practical experience himself in mesmerism—has formed the acquaintance and profited by the conversation of many persons of science, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, has read many works, considered at leisure the objections that have been advanced, and as the fruit of his researches has expanded his former publication into the present volume. In the third and fourth chapters, p. 59 to 178, the reader will find a large mass of curious and important facts collected, both as regards the truth of mesmerism and its curative power in disease; facts that we hold it is impossible openly to deny, or insidiously to explain away, and which therefore form a strong and

unbroken body of evidence. In the sixth chapter, the author has examined the bearing of the *wonders of mesmerism on the miracles of the New Testament*, though why he has confined it to the *New* we do not know; but he says, "It is notorious that a feeling is gaining ground that these several facts exhibit an equality of power, and that the divine nature of the one is impaired by the extraordinary character of the other." Mr. Sandby shows that a part of our Saviour's miraculous acts of power is altogether removed out of the sphere of mesmeric influence; as his stilling the waves of the sea, withering the fig-tree, changing water into wine, feeding the multitude in the desert, walking on the sea, being transfigured on the mount, raising the dead. He then comes to the other class of miracles, healing all manner of diseases; and he distinguishes the wonders recorded in the Gospel from those performed by merely human means; by showing in the first place that no mesmeriser could claim, or claiming prove, the possession of a power of removing diseases, that was infallible and universal. He succeeds in many cases, he fails in others; sometimes the benefit is lasting, sometimes temporary. Secondly, the cures related in Scripture are of a far higher order than those that mesmerism can boast; and thirdly, the change that followed the touch or voice of Christ was instantaneous, whereas mesmerism requires some interval of time, longer or shorter according to circumstances, to develop its effects. "A *fourth* distinguishing mark (he says) attendant on the cures related in the Gospel, is the permanency of their effect. There is no reason to suspect from the slightest phrase that drops from any of the New Testament writers, nor from any charge that was advanced by the unbeliever, that the benefit was not as lasting as it was complete. No one can assert the same of all mesmeric cures. Many are indeed permanent, but with a large number the action requires to be renewed at intervals, especially in some diseases that are of a chronic kind." Yet Mr. Sandby does not positively deny the identity of mesmerism and the Christian miracles. He says, "Christ *may* have exercised a latent mesmeric power to

an extra and miraculous extent;" and yet he adds, "this is rather mentioned in deference to the views of others, than as expressing his own opinion." And lastly he mentions a *fifth* and remarkable distinction, the cure of persons *at a distance*, whither the assumed mesmeric virtue could not possibly except by miracle extend: nothing in the annals of mesmerism has a parallel to this. He then turns to the subject of *clairvoyance*, *internal vision*, and the *predictive* faculty, all of which are phenomena partaking of the miraculous character, and then he shews how they are to be distinguished from similar supernatural powers mentioned in Scripture. He lastly takes a view of the modern miracles among the Roman Catholics, that have excited of late such reverential curiosity in the members of that Church, and especially the Tyrolese nuns of Lord Shrewsbury, the Ecstatica of Caldaro, and the Addolorata of Capriana, and he considers their states to be states of catalepsy; this part of the work we recommend to the attention of our readers, and particularly that relating to the sympathy between the mesmeriser and his patient, and the *transference of thoughts from one to the other*, which we consider to be a key unlocking much difficulty, and opening a new region of experiment. As regards *clairvoyance*, from what we ourselves have seen of patients in mesmeric states, we should say that its effect on all the senses, in rendering them supernaturally acute, is too plain to deny; and this extraordinary power of vision is to be paralleled by a similarly increased fineness in the touch, in the taste, and in the ear. All is wonderful; but the power of the eye to read writing through an interposed medium, is not more so than that of the ear, to catch the faintest whisper at a distance inaudible to all others; that of the tongue to distinguish tastes from substances in the mouth of others; that of the touch, (if so it may be called,) which enables the mesmerised person, though with eyes fast closed in sleep, to feel where the mesmeriser is and to approach him in the most direct line, as if led by some subtle fluid to the spot. But not only the senses but the whole brain is excited to a sensibility that it does not

know in its natural state, as if the man had become all mind, and the body was only the more dormant and half-lifeless vehicle, over which it reigned supreme, and from which it threw its intellectual illuminations wide around. Mr. Chevenix said a few years back,

"Mesmerism is established." Mr. Sandby adds, "soon, very soon, will it be acknowledged an admitted branch of medical practice;" and, when that day arrives, "a grateful posterity will respond with the name of John Elliotson."

*The Philosophy of Training, &c.* By A. R. Craig. 12mo.—This little essay is worthy of attention, for its purpose is not only to advocate the necessity of normal schools for teachers to the wealthier classes, but to afford better guides to the mode of teaching languages, so as to abridge the time employed in attaining them, and to enable the learner to gain them with more ease as well as accuracy. It is said (p. 92,) "That the late accomplished Sir W. Jones said, 'he considered a course of *six months*' study by the way he practised, a sufficient length of time to acquire a thorough knowledge of any language.'" Now, as life is short and languages numerous, he who teaches us to master them with the smallest expenditure of time, is conferring an inestimable benefit on society.

*Treatise on Forest Trees.* By John Smith.—A useful, practical, little work, containing judicious advice on most branches of forest culture, as planting, fencing, preparing the ground, thinning, pruning, &c. and containing at the end a very judicious list of the best apples and pears suitable to the climate of Scotland; though a few of the names, as *doux morceaux* and others, do not appear to us to be correctly spelt.

*A Manual of Devotions for the Holy Communion.* Compiled from various sources.—The author mentions that he has made in this little work "an unsparing use of the Latin Manual called *Paradus Animæ*, a book comparatively little known in this country." It concludes with a Hymn of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the original Latin, and translated.

*Sermons preached before the University and other places.* By Rev. C. Marriott, A.M.—These are very impressive, earnest, and even elegant discourses, and we think so equal is their merit, that it would not be easy, perhaps not just, to select any particular ones as superior to the others; but it is difficult to read any volume without preferring some parts to others, as more easily associating with our feelings and knowledge. We were accordingly struck with the spirit and tone of the

26th discourse, called "Christ the Door." We cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of giving one short passage, (p. 440,) and that is all for which space is granted us.

"When we are occupied with our own immediate belief and first duties as Christians, we may be said to stay within; and when we range over a wider field, and apply our minds either to the arts of life, or to secular knowledge, or to the general study of humanity in history, philosophy, and literature, still must our Lord be kept ever in view, unless all is to be lifeless and starving to the soul. Whoever has 'entered in by Him' is in a position where he may discern the true life and meaning of all that is in the world,—of all that really concerns man here. What is the aim of political science, but that which has begun to be realised in his kingdom? What is the aim of moral philosophy, but the saintly character, the transcript of his? What is liberty, but choosing the Father's will? What is Christian education, but fulfilling the mystery of his birth and our new birth in Him? What is reason, but a partaking of the light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world? What is poetry, but the baring of the heart when he is near? What is art, but the striving to recollect his lineaments? What is history, but the traces of his iron rod or his shepherd's staff?"

This is beautifully imagined and expressed: we glean a few words from another.

"The Christian may seem minute in fixing his practice and ordering his thoughts; but, if he only does this according to the heavenly standard, he really enlarges his powers of discerning truth. He is like the astronomer who gazes intently on a microscopic adjustment that he may measure spaces so great as to be scarcely conceivable to thought, and who proves again and again the calculation of a cypher, that navies may traverse the boundless ocean in safety. We disconnect our life, that we may have some of it at our own will, and for our own indulgences; but so much as we thus set apart for ourselves, so much do we kill, and the rest is weakened by the loss," &c.

*The Doctrine of Changes as applicable to the constitutions of Social Life, &c.*—The design of this treatise is to ascertain "as far as possible the laws to which these great changes which occasionally vary the scene of human life seem to be subject, and to point out the rules which ought to be applied to all such events, with a view of determining whether they are in accordance with the progressive tendencies of nature, or are to be regarded as but occasional irregularities or retardations of her course," &c. This search, philosophical and moral, the author pursues with zeal and diligence through more than 500 pages of his volume; and, as philosophical arguments are bound together by long and curious chains of reasoning, they are not fitted for short quotations or extracts; but the reader will peruse parts of the book with pleasure, and feel the justice of the author's views and deductions. The subjects treated of certainly are of the highest interest to the moralist and the politician, and many of the questions raised are worthy of serious inquiry, and demand a very strict and severe analysis. The table of contents will best put the reader in possession of the different portions and divisions of the subject.

*Aids to Catechetical Teaching; being the Church Catechism illustrated by Parables and Anecdotes. By a Clergyman.*—The design of this work is good, and in many cases the illustrations from history are aptly and well chosen, and calculated to arrest the attention and awaken the feelings in the youthful mind; but the author should be very careful that his anecdotes are taken from authentic sources: and therefore, in the next edition, he should omit those regarding the latter end of Voltaire and of Shelley (vid. p. 90.) One history which is found to be *erroneous* will do much to efface in the youthful mind the best impressions left by those that are true, and may indeed shake the whole building, that otherwise would have stood firm and unassailable.

*What is the Church of Christ?*—This little work is written by Mr. George Hill, of Shrivensham. It is divided into two parts—1. The Doctrine; 2. the Moral; and each is divided into separate chapters. The author proposes first his definition of a Church—which is, "The one society of believers which are founded by Christ Jesus." The following chapters confirm each of the material points in this definition. The work has pleased us both in the manner the argument is conducted, and in the good taste in which it is com-

posed. A very interesting table of the principal churches throughout the world closes the volume, giving an account of the number of the bishops to each, the presbyters and deacons, the amount of the laity, and the authorities from which the table is taken. The Church of Russia contains forty-seven millions; that of France, thirty millions; Spain, thirteen millions; and the Church of England, sixteen millions.

*Spiritual Thoughts: a poem, &c.* By G. A. Wingfield, esq.—There appears to us to be some obscurity or mysticism in the poetry of this author, who is strongly attached to the tenets of Swedenborg (see p. 60); but there is poetical feeling as well as expression throughout, which, if employed on subjects less abstracted and less elevated above the participation of common understandings, would not fail to please and instruct. As it is, the author must be content with a more confined circle of admirers. We give a specimen of the style.

#### TO THE SPRING.

Sweet Spring! thou leadest to thy sunny  
bowers, [flowers;  
Thy looks with smiles, thy tresses deck'd with  
With voices of joy, to greet thy smiles again,  
The west wind murmurs to the laughing plain.  
Along thy path the unbidd'n violets spring,  
And wide around their od'rous fragrance fling.  
See! Nature's mighty heart leaps up to prove  
Thy brooding influence and thy quick'ning  
love.

Agas may pass,—ages of countless time,—  
Years hasting ever on the wings of crime,  
These thee profane not, nor to anxious sight  
The glory dim of thy returning light;  
Ever thy smiles as in their earliest prime,  
Nor fade the locks of youth that shade thy  
brow sublime.

#### A MAY MORNING.

The fragrance of this morning's breeze to me  
Sweet music brings of ancient memory;  
And the fresh breathings of the vernal flowers  
Awake the choral songs of the departed hours;  
Such secret power within the memory lies,  
Which oft waves back the strain of ancient  
harmonies.

What time, with gladness, speed the angel train  
Of young affections to the heart again,  
Murmuring, with lips of love, the comfort-  
breathing strain.

*A Complete View of Puseyism, &c.* By R. Weaver.—This is the work of a Dissenter, and we have two short remarks to make on it. The first, that it is as much directed against the general tenets of the Established Church as against the particular doctrines improperly called Puseyism; secondly, that, professing to attack Puseyism (and what can Puseyism be but

the doctrines of Dr. Pusey?), it throws together the scattered tenets and opinions of various persons, many anonymous, as if they had mustered under certain rules and compacts and agreements, and formed themselves into a corporate religious body. In one place (p. 20) the present Bishop of London is quoted, though we never before heard that he was enumerated in the list of *Oxford divines*! But, we repeat, as the doctrines impugned are, *for the most part*, not the particular doctrines of a particular sect, but those generally held by our Church,—held by the generality of the members,—there is scarcely a scriptural writer of note who might not be classed with those whom it is Mr. Weaver's principle to refute and to condemn.

*Edmund Somers: a Domestic Story.*—

A pleasing, well-written story, the characters well contrasted, and the incidents in general true to nature, though the death of Wildbore might have been more naturally brought to pass. We were much amused at Mr. Nethersole's examination for his degree at Oxford. He was asked, What brute animal is recorded as having spoken in Scripture? Mr. Nethersole looked first at the table before him, then at the ceiling and walls of the room, and, finding they afforded him no assistance, at last answered, "The whale." The examiner was taken rather aback at this preposterous reply, but, wishing to sound the depth of the examinee's ignorance, veiled his astonishment as best he might, and proceeded to ask in a very bland and conciliatory tone of voice, to whom the whale spake? "To Moses in the bulrushes," answered Nethersole, who now fancied he was getting on famously. What passed between them? was the next question. "'Moses said unto the whale, Thou art the man;' and the whale answered and said, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian,'" &c. At p. 207 an eccentric old clergyman who kept an old servant, John Winsley, asked him whether he had seen the beautiful planet Venus, now clearly visible every night. "Sir, I never looks upwards," was John's reply. We presume that the Rev. Roderick Fitz-flammerie is intended for the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, but the picture, though like, is a little caricatured.

*Coningsby; or the New Generation.*  
By B. D'Israeli, Esq. M.P. 3 vols.

—This, like all the author's other writings, is a very singular production. He aims at originality, and he has certainly succeeded in his object, although we cannot say that it is a species of originality much to our taste. It is more confined

to style than to thought, and the flights of fancy in which it displays itself are somewhat too irregular and capricious. Mr. D'Israeli's design in this book appears to be to delineate the opinions of that party which is termed "Young England;" moreover, he is much more inclined to tell his readers what are not the sentiments of this party than what they are, and it is only from obscure hints and faint intimations scattered here and there that it is possible to make out what the feelings of its members may be on any of the great questions of the day. Judging from these we cannot say that we should feel much inclined to trust ourselves to the political guidance of "Young England." We prefer "Old England" with all its faults, and even think that if new theories were less attended to by all parties and *old practice* more followed, the country at large would be more happy, and its prosperity more likely to continue. Some of the author's observations, however, on political matters contain much good sense, and might be attended to with advantage. But it is as a political satire that the work will be chiefly read, and under this head there is undoubtedly a great deal of lively and piquant matter. We cannot say though that we at all admire the spirit in which the book is written, nor do we think it likely to improve the tone of thought in the minds of those who read it. The author has gone at some length into the present state of the Jews, confirming in many points the account given by Mr. Borrow in "The Bible in Spain." Judging from what the author says on this subject, people may be led to imagine that he is by no means hostile to the Hebrew faith, which his family have left. Be this as it may, we by no means admire the tone of thought in which he speaks on Church subjects.

*Ross D'Albret; or, Troublous Times.*  
By G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols.—Another work from the prolific pen of Mr. James, equally good if not better than any of his other productions, and that is saying a great deal in its praise. This book possesses one peculiarity which displays the author's powers of writing in no small degree. The events which it describes all take place within the space of eight days, and yet the tale is full of incident and adventure, brings the reader into acquaintance with many distinguished personages of the age to which it belongs—that of Henri Quatre—not omitting that monarch himself, and possesses a most thrilling and engrossing interest. For our own parts, we must say we always look forward to the appearance of one of

Mr. James's tales with somewhat of the same feeling with which in our younger days we used to anticipate the publication of one of the wondrous creations of fancy of the king of romantic fiction—the poet of Abbotsford.

*The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; with Historical Notes, and engravings of many ancient coins, illustrating the narrative portions of the New Testament.* By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. No. I. [To be completed in about VIII Numbers.]—We have had illustrated and "Pictorial" Bibles of late, as well as Pictorial histories and poets; but such undertakings, in the very zeal of their editors, are liable to result in mere picture-books, and a medley of heterogeneous matters. The rule is good, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Where the plan is encyclopediac, either a numerous band of coadjutors is necessary, or that universal knowledge, which

is so rare as to be nearly unexampled. Now, how far the numismatology of the illustrated Bibles has been well founded, we ourselves are unable to say: but this we know, that Mr. Akerman has acquired a well-earned reputation for his skill in that science, and that therefore he is highly qualified to illustrate the holy scriptures in the department he has here undertaken. His engravings are beautifully executed in wood, and among those in this first Part are coins of Herod the King, Archelaus, the Community of Syria, Tetradrachms of Tyre and of Sidon, the Shekel, the Half-Shekel, the Assarion or "farthing," the "penny" with the image and superscription of Cæsar, &c. &c. In some cases the devices of the reverses appear capable of fuller explanation, which would always be acceptable. In his notes generally Mr. Akerman confines himself to history and philology, clearly and succinctly stated, excluding everything of a doctrinal or controversial character.

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UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

A Commemoration has been celebrated at Oxford in the customary manner, with Sermons, Concerts, and Balls. At the convocation held on Thursday June 29 the honorary degree of Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis.

Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart., formerly Gent. Commoner of Trinity college.

Captain Sir James Ross, R.N.

Major-Gen. Pasley, Royal Eng., C.B.

Sir John Wither Awdry, Knt., M.A.

George Bowyer, esq., M.A.

Donald Maclean, esq., M.A., M.P. for the city of Oxford.

William Entwistle, esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.

George Biddell Airy, esq., M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal.

Francis Baily, esq., F.R.S.

Professor Struve, Astronomer to the Emperor of Russia.

C. R. Cockerell, esq., R.A., Member of the Royal Institute of France.

The Rev. W. Jacobson, M.A., the Public Orator, then proceeded to deliver the Oration in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the University, according to the intention of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

The Prize Poems and Essays were afterwards recited in the following order:

The Latin Prize Poem, "Triumphus Pompa apud Romanos," by Mr. Edwin Palmer, Scholar of Balliol college.

The English Prize Essay, on "The Principles and Objects of Human Punishments," by Mr. C. E. Prichard, B.M., Fellow of Balliol, and son of Dr. Prichard of Bristol, author of "The Natural History of Man."

The Latin prose Essay on "Literarum humaniorum utilitas," by the Rev. W. Harris Smith, B.A., Fellow of Magdalene.

The English Prize Poem, "On the Battle of the Nile," by Mr. J. L. Brereton, Scholar of University college.

The Ellerton Theological Prize has been awarded to Mr. Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A., Scholar of Worcester college.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

May 30. The Porson Prize was awarded to Edward Thring, Scholar of King's College:—Subject, Shakespeare, second part of Henry IV. Act 4, scene 4; beginning "Thy wish was father," and ending "unto the worms."

Sir William Browne's Medals are awarded as follows:—

Greek Ode.—Henry Newport, Scholar of Pembroke College. Subject, "Victoria Regina Academiam suam Cantabrigiensem inavit."

*Latin Ode.*—The same. Subject, "Nelsoni monumentum."

*Greek Epigram.*—James George Curry Fussell, Trinity College. Subject, "Non fumum ex fulgore."

*Latin Epigram.*—The same. Subject, "Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim."

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

*May 27.* This was the fourteenth anniversary of this important society. Sir John Franklin and Sir George Back were elected Vice-Presidents. Sir H. T. De la Beche, Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun, R.A., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., Lord Prudhoe, and Mr. J. Bandinel, members of council. The President, R. J. Murchison, esq. presented the royal medals, with suitable addresses, to Mr. W. J. Hamilton and Professor A. Erman, to whom they had been awarded for their important geographical labours. After which he read his usual anniversary address on the progress of geography during the past year.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

*May 11.* The twenty-first anniversary of this Society was held this day; the Earl of Auckland, President, in the chair. The annual report of the council began by congratulating the meeting upon the improving state of the finances. Particular allusion was made to those deceased members who had distinguished themselves in the paths which the Society was instituted to investigate; to Prof. Rosellini of Pisa, the fellow-labourer of Champollion in the field of hieroglyphic research; to the Hon. G. Turnour, the investigator of Buddhist antiquities, and the first Pāli scholar of Europe; to the Hon. J. R. Morrison, the able successor of his father in Chinese scholarship; and Major Elont, a celebrated Malay grammarian. Short biographical sketches of these gentlemen, with a notice of their works, were contained in the report. The attention of the meeting was then called to a correspondence which had been begun with their learned and zealous member, Mr. Davis, recently appointed governor of the British possessions on the coast of China, who had promised to use his best endeavours in furthering the views of the Society in the extensive fields of inquiry now opened to us in that remote country. The report next alluded to a request made by the council to the Court of Directors, to permit some qualified officer in India to take copies of those ancient and perishing fresco-paintings in the caves of Ajunta, representing deeds and races now gone by, and which have excited the admiration of those who have examined

them; a request which it was understood would be readily acceded to. The report then mentioned the experiment of evening meetings, at which matters of a practical and less recondite tendency were discussed than was the practice at the ordinary daily meetings of the Society. It was stated that it was under consideration to hold further meetings in the same spirit, if it should be thought desirable by the members generally. Some valuable additions to the library were mentioned and described; and another donation of 100*l.* to its funds by the late treasurer, Mr. J. Alexander. The works published by the Oriental Translation Fund since the last meeting are—that remarkable work, the "Dabistan," so eulogised by Sir W. Jones, translated by the joint efforts of Mr. D. Shea and Captain A. Troyer; the second and last volume of Al-Makkari's "Mahommedan Dynasties in Spain," by M. Gayangos; the second volume of Ibn Khallikan's "Biographical Dictionary," by Baron M<sup>r</sup>Guckin de Slane; and the third *Œuvre* of M. Quatremere's "Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks." The works preparing for the press are, the "History of Tipú Sultan," translated by Col. Miles; the fourth volume of Haji Khalifa's "Bibliographical Dictionary," by Prof. Flügel; and the "Khitāb al Yamīnī," by the Rev. J. Reynolds, the secretary to the committee of the Fund. The committee had also accepted a proposal from Mr. J. Ballantyne to translate Khāfi Khān's "History of India" from the Persian.

The following gentlemen were elected into the Council in lieu of those who went out by rotation:—Colonel Barnewall; the Right Hon. H. Mackenzie; J. Matheson, esq. M.P.; G. R. Porter, esq.; H. T. Prinsep, esq.; Prof. Royle, M.D.; the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan; and Col. Sykes. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected.

#### WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

*June 8.* At the annual meeting the Council presented their Fourth Annual Report, explaining the proceedings of the Society since the last anniversary. It relates chiefly to the completion and distribution of the first volume of its Topographical publications, which has been placed in the hands of all the members, and forwarded to six of the national libraries.

The Council entertained a hope that Mr. Britton's volume on the Parish of *Kington St. Michael* would have been ready for the members at this anniversary; but they are assured by that gentleman that, if his health enables him, he will complete it before Christmas next.

His materials are ample, and embrace much curious and original matter relating to an ancient Royal Vill and Manor; as well as to the life, times, and literature of *John Aubrey*, and to other interesting subjects. An accurate and beautiful map of the parish, also exterior and interior views of the Church, and a portrait of Aubrey, now ready, will embellish the volume. This will be followed by a *History of Castle Combe*, already in a very advanced state, by *Mr. Poulett Scrope*, who is in possession of several original manuscripts and memorials relating to that ancient Barony, under which nearly thirty manors of Wiltshire were held of the De Dunstanvilles and Scropes.

In conclusion, the Council re-call the attention of the Society to the importance of soliciting their friends to join its ranks, and to the continuance of their co-operation in advancing its interests and utility. The Balance Sheet for the year shews that the Society has 116*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* in hand.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 23. Dr. Lee in the Chair.

The Rev. Lowrie Guthrie was elected a Member. Mr. Pfister exhibited an unedited soldo d'oro of Benevent, struck in 787, on which the name of Charlemagne is in the Lombard or Teutonic idiom, CVAB. for Carolus. It was found at Liano, a village near Salerno, on the mountain pass towards Benevent. Mr. Pfister also exhibited a coin of Isabella de Vilhardouin, Princess of Achaie, 1297—1301; and one of Mahaut de Hainaut, Princess of Achaie and Duchess of Athens, 1311—1313, both very rare.

Mr. Alfred Stubbs, of Boulogne, forwarded a drawing of a Billon-piece of the Anglo-French series, which, he believes, will prove an unedited addition to the many varieties already known of the money of Edward III.

Mr. C. R. Smith read a communication from Mr. J. H. Burn, containing unpublished notes of the late Mr. G. H. Pettingal on the legend upon the coins of Cunobelin, which formed the subject of Mr. Birch's interesting paper read at the preceding meeting of the Society. Mr. G. H. Pettingal was related to John Pettingal, D.D. author of a *Dissertation on the Tascia, or Legend on the British Coins of Cunobelin*; but the interpretations of these two writers are laboured and unfounded on any numismatic example, while Mr. Birch's is simple and based upon the Roman formula of the period. A further portion was then read of Mr. Borrell's paper on unedited Greek imperial and autonomous coins.

June 20. The annual meeting was held, the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, in the chair.

The Report of Council was read. It appears that the funds of the society have increased during the last year, and the retirements, chiefly of members alluded to in a former report as non-contributors, has been more than counterbalanced by elections. The Council alluded to the increased correspondence of the Society with foreign bodies, and the flattering tributes paid to its exertions by numismatists on the continent, as well as at home; and enumerated the exertions of particular individuals, as well as some of the more distinguished recent publications on numismatics. The British Archaeological Association was alluded to, and recommended to the notice of the Society, not merely on the specific ground that the objects it has in view must embrace and encourage numismatic pursuits, but also, on the wider principle, that the grand object of the Association is one which ought to be dear to every lover of the history and institutions of his country. In speaking of the dispersion by public auction of the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, and of the late Mr. Thomas, (now under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Co.) it was suggested that great service might be rendered to numismatic science by the publication of descriptive catalogues of private collections, which is the only mode of making them adequately known and estimated, and a hope was expressed that the trustees of public collections, such as those of Glasgow, of Oxford, and of the British Museum, and the directors of the Bank of England, would be induced to order the compilation of catalogues, to be printed for the use of numismatists, without which these valuable collections are comparatively useless. The collection of the British Museum is the only public cabinet in this country that is as accessible as a good collection ought to be; but at the Bank of England, at the Bodleian at Oxford, and at the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, there are cabinets of the greatest value, access to which is fettered by many restrictions and conditions more vexatious to the curator than even to the visitor. Such a state of things, the Council remarks, ought not to continue, for, if no plan could be devised by the trustees of these treasures to render them more easily accessible, their dispersion, rather than their conservation, would be a public benefit.

On a ballot being taken, it was found that

The Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, F.S.A. was re-elected President; C. F. Barnwell, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., and H. H. Wilson, esq., F.R.S.,

Vice-Presidents; J. B. Bergue, esq., F.S.A., Treasurer; John Yonge Akerman, esq., F.S.A., one of the Secretaries and Foreign Secretary; the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. was elected Secretary in the place of Mr. C. R. Smith, retiring; Hugh Welch Diamond, esq., F.S.A., Librarian; and as Members of the Council, Samuel Birch, esq., F.S.A., John Brumell, esq., J. D. Cuff, esq., F.S.A., John Field, esq., W. D. Haggard, esq., F.S.A., William Hardy, esq., Edward Hawkins, esq., F.R.S., &c., John Lee, esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., John Gough Nichols, esq., F.S.A., W. D. Sauls, esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., Charles Roach Smith, esq., F.S.A., and H. L. Tovey, esq. [The names of new Members are in Italics.]

The following resolution was passed upon Mr. Smith's retiring from the office of Honorary Secretary:—"Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. for the untiring zeal and ability with which, during a period of four years, he has discharged the office of Secretary, and has by his exertions greatly contributed both to the advancement of numismatic science in general, and to the welfare of this Society in particular."

#### ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. The first anniversary of this society took place, Mr. G. B. Greenough in the chair. The council reported that the society now consisted of 157 members, that the donations had been very numerous, that a Journal had been established, and that suitable apartments would at once be provided for the use of its members. Appended to the report was a list of the donations, with their respective donors, and an estimate for the year 1844, leaving a balance in hand of £281. Owing to the severe indisposition of the President, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, the anniversary address emanated from the Secretary. It commenced with an historical account of the remains of nations long since extinct, and of those since the historic age commenced; a description of the origin, design, incipient labours, and prospective efforts of the society then followed; and, lastly, was given the progress of ethnology during the past year in the respective countries of Asia, Africa, America, West Indies, Aus-

tralia, and the islands of the Pacific and Indian Archipelagos, &c. The officers elected by ballot were—*President*: Rear-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm. *Vice-Presidents*: The Archbishop of Dublin; Hon. M. Elphinstone; Mr. G. B. Greenough; J. C. Pritchard, M.D. *Treasurer*: Mr. S. Duckworth. *Secretary*: R. King, M.D., and a long list of councillors.

#### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

June 10. The annual distribution of the rewards, by Prince Albert, was the most interesting witnessed for some years, and encourages the sanguine hope that this society, phoenix-like, is rising from its ashes. No better sign can be offered than that it has added nearly 200 members to its list within the last year and a half, since Mr. Whishaw (who stated the fact in his report) has been Secretary. The report having been read by that gentleman, highly to the satisfaction of the densely crowded room, His Royal Highness proceeded to deliver the medals, &c.; first to the successful candidates, fourteen in number, in mechanics and other practical arts; and then to fourteen equally fortunate with their productions in the fine arts. To Mr. P. Lucas was given the silver medal for a very ingenious self-adjusting step-ladder for wharfs; it rises with the tide, and, according to circumstances, consists either of ascending steps, a plane, or descending steps, so that the transit of goods from the vessel to the wharf is always most convenient and easy. A beautiful lever microscope by Mr. C. Varley would require a very long description to render intelligible; and improved house-tiles, carpenters' cramps, ships' scupper-mouths, ruling machine for engraving (they are too much used), anatomical modelling, expanding centre-bits, &c. &c. were duly honoured. It was gratifying to observe, that some of the persons so distinguished were working mechanics; and the deep attention which the prince bestowed upon the explanations of their clever inventions must have been very pleasant to them.

## FINE ARTS.

#### BRITISH SCULPTORS AT ROME.

We can now boast of several distinguished men at Rome, who, in grace, conception, and execution, may be compared with the artists of any country. The studio of Gibson displays his intimate knowledge and appreciation of classic

beauty, great delicacy of conception, and if he did but throw a little more expression into his figures, they would be unrivalled. An "Aurora" which he is now executing is the very soul of poetry;—her sweet and graceful figure, the right foot advanced, whilst the left lightly treads

on clouds, seems to be in motion; the very drapery confirms the illusion, clinging closely as it does around her, and floating loose behind, as if she were cleaving the morning air. Her beautiful countenance, however, is directed earthward, and has rather a triste expression—but still very sweet. A full-length figure of the Hon. Mrs. Murray, also in course of execution, is remarkable for its easy grace—the drapery is perfect, but again the face wants expression. A group in clay for a bas-relief, is happily conceived: Minerva, fully armed, is pursuing and threatening Cupid with her spear, whilst he runs for protection behind his mother. A cartoon, for a bas-relief, is characterized by the simple majesty which the subject demands, “Christ blessing little children,” in which the different dispositions of mankind are admirably typified. One child, with the elasticity and ardour of youth, is running to the Saviour—another, sensible alone to benevolence of disposition, with infantine simplicity and confidence, is clasping his knees and looking up smiling in his face. Another is being dragged, unwilling, by his mother, to our Lord. In front stands an older lad, whose mind may be supposed to be more awakened to the higher attributes of our Saviour—reverent and attentive. Unlike most of the figures of our Lord, this unites much sweetness with dignity of expression. If this chaste drawing is well executed in marble, it will form an invaluable addition to the treasures of Art.

The most beautiful piece, and that possessing the most character, which Wyatt is at present executing, is a figure of Penelope. She is represented at the moment when, to baffle her rival suitors (at the suggestion of Ulysses in disguise), she is about to offer to each of them by turns a bow to bend. This beautiful and classic production is intended for Windsor Castle. A Flower-girl, carrying in her left hand a garland, in her right a basket, is an extremely pretty and elegant statue. A Bacchante, crowned with a garland of flowers, and holding in her right hand a patera, is an admirable personification of thoughtless gaiety. “Musidora” from Thomson’s Seasons, is a beautiful figure, happily conceived and executed.

Hogan is much employed in executing bas-reliefs and altar-pieces, and in these branches is unrivalled. Several convents and chapels in England and Ireland have been enriched by his chisel. His busts and statues form a motley group. First and foremost is Daniel O’Connell. A toga is thrown over his shoulders—an arrangement left to the taste of the artist—his wig has received its right twitch—and

his eye is lifted with that undefinable expression so difficult to catch. It is a strong likeness, and admirably executed. Hogan has received an order from the “Association,” for a statue of the Liberator ten feet high. Tom Steele, Dr. Doyle, and Dr. Murray, all bear him goodly company. A colossal statue of Crawford, for the Cork Savings Bank, is finely executed, but its beauty is impaired by its modern costume.

Father Mathew, in his mild placid expression of countenance, strongly contrasts with the powerful humorous expression of O’Connell. Another unfinished group is ‘Ireland,’ represented by a female form, with the bust of Lord Cloncurry on a pedestal: intended for the Dublin Library.

Macdonald, who represents the Scotch, as Hogan does the Irish, Sculptors, devotes most of his time to busts, in which he excels. His Andromeda, however, is a powerful delineation of the fable: her struggles to liberate herself are manifest, and one sympathizes with, as one regards with astonishment, the agony which is expressed in her eloquent face.

Cardwell, a younger man, who has just arrived at Rome, in his group of greyhounds playing, shews a keen observation of Nature, and great power. He has executed but few groups, one of which Mrs. Beaumont, of Yorkshire, ordered. (*Abridged from the Athenæum.*)

#### SIR R. K. PORTER’S DRAWINGS.

The late Sir Robert Ker Porter’s “Large Folio,” containing the original drawings he made during his well-known travels in the East, illustrated by their attendant notes, and all sketched on the relative spots, has become the property of the British Museum. Sir Robert Ker Porter spent three years, or rather more, in the East, indefatigably pursuing his researches, and carefully recording, by pen and pencil, their results. About twenty-four years ago he published in England two large quartos, entitled “Travels in Persia, Armenia, Babylonia, &c. &c.,” given in nobler detail in his (now) *Museum Folio*. From that work the Rev. Alex. Keith extracted many “Evidences of fulfilled Prophecy,” produced in his admirable volumes on that important subject. Knight’s “Pictorial Bible” also is enriched in numerous parts with notes and outlines from Sir R. K. Porter’s work. The folio opens with a highly-finished portrait (in bistre) of the late King of Persia, taken at the monarch’s personal request. Then succeed the views, sketches of distinguished personages, &c.; and the last portrait in the book will be

that of the lamented author and artist himself, — the recently-published full-length print of him from a faithful like-

ness by Geo. Harlowe, dressed in the light European uniform he wore during part of his travels in the East.

## ARCHITECTURE.

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 17. The fifth annual meeting was held at Wyatt's room, High-street. The Rev. the Rector of Exeter college took the chair, and congratulated the Society on the steady progress of the "study of Gothic Architecture," which is daily becoming more general. He rejoiced to observe the formation and successful progress of similar societies in various parts of the kingdom, and mentioned particularly the Cambridge and Exeter Societies, as very flourishing and efficient. The mutilation and destruction of the remains of Gothic Architecture has been checked, although a few instances are still heard of occasionally, as at Newcastle, where an ancient church has been wantonly destroyed within the last few weeks; the general indignation with which such acts are now viewed by all persons who have any pretension to the rank of educated or enlightened men, is a guarantee that they will not be frequent. There is however another just ground of alarm in the mischief which is daily perpetrated under the name of *Restoration*, which, when conducted without sufficient knowledge, is often productive of more injury than benefit, and should be very closely watched. Irreparable injury is often done by ignorant persons, under the plausible pretext of merely *scraping* off the whitewash, and still more when the decayed surface of the stone has also to be scraped.

In the university and city of Oxford there have been four instances of restoration within the past year, which are deserving of praise. At St. John's college the chapel has been restored in a very elaborate manner, and with good taste. At Merton, the roof of the ante-chapel, which was in a decayed state, has been renewed, and the floor for the ringers in the tower removed, throwing open a fine groined wooden ceiling, which is a great improvement, but the gallery for the ringers which has been introduced in the place of the old floor would have been better omitted. In St. Aldate's church the general effect of the exterior is pleasing, but there might have been more accuracy in the details, and we cannot but regret the loss of the old library. At Holywell, though the exterior is less striking, all the detail is admirable, and

in the interior the good effect of open seats is fairly seen, and the manner in which this restoration and enlargement have been executed is worthy not only of praise but of imitation. The restoration of St. Peter's in the East is now also in progress, and it is hoped that the most scrupulous care will be taken to preserve entire the character of the building, even in its most minute details, and that no attempts at *improvement* will be allowed to interfere with the designs of the original architects of this interesting and valuable relic of antiquity.

The publications of the Society during the year have been, The Second Part of the "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," of which a Third Part is now in preparation; and several sheets of working drawings of ancient pews and pulpits, which are found very generally useful, and are readily purchased. Two new sheets were laid on the table, containing the details of the pulpits of Beaulieu, Hants, of stone, very early in the Decorated style; St. Giles's, Oxford, of wood, also in the Decorated style, but late; and Coombe, Oxfordshire, of stone, in the Perpendicular style. The drawings of Shottesbroke church, a well-known and very perfect specimen of the Decorated style, have been engraved, and will be ready for publication in a few days; for these drawings the Society is indebted to W. Butterfield, esq. The drawings of Minster Lovell church, a good specimen of the Perpendicular style, promised at the two last annual meetings, are still not ready, the architect who undertook to furnish them having failed to fulfil his engagement. The drawings of Wilcote church, presented by C. Buckler, esq. were laid on the table, and will be engraved immediately; this is a *small* church in the Decorated style. Also those of St. Bartholomew's chapel, presented by C. Cranston, esq.; this is a small but elegant building of the period of transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

New editions are preparing of the churches of Stanton Harcourt and Haseley: to the series in 8vo. it is proposed to add the papers on Ewelme and Dorchester churches by Mr. Addington, for which the drawings are ready.



At the suggestion of the Bishop of Newfoundland, designs for churches to be constructed entirely of wood, the only material to be obtained in that colony, have been prepared by Mr. Cranston, under the directions of the Committee. Two of these designs were laid on the table.

At the request of the Madras Committee for the erection of a church at Colabah, a design has been prepared by Mr. Derick, under the direction of the Committee, which it is hoped will be found well suited to the climate, while it preserves a strictly Gothic and church-like character. An elevation of this design has been engraved, and copies sent for distribution to any members interested in it.

The Society has in several instances given useful advice to persons engaged in church-building or restoration, and have pleasure in doing so in any case in which they may be applied to.

A Paper was read on Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, by Henry Addington, esq. of Lincoln college, illustrated by a large number of drawings of all parts of the building, including the original drawings by Mackenzie for Skelton's Oxfordshire, which were kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. H. Wellesley. Mr. A. gave an outline of the early history of Dorchester, with its bishopric and abbey, shewing clearly that there was a Saxon church on this site; but he considers no part of the existing building earlier than the middle of the twelfth century, (unless it is a small portion of the masonry of the tower,) and the greater part is of the time of Edward I. The two semicircular arches, which have been sometimes considered as Saxon, are evidently cut through the Norman walls, and are probably of the time of Charles II., when the church was repaired after the injury it had sustained in the civil wars. This interesting paper is to be published.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY.

There is a growing improvement in church architecture apparent in this year's exhibition; and it is pleasing to see that the pointed style has been so universally adopted in church architecture that we may fairly hope that the time is not distant when the anomaly of a Grecian design for a church will never be attempted by any architect.

The following churches are the most striking:—

1055. *St. Peter's Church, Islington.*  
Gough and Roumieu.

This structure is a very humble chapel,  
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amply bedecked with cheap and meretricious ornament: a new feature in design is a screen of three open lancets before the western window; for which the style is indebted to the joint talent of the architects. At one corner is a thin spire, springing up from a group of minor pinnacles, like a tall bulrush aspiring above its more humble brethren: these are the main features of the improved design; for we believe that the present architects only claim the merit of adding to the pile, which was originally a very mean chapel, the work of some other architects, or galaxy of architects, perhaps, as joint-stock designs seem now so fashionable with the profession.

1076. *The interior of the new Church now building at Notting Hill.* Stevens and Alexander.

This design is very pleasing, from the strictly ecclesiastical character which it possesses. It consists of a nave and aisles, transept and chancel. The arches are acutely pointed with bold chamfered mouldings, the columns cylindrical and of good dimensions. There are both nave and chancel arches, and within the latter a rood-screen. The clerestory has lancet windows, and the east window is composed of three lancets. The pulpit, of stone, is affixed to one of the piers of the chancel arch; the roof of the nave and aisles is timber, without any ceiling; the principals of the nave are formed with a pointed arch instead of the usual tiebeam; the chancel has a boarded ceiling; all the principals have inscriptions, and there are paintings in arches in the spandrels of the nave; the chancel ceiling is also enriched with paintings. As far as a judgment can be formed from a drawing this appears to us a very superior design. The columns and arches are marked with a boldness of character not often seen in modern churches.

A similar propriety of character is visible in the following design by the same architects:—

1149. *New Church building at Surbiton, Surrey.*

This is also a correct and pleasing design. It is an interior view of the nave and aisles, transept and chancel; the architecture of the 15th century. The pillars are octagonal, with moulded caps; the nave and chancel arches have a pleasing appearance, and there is great boldness in the architecture. The ceiling of the chancel is panelled and painted with devices. The font, pulpit, and other appurtenances, in this as well as the last design, are arranged in proper ecclesiastical situations.

1075. *All Saints' Church, Thetwell.*  
I. M. Allen.

A plain church, composed of nave and chancel, the windows are single lights. The tower is at the southern angle of the west part crowned with a spire, the roofs have a high pitch, and the design, on the whole, possesses some degree of originality. The sacristy is erected against the wall of the nave; this is incorrect, in accordance with ancient example it should have been built against the chancel.

1118. *South-west view of a design for enlarging the parish church of All Saints, Leamington Priors.* J. G. Jackson.

There is a peculiar feature in this design not met with in modern churches; this is a detached campanile for the peal of bells. The church is a large cruciform edifice, with central tower and spire. The campanile, a square tower with pinnacles, is situated near the north-west angle of the structure. The detail of the whole is late, approaching to the Tudor style, which is injudicious, as the depressed character of the style does not harmonize with a spire, which is a feature of an earlier date than the style in which the church is erected.

1119. *Approved design of a new church to be built at Woolwich.* E. H. Fowler.

There are many good points in this design. The style of architecture fluctuates between the lancet arch and the flowing tracery of Edward the Third's reign. It consists of a nave and aisles, transept, and north porch, and has a central tower and spire, the latter too much crowded with spire lights, which greatly injure the design. The clerestory to the nave has triangular windows composed of three segments, and inclosing the like number of smaller triangles; it is a very pleasing form for windows in this situation. The transept window is composed of six lancets, all of one height, which has an unpleasant effect, resembling too closely the square-headed window of late Tudor work.

1135. *West elevation of a church to be erected for the united parishes of Carlton and Chellington, Bedfordshire.* E. B. Lamb.

The only novel feature is the tower, which is placed on one side of the structure instead of the west end, as usual in modern churches—the elevation is however broken into parts, the lower portion being square, the next octagonal, the third a dwarf spire; it is surprising that architects cannot see any beauty in the simplicity of the ancient church spire,

springing at once from the tower without any intermediate story.

1142. *Holy Cross Church now erecting at Leeds.* J. M. Derick.

A structure which will excite great interest from its being understood to be erected at the charge of an Oxford divine eminent for high talent and piety, and equally distinguished by the harsh and unfair treatment which he has sustained. The design however is any thing but what it ought to have been; showy and modern, it is more like a chapel in a fashionable watering place, built to attract pew-renters, than a church to which we might look, as a model of reality and propriety in church building.

It is a cross church, having nave and aisles, transept and choir; the architecture is late, or rather modern gothic, the windows large; a forest of pinnacles, a square tower, with a spire also crowded with pinnacles, and a general gaudiness about the building, show that the design partakes largely of the usual faults of new churches. The nave has a clerestory, which is unnecessary from the extent of the other windows. On the western gable is a small bell-turret. In fact there is throughout a mixture of correct ecclesiastical forms with debased detail.

1147. *Marston Church, Somersetshire, now under alteration for the Hon. and Rev. R. C. Boyle.* E. Davis.

The old structure was an ancient church modernized and spoiled; the present design is of an anomalous Norman character. The old tower has had four turrets added to it in the usual modern Norman style, and a dwarf spire, and the chancel has received the addition of two smaller transepts. The architect has attempted to do too much; if he had contented himself with restoring the ancient church to its original simplicity, he would have earned more fame than by changing it to a structure of a showy and unmeaning character.

1182. *St. Bartholomew's Church, Bethnal Green.* W. Railton.

An interior. There are some good features about this design. The architecture is lancet, with an eastern window of five lights; the chancel is far too shallow; it has an arch on corbels dividing it from the nave.

1183. *Design for the new Church at Torquay.* J. Brown.

This is also an interior, and is in very good taste. The architecture is in the lancet style; it has a nave, aisle, and chancel; the roof is timber, with arched

principals. It is a very good modern specimen of a village church.

1193. *View of the Chancel of the new Church at Reigate.* J. T. Knowles.

A shallow recess, groined in the Tudor style: it has more the resemblance of a chantry or monumental chapel than the chancel of a church. The best feature is the pannelled stone altar raised on a flight of steps.

The last ecclesiastical design which we shall notice is the only one in which Italian architecture is used; it is far inferior in church-like character to its Gothic rivals.

1099. *St. Mary's Church, now erecting at St. Peter and St. Paul's College, Prior Park, Bath.* J. J. Scoles.

This is an interior view of a plain chapel, composed of a nave and aisles, separated by a Corinthian colonnade, and covered with a waggon-head ceiling; the eastern termination is an apse. It is a college chapel, and has little that is ecclesiastical in its appearance. As an appendage to an Italianized building, the architect had probably no choice, and was obliged to accommodate his design to the style of the main structure.

1059. *Memorial to a Lady, now erecting at Munich.* J. M. Derick.

The design is intended to resemble an ancient cross: it commences with a square pedestal, above which the elevation becomes octagonal. The transition is too abrupt, and not in accordance with the graceful tapering of the old designs, which never change from one form to another so suddenly as to displease the eye.

1180. *View of the intended Choristers' School, St. Mary Magdalene, College, Oxford.* J. C. and C. Buckler.

A plain and simple structure, in the style of the college, and appropriate for the purpose for which it is designed.

1186. *View of the new Palace at Westminster, as it will appear from Lambeth.*

1196. *The same, as it would appear*

*from the Surrey side of the river, near the foot of the new Hungerford Bridge.* C. Barry.

Mr. Barry has borrowed the effect of an Italian sun to set off his building, enriching the points of every pinnacle and tower with living gold, and bringing out every shallow projection which can produce the faintest shadow; but let the actual building be viewed from Lambeth, either above or below Westminster Bridge, with the exhalations of the Thames rising into a London fog, and the aspect will appear strikingly dissimilar. The rich carvings and niches which cover the design, even with the statues which they contain, will scarce be discernible from either of the points of view under the influence of a London atmosphere. We fear at either place a very sharp sight will be required to see the ornaments at all.

The Victoria tower forms a grand feature in the design. There is also an attenuated spire in the centre of the design, we presume for the purposes of ventilation. The clock tower is another lofty structure. These features are visible enough; but the main building wants boldness in its projections to render it a striking object at even a distance so trifling as the points of views selected by the architect. Such shewy drawings as these had better be avoided; they are too often merely apologies for a bad design.

1219. *Design for an extension of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on the site of Gwydir House.* Wyatt and Brandon.

"A design for effectually injuring the fabric of Inigo Jones" would be the more proper designation of the subject, which is really nothing more than the erection of a counterpart of the present building, at a short distance, the two being united by a mean centre with two clumsy towers. Respect to the memory of Inigo Jones we trust will prevent this design from appearing anywhere except on paper.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 6. The Dean of Hereford exhibited the episcopal rings of bishop Mayo (died 1516) and that of another bishop, found in their graves in Hereford cathedral.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited

some drawings of Malmesbury abbey church and other architectural subjects of interest.

John Nicholl, esq. F.S.A. of Islington, communicated some newly discovered facts respecting Isaack Walton. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his Life of Walton, observes,

"Not a single fact can be stated respecting him from the time of his baptism until he attained his 20th year, when he appears to have been a resident of London. Neither the cause nor the period of his removal from Stafford to the metropolis has been ascertained, though it is probable that he was apprenticed when very young to a distant relation of the name of Henry Walton, who was a haberdasher at Whitechapel." It now appears that *Isaack Walton* was made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617-18 by Thomas Grinsell. This fact does not greatly interfere with the supposition that he was apprenticed to Henry Walton. There is no entry in the Ironmongers' books of the year in which he was bound; Henry Walton may have died before he had completed his time, in which case *Isaack* was probably turned over to Grinsell to serve out the remainder. Henry Walton does not appear to have been a member of the Ironmongers' Company. In 1637 *Isaack Walton* was chosen warden of the yeomanry (or freemen), and in 1639 paid over the sum of 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* the balance left in his hands after discharging the duties of that office. He is again mentioned in 1641: the Lord Mayor having addressed three several precepts to the city companies, to make a return of all their members, with their places of abode, and to raise certain sums of money which were "immediately required for the important affairs of the kingdom," &c. Walton was assessed with his brethren of the Ironmongers' Company, and is then described as *Isaack Walton* of the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, and contributed for his proportion the sum of 3*l.* Beyond this period no further mention is found of him, except in an account of arrears of quarterage. Thomas Grinsell was a liveryman of the Ironmongers' Company; in his will, which is dated the 14th January, 1640, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 13th of June, 1645, he is described as *Tho. Grinsell, Paddington, citizen and ironmonger.* He bequeaths 20*l.* to the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, *where he lately resided*, and he appoints his son-in-law Henry Valentine, D.D. and *Isaack Walton, citizen and ironmonger, his overseers.*

Mr. Nicholl also exhibited a roll of the pedigree of Lloyd of Cownwy co. Montgomery, made by John Cain of Oswestry in 1633, and emblazoned with many shields of arms.

The Rev. George Munford, of East Winch, Norfolk, made a communication relative to a monument of the Howard family existing in that church.

June 13. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

The Rev. David Jones, Incumbent of St. Mary's Kirkdale, near Liverpool, author of "The Patriarchal Religion of Britain, or a complete Manual of Ancient British Druidism," and James Wallis Pycroft, esq. of Great College-street, Westminster, were elected Fellows of the society.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. exhibited four books of beautifully executed drawings illustrative of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Norfolk.

1. Of the painted screen at Martham, with a series of saints, about half life-size, in fine preservation.

2. Of the ancient altar-cloth at Ling. This is 7 feet long by 3½ wide, and formed of curious pieces of cloth richly wrought in embroidery, with gold and silver thread, presenting rather a patchwork appearance at present. A part of the cloth is of nearly the same pattern, of feathered angels, &c. as the cloth at St. Thomas at Salisbury, engraved in the History of that city, lately published.

3. Of a casket of stamped leather for the sacramental chalice, a piscina, a beautiful painting of a saint, and a figured pavement-tile, in Cawston church. The casket is 23 inches high; on its lid is a griffin segreant, surrounded by the legend + IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM. Around the side are seven shields: 1. Gyronny of four pieces; 2. a lion rampant guardant; 3. three crosslets fitchée and on a chief two molets pierced (Clinton?); 4. a cross engrailed (Uford); 5. Bezanty, a canton ermine (Zouche); 6. a maunche (Hastings); and 7. a lion rampant debreused by a bendlet gobonée.

The 4th book we did not see.

George Grant Francis, esq. Hon. Librarian of the Institute of South Wales, at Swansea, exhibited an acquittance, on parchment, of Sir Rees ap Thomas, in 9 Hen. VII. releasing the lands of his ward and son (in law) Edward Stradling from payment of their rents to himself, in favour of their owner. It is sealed with a small square seal of a raven surmounted by the letter R, which is made on a slit of the parchment without a label. Sir Rees was a Knight of the Garter, and lineal ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor.

William Wansey, esq. F.S.A. presented a copy of the fac-simile drawings, in colours, of the Pageant of the Fishmongers' Company on Lord Mayor's day 1616, made by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. and accompanied by an illustrative dissertation by Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. which have been privately printed at the expense of the Company, in a large folio size.

The reading was then continued of the order book of Major-Gen. Lambert and the Council of War sitting in Yorkshire in the year 1647.

June 20. Richard Yates, esq. of St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Brown exhibited a small seated idol, of pure gold, found on the margin of the lake of Guatavite, situated on the summit of a ridge of mountains about eight leagues from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of Columbia. This lake, previously to the conquest of New Granada by the Spaniards, was considered sacred by the natives of that country, and they were accustomed at certain periods to throw into it their treasures as offerings to their deities. The scenery around the lake is magnificently romantic, and well calculated to make a powerful impression on the human mind. By the remains still to be seen of extensive works, it is evident that various attempts had been made by the Spaniards to drain the lake, and it is on record that about eighty years ago so much gold was got out, that the quinto to the crown amounted to upwards of eighty thousand dollars. At that time also an emerald of immense value was found, and sent to Madrid. A company has of late been formed in Bogota for the express purpose of effectually draining the lake, and, from the judicious measures adopted and the progress already made, there is no doubt it will be accomplished. This golden idol, which formed part of the collection of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was found near the margin of the lake, and was presented to James Hamilton, esq. by General Santander, Vice-President of Columbia.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited, 1. a drawing of a fresco painting in Godshill church, Isle of Wight, by Mr. John A. Barton, representing Christ crucified on a tree or shrub, with mottoes on the side, one only legible, *Øra pro nobis Dominz.*

2. Drawing of a fresco of a late date, found in pulling down Mr. Mason's house in Chichester.

3. A Runic almanac belonging to Mr. Crafter of Gravesend, formed of several wooden leaves strung together.

4. A rubbing of the brass of Margery Arundell, in Anthony church, Cornwall, communicated by Charles Spence, esq. of Devonport. The inscription is as follows: "Hic jacet Margeria Arundell quondam d'nade Est Anthon' filia Warini Erchedeken militis que obiit xx°vj° die Octobr' A° d'ni M°cccc°xx° cuius a'i'e p.picietur deus."

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. com-

municated a drawing of an ancient vessel found in 1843 in digging the foundation of the Savings Bank at Chelmsford, and presented to the Chelmsford and Essex Museum by Mr. James Moss. It is supposed to have had two handles (one of which is lost), and each was also a spout. Its only ornament is a row of nail-head knobs.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, exhibited an oblong brass box containing a dial, a mariner's compass, and various tables, formerly called a Viatorium or German Ring. The present specimen is marked B. S. 1587, and belongs to J. B. Heath, esq. F.S.A. the Sardinian Consul-General.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a copy by Albin Martin, esq. made by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, of an ancient portrait now in his Grace's gallery at Sutherland House, said to be that of Cardinal John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died A.D. 1453. Mr. Kempe entered, on the authority of a MS. in the British Museum, at some length into the memoirs of the Cardinal, who was born at his patrimonial seat of Ollantigh, in the parish of Wye in Kent, A.D. 1380. He noticed his acts of munificence and those of his nephew Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, to Merton college, Oxford, his diplomatic employments as Custos Privati Sigilli in the reign of Henry V. and as Lord Chancellor in that of Henry VI. The authenticity of the portrait of Cardinal Kempe rests on the authority of Walpole, who probably inserted in his Catalogue of the Collection at Strawberry Hill such account as he had received with the picture. Mr. Kempe pointed out that certain panels which have been associated with this portrait and that assigned to Cardinal Beaufort were not by the same hand. One of these panels, representing a man in the act of adoration in a stable, bears the arms of Tate impaling Boleyn; another is said, in Walpole's Catalogue, to represent Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Kempe's paper was accompanied by a diagram shewing that this last panel was part of a group depicting *The Wise Men's Offering*; that the centre part of the composition, the Virgin and Child, was wanting; that the man kneeling in a stable was certainly Joseph, and completed the picture. The two panels said to represent Beaufort and Kempe, whatever the authenticity of their designation, were certainly distinct and by another hand. Observations on these pictures have already been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, N. S. vol. xviii. pp. 24 and 187. Mr. Martin's copy of the portrait attributed to Cardinal Kempe is a very spirited and faithful delineation

of the original, which, as a work of art of the 15th century, has considerable merit.

The Society then adjourned to the 14th of November.

*Archæological Association.*—The first annual meeting of the British Archæological Association is fixed for the second week in September, and will be held at Canterbury, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham, who proposes to open at that time several of the Saxon barrows near his seat at Bourne Park. Mr. Pettigrew proposes to unfold an Egyptian mummy, and explain whatever points of interest may occur in its development. The ancient monuments of the city, its museum and public establishments, will be freely thrown open.

#### SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

This society met at Copenhagen on the 27th of May, under the presidency of the Crown Prince. The most important publication of the society during the past year is an edition of the ancient Sagas of Iceland, embracing the annals of that island and its inhabitants from the ninth to the fourteenth century. The first volume contains two works by Iceland's earliest historian, Are, surnamed Frode, or the Learned (*b.* 1068, *d.* 1148). In the latter are related the earliest voyages of discovery from Denmark, the Faroe Islands, and Norway, with the emigration to Iceland caused by the conquests of Harold Haarfager. To the "Historical Monuments of Greenland" two supplements have been added by Dr. Pingel, who, having resided and travelled for some time in that country, undertook to draw up a general account of the most important expeditions which have been made in modern times from Denmark and Norway, to explore the various localities which have been brought to light by the exertions of the society. A new edition of Rafn's *Memoir on the Discovery of America*, being a supplement to his great work the *Antiquitates Americane*, was laid before the meeting, together with communications from the American section, confirmatory of the learned author's views and deductions. The *Memoires*, 1840-1843, contain a disquisition on the connexion between Sanscrit and Icelandic; a *Memoir of Einar Sökkason*, the Greenlandic, translated from the Icelandic; an account of human remains and remarkable antiquities found at Fall River, Massachusetts, &c.; Remarks on two Icelandic chairs with ornamental carving and Runic inscriptions; and a description of the frontiers between Norway, Sweden,

and Russia, in the Middle Ages, taken from an ancient vellum MS. It was stated that H.R.H. the President had caused several barrows on the Fockr island to be opened and examined during the preceding summer. In one of these was found an urn, surrounded and overlaid with iron articles. The urn was filled with burnt bones, upon which lay an iron buckle bent together after having been exposed to fire, and which had probably belonged to a shield or head ornament; four fragments of a remarkable iron sword, thirty inches in length, lay also above the urn; this had evidently been submitted to the action of fire, and then broken or bent together, as if to prevent the weapon being again used. It was generally supposed that the similar fragments of swords in the museum had become broken and injured by the effect of rust and time, but it would now appear that they were intentionally placed in that condition at the time of being deposited in the earth.

#### ANCIENT ARMOUR.

At a sale in May of ancient armour, carved furniture, tapestry, &c., by Mr. Deacon, in Berners-street, which occupied three days, the following lots were bought for the repository of ancient armour at the Tower of London:—

26. A cleddyn, or sword of the ancient Britons, the hilt of which was of horn (*vide* Meyrick); whence the adage, "He who has the horn has the blade."—2 guineas.

96. A specimen of the early chain and plate armour, with helmet and chain camail attached, and mail hauberk. The plastron and arms are probably the earliest example of plate armour.—10 guineas.

243. A dagger of the Crusaders—21. 8s.

246. A pair of ancient solletterte stirrups—31.

248. A hauberk, of chain mail, of European workmanship—21. 4s.

276. A complete cap-a-pié suit of knight's steel armour, of the fifteenth century, remarkable for the form of its treble-jointed breast and back, helmet, and tuelles. From the Royal Arsenal of Constantinople—33 guineas.

278. A knight's suit of bright steel German armour, with strong visored helmet, having a small door in the vizor. (It was the sudden opening of this door which occasioned the death of Henry II. of France, when tilting with Gabriel Count of Montgomerie, in 1559)—25 guineas.

281. An engraved suit of knight's armour, of singular form and great weight.—30 guineas.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*June 6.* The Earl of *Egmont* moved the second reading of a Bill giving to Sir T. M. Wilson power to dispose of that portion of his estate which had been bequeathed to him by his father on *HAMPSTEAD HEATH*. The Bill was opposed by Lords *Denman*, *Campbell*, *Brougham*, *Mansfield*, and others, on the ground that it was clear, from the will of the late Sir T. M. Wilson, that he did not intend *Hampstead Heath* to be inclosed and built on, which would be the effect of this Bill; and, therefore, that to pass it would be to benefit an individual at the expense of the public.—Lord *Cottenham* and Lord *Colchester* supported the measure, as doing no more for Sir T. M. Wilson than their Lordships were continually called on to do for others. On a division the Bill was rejected by 31 to 20.

*June 11.* The Earl of *Powis* moved the second reading of a Bill to repeal the Act that united the SEES OF BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH. The whole of the clergy of North Wales have united in petitioning against the Act; the diocese to be formed by the junction of the two sees would embrace 3,000 square miles of mountainous country, and be larger than one bishop could properly overlook.—The Duke of *Wellington* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* supported the proposed union as necessary to the erection of the diocese of Manchester.—The Bishops of *Bangor*, *St. David's*, *Exeter*, and *Salisbury* spoke in favour of the repeal of the Act; and the Earl of *Harrowby*, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, seeing that such strong opposition existed to the proposed union, would no longer object to that course. The House divided on the motion for the second reading:—Contents, 49; Non-contents, 37; Majority, 12.

*June 13.* Lord *Monteagle* moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the IMPORT DUTIES.—The Earl of *Dalhousie* opposed the motion, and it was negatived by 184 to 75.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*June 3.* In Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*

proposed a duty of 84s. a hundred weight on FOREIGN SUGARS not the produce of slave labour.—Lord *J. Russell* proposed an amendment to admit all Foreign sugars at that duty, whether free or slave-grown. The Committee divided—Ayes 128, Noes 197. The original question was then put and agreed to.

*June 4.* Lord *Harry Vane* moved a Committee of the whole House on the Export Duty on COAL, with a view to its immediate repeal—Ayes 74, Noes 110.—Mr. *Lyall* moved for a Select Committee on the COMMERCIAL MARINE of this country, which was agreed to.

*June 6.* The *Attorney-General* moved the second reading of the DISSENTERS' CHAPELS Bill, a measure intended to prevent aggressive litigation upon existing trustees, but which has been earnestly petitioned against both by churchmen and orthodox dissenters, as offering an unjust protection to the Unitarians. Sir *R. H. Inglis* moved that the second reading be deferred for six months. The Bill was strongly supported by Government, and the second reading carried by 307 to 117.

*June 7.* The Lord Advocate moved the order for Committee on the PARISHES (SCOTLAND) Bill, which is intended to facilitate the division of parishes and the creation of new parishes.—Mr. *Fox Maule* contended that the measure was unnecessary. In the last twelve months nearly 800,000 people had left that Scotch church whose parishes and places of worship this Bill proposed to increase; while 500 new places of worship had been erected for the reception of the seceding parishioners. He moved that it be committed that day six months. The House divided—Ayes 259, Noes 56. The Bill then went through Committee.

*June 10.* On the order for Committee on the SUGAR DUTIES Bill, Mr. *Ewart* moved an amendment, that "it is expedient that the Duties on Foreign and Colonial Sugars should be equalised." The main question was carried by 259 to 56.

*June 12.* A debate was resumed upon a motion of Mr. *Ward*, for a Committee of the whole House upon the present state of the TEMPORALITIES OF THE

CHURCH OF IRELAND. On a division the motion was negatived by 274 to 179.

June 13. On the order for the second reading of the BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER Bill, Mr. Hawes moved as an amendment that "no sufficient evidence has been laid before this House to justify the proposed interference with Banks of Issue in the management of their circulation." The second reading was carried by 185 to 30.

June 14. In Committee on the SUGAR DUTIES Bill, Mr. Philip Miles moved an amendment in favour of the West Indian

interest. The Ministerial proposition was that the duty upon British sugar should be 24s. per cwt. and 34s. upon Foreign free-grown sugar. Mr. Miles proposed that the duty on British colonial sugar should be 20s.; on Foreign sugars the produce of free labour, 30s.; on Foreign sugars the produce of slave labour, 63s. This proposition was carried against Government by 231 to 221.

June 17. In Committee on the Sugar Duties, the proposed rate of duty on Colonial sugar was restored to 24s. by a majority of 255 to 233.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### AMERICA.

A series of dreadful riots has occurred in Philadelphia, which continued several days, during three of which the mob held complete possession of the city. Sixteen lives were lost, and 20 persons dangerously wounded, besides many others not ascertained. They commenced with a disturbance at a public meeting of a new party lately sprung into existence in the United States, called "Native Americans;" and they were caused by collision with the Roman Catholic Irish, who inhabited the houses in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was holden. The prejudices of the Irish settled in the United States have been flattered to a great degree by designing demagogues to secure their votes. Their old sympathies and attachments are appealed to, and the distinctive national character of their country is sedulously preserved to them. The Catholic Irishmen move as one man, and are sufficiently powerful to make terms for their suffrage. In many places they hold the balance of power, and are alternately caressed and cajoled by either party. The influence of this body has at length become so odious in its effects as to originate a "Native American" party for its counteraction. This party held an out-door meeting in Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th May, to discuss some local affairs, and before it was fairly organised a violent storm arose, which induced the assembly to adjourn to the Washington Market House, a building near at hand, which has been frequently used for public meetings. The third speaker had hardly commenced when he was interrupted by a loud noise, said to have been made by Irishmen, and then followed a general fight, in which the Irish were worsted and driven to their

houses. The excitement was raised to an intense degree in consequence of several shots being fired from the windows of the Hibernia Hose House, a building adjoining, which wounded many of the Americans. There appears to be some doubt as to which party fired the first shot; but the Irish were in the vicinity of their own houses, and fired from their windows. The "Native Americans" pursued them, and attacked them. Finally the Irishmen rallied and beat off the "Native Americans." The next morning placards were posted all over the city, calling a meeting of "Native Americans," to be held at three o'clock, p.m., in Independence-square. About noon, a party of men and boys, of the working class, passed through the streets, bearing a large American flag, and a banner, on which was inscribed, "This is the flag that was trampled by Irish Papists," referring to the act of the Irish Catholics at the American meeting of the previous day, which they had invaded and fired upon. The resolutions passed at the meeting were as calm and moderate as could be expected under the circumstances, but the people composing the meeting proceeded after it to the scene of the riot, and there fresh outrages ensued.

The conflict commenced about five o'clock. At about six the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwallader and Master streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired that killed the man the day before. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hibernia Hose House adjoining, and in a short time the whole row of buildings was in flames. The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as fast as they were driven out of one house



by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters, they took refuge in another. These scenes were repeated during the night and the succeeding day. Two Roman Catholic churches were burned to ashes, one the St. Michael's Church, in Kensington, and the St. Augustin's Church, in Philadelphia city. Above 50 houses were also consumed. The mob held unbroken sway until the evening of Thursday, when they ceased, it would seem, from mere physical fatigue. In one of the churches a valuable library was entirely destroyed. The military and police were singularly inefficient. No one dared to take the responsibility of ordering the strong measures necessary in such a crisis.

With regard to the origin of the riots, it must be borne in mind that the meeting at which the disturbance began was held in a strictly Catholic district, and thus the original provocation came from the Natives. On the other hand, the Irish seem to have had warning of the fact, and

were prepared to resent it. Arms and ammunition were found in nearly all the houses in the vicinity; some of the muskets and rifles being new, and evidently placed there in anticipation.

#### AFRICA.

The latest accounts received from Algiers leave no doubt that France is on the eve of a war with Morocco. While Marshal Bugeaud was busy carrying out his expedition against the Kabyles of Jurjura, it was all at once discovered that the old enemy of France, Abd-el-Kader, supported by the Emperor of Morocco, was preparing an expedition to invade the French territory in the neighbourhood of Oran, and has proclaimed a *holy war* against France. One of his sons, at the head of a considerable force (some say 10,000 men), has already joined the Emir Abd-el-Kader, both being prepared to make a joint invasion of the French territory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### VISITS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND KING OF SAXONY.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, travelling under the assumed title of the Count de Hohenstein, and accompanied by M. de Minchewitz, his Prime Minister, and a limited suite, arrived at Dover May 28, from Ostend, and shortly after proceeded by the South Eastern Railway *en route* for Buckhurst Park, the seat of Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain. The next day his Majesty visited Knole Park, where he was entertained by Lord Amberst; Redleaf, the beautiful seat of Mr. W. Wells, a celebrated connoisseur in the fine arts; and Penshurst Place. On the 30th he visited Brighton, Arundel Castle, Chichester, and Portsmouth.

On the 1st of June, the Emperor of Russia, landed at Woolwich, where he was received by his Ambassador Baron Brunow, who conducted him to Ashburnham House, the Russian Embassy, in Dover Street. On the following morning H. R. H. Prince Albert visited the Emperor, who attended Divine service at the chapel of the embassy in Whitebeck Street; and on his return found the Earl of Hardwicke, Lieut.-Colonel B. Drummond, and Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, who had received her Majesty's commands to attend upon the Emperor during his stay. At half-past

one Prince Albert again came to conduct his Majesty to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen received the Emperor in the grand hall. The King of Saxony was also present. The Emperor afterwards visited the Queen Dowager and other members of the royal family, and the Duke of Wellington. In the evening he dined at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday June 3, the Emperor visited Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, the jewellers, the Zoological Gardens, Lady Heytesbury (formerly ambassadress in Russia), the Countess of Pembroke, Sir Robert Peel, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, and the Marquess of Anglesey. The Duke of Devonshire lunched with his Imperial Majesty at Ashburnham House. In the afternoon he proceeded by railway to Windsor, having been preceded by the Queen, Prince Albert, and the King of Saxony.

On Tuesday, June 4, both monarchs attended the races at Ascot.

On Wednesday, June 5, they witnessed a review in the Home Park, at which were present in command of their regiments General the Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. 1st Life Guards; General the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G. Royal Horse Guards; General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B. Royal

# Domestic Occurrences.

[July,

Artillery; Lieut.-Col. St. Quintin, the 17th Lancers, H. R. H. George of Cambridge, their Colonels, were present at the Ionian Islands; the Duke of Wellington, Grenadier Guards; Field-Marshal R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Coldstream Guards; Field-Marshal R. H. Prince Albert, Scotch Fusiliers; General Sir William Anson, R.C.B. 67th Foot. The royal party afterwards visited Virginia Water, and dined in the Waterloo Gallery. On Saturday, June 6th, (the cup day,) they were present at Ascot races, as the Queen on that day only. On Sunday, June 7th, the Emperor returned to London, and honoured by his visits the Queen of Londonderry, Sir James Viscountess Canning, daughter of Lord Stewart de Hothessay, late ambassador in Russia,) and the Princess of Wales; he dined at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards attended the Indian Exhibition. On Saturday, June 8th, the Emperor, with the King of Saxony and Prince Albert, visited the new Houses of Parliament and the United Service Club, where the Emperor held a levee at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the Duke of Devonshire gave a fête at his house at Chiswick, to his Imperial Majesty, at which the King of Saxony and H. H. Prince Albert, and nearly the whole of the nobility, were present. The Emperor and the Queen were at the Opera in the evening.

On Sunday, after divine service, his Imperial Majesty paid farewell visits to Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished personages, and then returned to Buckingham Palace to lunch. The Queen took leave of her august guest in the Sculpture Gallery. At five o'clock his Majesty entered his carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert, for Woolwich. The Earl of Hardwicke had been appointed an extra captain of the Black Eagle steam yacht, to convey his Majesty to the Continent. At seven o'clock the Emperor landed at Rotterdam, and the day, after a passage of twenty-one hours. Previously to the Emperor's departure he made very munificent presents, not only to the Queen's household and his other attendants, but, among others, to the following objects:—To the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, 1000 guineas; to the Nelson Testimonial, 5000; to the Wellington Testimonial, the Ascot Race-fund, 5000; annually; to the poor of St. George's parish, 800

guineas; towards the formation of a Hospital for distressed Germans, in London, 100 guineas.

The King of Saxony has remained in England during the month, and has visited most of our public institutions.

June 11. The first stone of a new Hospital for Consumption, to be erected at Brompton, was laid by Prince Albert. The charity was first projected by a private gentleman, Philip Kane, esq. of Brompton—a person of active benevolence, but of no great fortune. His labours, when his scheme became public, were attended with unexpected success. A beginning was made by administering relief to out-door patients; then a building was engaged to receive a certain number in-doors; and now arrangements are made for the erection of a building which shall afford accommodation for two hundred patients. Shortly before one o'clock Prince Albert arrived on horseback at the gate, where he was received by the committee, with the Duke of Norfolk at their head, by the Bishop of Worcester, and a long train of clergy, and by many noblemen and gentlemen. A procession was formed, and the Prince advanced towards the platform. The usual ceremonies followed, and the Prince proceeded to a fancy fair held for the benefit of the charity in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. The proceeds of the day were large, 23000; of which 19000 were taken in half-crowns at the fancy fair entrance. A tale written for the occasion by Mrs. S. C. Hall, entitled, "The Forlorn Hope," found a ready sale: of an impression of one thousand, seven hundred were sold on the first day.

## IRISH STATE TRIALS.

On the 30th May, in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Dublin, Mr. Judge Burton passed sentence on Mr. O'Connell and his fellows, convicted of a conspiracy to procure the Repeal of the Union (see March, p. 306). Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand pounds; and Messrs. John O'Connell, C. G. Duffy, T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray, Richard Barrett, and Thomas Steele, to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of fifty pounds each. Mr. O'Connell is further to give sureties to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 50000, and two sureties in 25000 each; the others, for the same period, to give sureties in 10000 each, and two sureties for 5000. Mr. O'Connell has been committed to the Richmond Penitentiary.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*April 23.* Lord Aberdour to be Lieut.-Colonel of the Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, *vice* the Earl of Morton.

*May 23.* Frederic Thesiger, esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General, knighted.

*May 30.* George Tradescant Lay, esq. to be Consul at Amoy, in China; Rutherford Alcock, esq. to be Consul at Foo-chow-foo, in China; Charles Edward Keith Kortright, esq. to be Consul at Carthage, in New Granada; and John William Perry Farren, esq. to be Consul in the Philippine Islands.

*May 31.* 70th Foot, Capt. J. Brown to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. E. Walpole to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Col. the Hon. C. Gore, from Major half-pay unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Col. W. Campbell, from Capt. h. p. 23d Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Major A. M. Tulloch, half-pay Unatt. Military Superintendent of Out Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

*June 6.* Samuel Wm. Need, of Langwith Lodge, Notts, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Wm. Welfitt, of Pelham, co. Lincoln, esq. to take the name of Welfitt only, and bear the arms of Welfitt in the first quarter.

*June 7.* Knighted by letters patent, William Cornwallis Harris, Esq. Major Bombay Engineers.—11th Light Dragoons, Capt. I. Jones to be Major; unattached brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Rotton, from 11th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Croasse, from Major unattached to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Watson, from Captain Portuguese Service, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. S. R. Brady, 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

*June 12.* Edward Goulburn, Serjeant-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy in London.

*June 18.* Major-Gen. Richard Goddard Hare, C.B. in compliance with the wish of his cousin, the late Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. to take the name of Clarges after Hare.—Anne-Eliza Bryan (formerly George), of Gloucester-pl. Middx. spinster, the reputed dau. of the late George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, co. Kilkenny, Capt. Grenadier Guards, to use the name of Bryan only.—William Lee, of Cadogan-place, Middx. and Nibley-house, co. Glouc. gent. in regard to the memory of his friend, John Jortin, of Charlotte-st. Bedford-square, of Wootton-under-Edge, and of Nibley-house, esq. having succeeded to the estates of that gentleman in the counties of Gloucester and Kent, and the city of London, to take the name of Jortin after Lee.

*June 20.* John Cunliffe-Lister, of Farfield-hall, in Addingham, co. York, second but now eldest surviving son and heir apparent of Ellis Cunliffe-Lister (formerly Cunliffe), of Manningham-hall, in Bradford, co. York, esq. by Mary, dau. of William Ewbank, afterwards Kay, of Hull, esq. to take the name of Kay only.—William Beauchamp Kershaw, only son of William Kershaw, nephew by the sister of Joseph Hanson, of Strangeways-hall, co. Lanc. esq. to take the name of Hanson only, and bear the arms of Hanson.

*June 26.* Brevet, Captains Barton Fenison,

10th Foot; Henry Kean, 97th Foot; and the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, 1st Life Guards, to be Majors in the Army.

### NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander W. Kelly (c), to the Conway.—Commander Sidney Ussher to the Wasp, 18, on the West India Station.—H. H. E. Allen to the Imaum receiving ship at Jamaica.—Lieutenant W. H. Aldham, of the Winchester, to the rank of Commander.

### Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Enniskillen.*—Hon. Henry Arthur Cole.

*Kilmarnock, &c.*—Hon. Edw. P. Bouverie.

*Lancashire (South).*—William Entwistle, esq.

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. S. Bathurst, Kibworth Beauchamp R. Leicester.

Rev. J. R. P. Berkeley, St. Cleer V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. E. Bradford, Wigford St. Mary V. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Byron, Keelby V. Linc.

Rev. H. B. W. Churton, Icklesham V. Sussex.

Rev. C. S. Clarke, Lindsell V. Essex.

Rev. F. A. Crow, Alcester R. Warwick.

Rev. D. C. Delafosse, Shere R. Surrey.

Rev. W. Duncombe, Crowle V. Linc.

Rev. J. Evans, Whixhall P.C. Salop.

Rev. R. Gee, Abbots Langley V. Herts.

Rev. J. M. Heath, Enfield V. Middlesex.

Rev. R. L. Hoopper, St. George, Brandon Hill V. Bristol.

Rev. J. Jackson, Lidgate R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Jarman, Laddock R. Cornwall.

Rev. E. G. Jarvis, Hackthorn V. Linc.

Rev. J. W. Johns, Crowan V. Cornwall.

Rev. T. A. Kershaw, Milton R. co. N'p'n.

Rev. S. N. Kingston, Bridgerule V. Cornwall.

Rev. E. R. Larken, Burton R. by Lincoln.

Rev. G. Monnington, Bitteswell V. Leic.

Rev. W. Neville, St. James, West Bromwich P.C. Stafford.

Rev. W. J. Parkes, Hilgay R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. D. Parmeter, Alderford-with-Attlebridge R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Patterson, St. Jude's P.C. Chelsea.

Rev. E. R. Pemberton, Wandsworth V. Surrey.

Rev. F. Shelley, Beerferris R. Devon.

Rev. C. A. Steuart, Old Windsor V. Berks.

Rev. R. Stevens, Dunsford V. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Sorsby, Arksey V. co. York.

Rev. F. J. Taylor, West Ogwell R. Devon.

Rev. E. H. Thompson, Lyncham P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. S. Townsend, Coleridge V. Devon.

Rev. T. N. Twopeny, Little Casterton R. Rutlands.

Rev. F. Vincent, Slinfold R. Sussex.

Rev. H. Woolcombe, Cheriton-Bishop R. Devon.

### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. J. Day to be Second Master of the Proprietary School, Blackheath.

Rev. T. Taylor to be Master of the Grammar School at Evesham.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, the new Secretary at War, has appointed Capt. Fremantle, R.N. to be his private secretary. Mr. Young, who succeeded Sir Thomas Fremantle at the Treasury, has continued Mr. Edwin Crafer in the office of private secretary.

## BIRTHS.

*March 28.* At Stamford Villas, Fulham, the wife of Alfin Martin, esq. of Siltan, Dorset, a dau.

*May 20.* At Julians, Herts, the wife of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. a dau.—The wife of John Humphery, esq. M.P. a son.—21. At Fommon Castle, Glamorgan, the wife of Robert Oliver Jones, esq. a son and heir.—22. At Wilton Place near Sidbury, the wife of J. Cam Thackwell, esq. a son and heir.—23. At Avranche, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunket, a son.—24. At Menabilly, Cornwall, the wife of Jonathan Raasleigh, esq. a dau.—25. At Whitehill, near Edinburgh, Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, a dau.—28. In Portland-pl. the wife of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham, a dau.—30. In Dover-st. Piccadilly, the wife of Hugh Williams, esq. of Kinton Manor House, Warw. a son and heir.

*Lately.* At Worthingham-hall, Viscountess Acheson, a son.—At Newbold Comyn, Warwicksh, Lady Somerville, a dau.—Mrs. William Rivington, a dau.—In Chesham-pl. Lady Arthur Lennox, a dau.—At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.—At Burnham Dingle, Lady Ventry, a son.—At Aberdeen, Lady Seton, a son.—At Ibstone-house, the wife of Philip Wroughton, esq. a dau.—At Sampford Peverell, Devon, the wife of J. D. Symes, esq. a son and heir.—In St. James's-pl. Lady Emma Vesey, a son.—At Cheltenham, Lady Blount, a son.—At Lake-house, the wife of George Lynch, esq. a son.

*June 1.* In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Farquhar, a dau. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of W. G. Craig, esq. M.P. a dau.—2. At Needwood House, Staffordsh, the wife of Lorenzo R. Hall, esq. a son.—3. At High Park, near Bideford, the wife of Richard Shute, esq. a dau.—4. At Petersham-lodge, Surrey, the wife of Andrew Buchanan, esq. her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia, a son.—5. At Limpsfield rectory, Surrey, Mrs. Walpole, a son.—6. At Gothic Villa, St. John's Wood, the wife of the Rev. Edward Thompson, M.A. Minister of Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, a dau.—6. At Chatham, the wife of Brigade-Major J. D. O'Brien, a dau.—7. At Bishop's Court, county Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a dau.—At Rogate Lodge, Hon. Mrs. Charles Wyndham, a son.—8. At Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, Mrs. John Gough Nichols, a dau.—9. At Corpus Christi Lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol, a dau.—In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Edmund Pepys, esq. a dau.—12. At Easton Court, Herefordsh, the wife of Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. a son.—15. In Bryanston-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Farnell, a son.—18. At Sydenham, Mrs. John Rivington, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*March 27.* At Derby, the Rev. John Farrand, B.A. Rector of Cumberworth, Oxford, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Morley, esq. of Derby.

*April 2.* At Kensington, Capt. John Francis Grant, late of 1st. W. I. Reg. to Antoinette, widow of E. C. Taylor, esq. of Broom Hall Manor, Sunning-hill.

8. At Skipton, the Rev. John Holdsworth, B.A. Second Master of the Skipton Grammar School, to Elizabeth-Hirst, daughter of Mr. Richard Shacklock, of Embay.

9. The Rev. W. H. Newbolt, Rector of Paulerspury, co. Northamp. to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Seagrave, Vicar of Aldbourne, Wilts.

10. At Dublin, William Wilson Carus Wil-

son, esq. jun. of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, to Mary-Letabiere, dau. of Edward Litton, esq. Master in Chancery, and late M.P. for Coleraine.—At Childwall, Lanc. J. W. Nicholl-Carne (late Nicholl) D.C.L. Barrister-at-Law, of Dinlands House, Glam. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of P. W. Branker, esq. of Field House, Wavertree.—At Hatfield, Herts, the Rev. R. Davies, of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. to Cecilia Grantham, second dau. of the Rev. J. F. Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield.—At Rochdale, the Rev. R. Kenningale Cook, M.A. incumbent of St. John's church, Small Bridge, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Mr. Jonathan Neild, of Rochdale.—At Warblington, Hants, the Rev. Charles Brune Henville, Fellow of Winchester, and Rector of Hamble-le-Rice and Bursledon, to M. Lind McArthur, dau. of Thomas Meik, M.D. physician to the garrison of Portsmouth, and widow of John McArthur, of Hayfield Hall, Hampshire.

11. In Bermondsey, the Rev. Thomas C. Dixon, A.M. of Brightwell, Berks, to Mary-Anne, dau. of James Harkness, esq.—At Caversham, J. Harrinson, esq. surgeon, Reading, youngest son of the late Rev. William Harrinson, Bardsey, near Leeds, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. John May, Caversham.—At North Cadbury, Som. the Rev. Robert Blackburne, Fellow of Brasenose college, eldest son of the late Robert Blackburne, esq. of Madeira, to Eliza-Frances, younger dau. of the late C. C. Clutterbuck, esq.

13. At Great Hadminton, the Rev. E. J. Everard, B.A. Rector of Didmorton, Glouc. to Marie-Madeleine-Cecile, eldest dau. of the late Rodolph L. de Rusion, of Yverdon, in the Pays de Vaud.

*May 7.* At St. Pancras Church, Middlesex, Mr. Samuel Wing, of Bedford, to Elizabeth-Cox, eldest dau. of Mr. Richard Francis, of the same place.

8. At Radford Semele, Mark Jocelyn Lay, esq. second son of J. G. Lay, esq. of Great Sey, Essex, to Lucy, dau. of John Greaves, esq. of Radford Semele.—At Great Yarmouth, Thos. Mallett Wythe, esq. of Biney Lodge, Norfolk, only son of Thomas Wythe, esq. of Middleton, in the same county, to Rosabelle-Mary, only dau. of the late E. Tompson, esq.—At Halifax, Robert-John, eldest son of Robert Bentley, esq. of Rotherham, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Thos. Hirst, esq. of Low House, Bradford.—At Brighton, Walter Morton, esq. of Brighton, and Higginstown, co. Westmeath, to Maria, dau. of John Jones, esq. Grand-parade, Brighton.—At Jersey, Thomas Reed, esq. East India Civil Service, to Dorothy-Dann, youngest dau. of the late T. L. O. Davies, esq. of Alresford.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Arthur Farre, M.D. of Curzon-st. to Jessie-Bethune, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, C.B., K. St. A.—At St. Pancras, Raymond D'Arcy Newton, esq. of Kensington and Warwick-sq. second son of the late Thomas Newton, esq. of Clapham-common, to Henrietta, second dau. of Samson Goldsmid, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

9. At Paddington, Capt. Sir Spencer Vassall, R.N., K.H., to Letitia, only dau. of the late E. B. Napier, esq. of Pennard House, Somerset, and widow of the Rev. C. H. Pulsford, Canon Residentiary of Wells.—At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, the Rev. J. G. A. Baker to E. G. Andrews.—At the Catholic Church, Chelsea, Sir Piers Moystyn, Bart. of Talacre, to the Hon. Frances Georgiana Fraser, second dau. of Lord Lovat.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Charles Davidson, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Christ's Coll. Camb. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. H. Christie, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At Bristol, John Collins, esq. of Boulton Moor, Pembrokesh.,

to Ann-Ames, only dau. of the late J. T. Dew, esq.—At All Saints, Norwood, Joseph Neville esq. of Croydon, to Eleanor, only child of John Russell, esq. of Norwood.—At St. Pancras, John Parsons, esq. of Bridgewater, to Ellen, third dau. of the late James Remnant, esq. of Hampstead.—At Richmond, Yorksh. J. Bailey Langhorne, esq. to Jennett, second dau. of the late Ottiwell Tomlin, esq.—At Rugby, the Rev. Robert Minnitt, Perp. Curate of Heywood, Lanc. to Helen-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Michael Smith, esq. of Rugby.—At Walcot Church, Bath, William Purey Cust, esq. eldest son of the Hon. William Cust, to Emma-Matilda, only child of the late W. Chaplin, esq. formerly Commissioner of the Deccan.—At St. Marylebone, John Nodes Dickinson, esq. one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court at Sydney, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Jauncey, R. N. of Dartmouth.—At Charlton, near Cheltenham, J. Grenfell Moyle, esq. 10th regt. Bombay army, eldest son of J. G. Moyle, esq. late President of the Medical Board, Bombay, to Bessie, eldest dau. of Frederick Ross, esq.

10. At Naples, Joseph Delafield, esq. eldest son of the late Joseph Delafield, esq. of Brynston-sq. to Eloisa, dau. of the Cavaliere Bevere, of Naples.

11. At St. Marylebone, Benjamin Terry Hodge, esq. of Sidmouth, to Rosalind-Kananga, only dau. of the late John Hare, esq. of Bedford-sq. London.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Lieut.-Col. Fraser, R. Art. to Catherine eldest dau. of the late Robert Hamilton, esq. of Fenton, Staffordshire.—At Banbury, Edw. Cobb, esq. of Calthorpe House, to Octavia, dau. of the Rev. H. H. Piper, of that place.

12. At Manchester, John Freeman, esq. of Pentonville, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Benjamin Niphim, esq. of Primrose-st. in the former place.

13. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Thomas Horlock Bastard, esq. eldest son of T. H. Bastard, esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, to Margaret, widow of Capt. James Keith Forbes, E. I. Co.'s Civil Service.—At Hailor, the Rev. B. Davis, of St. George's Church, Worcester, to Julia, third dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, and Rector of Hadzor.

14. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. Geo. Coldham, M.A. Rector of Glemsford, and youngest son of the late James Coldham, esq. of Anmer Hall, Norfolk, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. B. Faulkner, M.A. Westgate House, Long Melford.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John-Patten, second son of J. H. Good, esq. of Kensington Palace-green, to Henrietta-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William Griffith Williams, esq. of Cefn Cwm Mwd, Anglesea.—At Wandsworth, Wm. B. Twining, esq. of the Strand, youngest son of George Twining, esq. of East Sheen, to Margaretta, youngest dau. of Benjamin Bovill, esq. of Milford-lane, Strand.—At Southampton, John-Edmund, eldest son of J. Mortlock Lacou, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Louisa-Matilda, dau. of the late Edw. Shewell, esq.—At Plymstock, Devon, Nicholas Were, esq. solicitor, of Plymouth, to Sophia, second dau. of Christopher Harris, esq. of Thorncott, Devon.—Henry Grace Wilson Sperling, esq. only son of the late Rev. H. G. Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, Hunts, to Anna-Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. D. Brereton, Rector of Little Massingham, Norfolk.—At St. James's, Westminster, William Pocock, esq. of Charterhouse-sq. to Ann, second dau. of Nathaniel Hill, esq. of Regent-st.

15. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A. of All Souls' College, Oxford, to Emily-Clara, youngest dau. of the late John Pittman, esq. of Warwick-sq. and South Lam-

beth.—At the Holy Trinity Church, J. Watson, esq. of Scalby, near Scarborough, to Mary-Ann-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late T. Knaggs, esq. of Scarborough.—At Barking, Suffolk, John Butterworth Walker, esq. of Iwer, Bucks, to Eleanor, only child of the late Robert Robinson, esq. of Westminster.—At Ramsgate, James Webster, esq. of Ramsgate, to Emma-Curtis, youngest dau. of the late G. T. Hardy, esq. of St. Lawrence, Thanet.—At Mangotsfield, the Rev. Charles J. Maddison, son of the Rev. John Maddison, and grandson of the late Charles Maddison, esq. of Belmont, Bath, to Julia-Noel, younger dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Cracknell, D.D.—At Paris, John Manley, esq. M.D. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Solomon Sawrey, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

16. At Knowle, Warw. James Roberts West, esq. of Alscot Park, to Elizabeth, third dau. of J. M. Boulton, esq. of Springfield House, near Knowle.—At Curry Rivel, Som. Henry Burford Norman, esq. of Duchess-st. Portland-pl. to Harriet-Jane, fifth dau. of the Rev. Samuel Alford, Heale House.—At East Tisted, Hants, John, eldest son of Thomas Webber, esq. of Escot Cottage, Ottery St. Mary, to Martha, only dau. of George Dyer, esq.—At Abingdon, John-Henry-Westcar, youngest son of the late Jonathan Peel, esq. of Culham, to Catherine, eldest dau. of J. T. Hester, esq.—At Glastonbury, Somerset, the Rev. Walter Alnutt, M.A. of St. Catharine's Hall, Camb. to Anna, dau. of the late John Bull Emery, esq. of Glastonbury.—At Aberford, Yorkshire, T. D. F. Tatham, esq. only son of T. J. Tatham, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. and Thre Ash, Althorne, Essex, to Barbara, dau. of the Rev. James Landen, Vicar of Aberford, Yorkshire, and Aymestry, Hereford.—At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, the Rev. Josh. Watkins Barnes, M.A. Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. and Vicar of Kendal, to Emma-Lucetia, dau. of Charles Lestourgeon, esq. late of Cambridge.—At Docklow, Weston Croft, esq. formerly of the Royal Dragoons, eldest son of Robert Croft, esq. of Hackthorn and Harrington, Lincolnshire, to William-Emma, youngest dau. of W. G. Cherry, esq. of Buckland, Herefordshire.—At Baldock, George De Vins Wade, esq. of Baldock, Herts, to Ann, eldest dau. of George Henry Hicks, esq. M.D.—At All Souls', John Gregory Forbes, esq. of Oxford terr. Hyde-park, only surviving son of the late Capt. James Keith Forbes, Hon. E. I. Co's Service, to Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Mac Intyre, esq. M.D. of Harey-st.

18. At Camberwell, Richard Inledon, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Inledon, R.N. to Maria, dau. of the late Charles Heathcote Tatham, esq. architect.—At Croydon, Robert Russell, esq. of Croydon, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Russell, esq. of Croydon.—At Paris, Mr. W. Parker, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late Henry Gray, esq. of Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, and Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Viscount Meigund, eldest son of the Earl of Minto, to Emma-Eleanor-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G.C.B.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Henry Cockerell, Vicar of Northweald Hassett, to Elizabeth-Fanny, eldest dau. of the late W. Hesse Gordon, esq.—At St. Marylebone, William John Whyte, of Vernon-pl. Bloomsbury-sq. to Abigail, fourth dau. of the late Judah Cohen, esq. of Park-cresc. Portland-pl.—At Banstead, Surrey, Edward Burnaby Tinsling, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Francis Brace, esq. and niece of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.—At St.

Marylebone, the Rev. W. Headley, B.A. of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the late A. W. Morris, esq.—At St. Pancras, Thomas Innis, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. youngest son of Charles Innis, esq. of Euston-sq. to Caroline, third dau. of the late William Horne, esq. of Streatham.—At Barton Seagrave, Northamptonsh. William Smyth, esq. of Little Houghton, to Lucy-Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave.—At Ridlington, the Rev. John Gay Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling-with-Salthouse, to Mary Reid, second dau. of the Rev. William Rees, late Head Master of Sir William Paston's Free Grammar School at North Walsham, and Vicar of Horsey, Norfolk.—At Banstead, Richard Ward, esq. of Balhouse Hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward J. Foote, K.C.B.—At Southmolton, James Pearce, esq. to Jane, eldest dau. of Nicholas Gould, esq.—At Pershore, Worcestersh. Capt. Henry Stroud, R.N. to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Edward Cruse, esq.

22. At Millbrook, Southampton, Henry Bernard, esq. of Wells, Somerset, to Mary, eldest dau. of D. F. Haynes, esq. of Ashted, Surrey.—At Leeds, Charles, second son of the Rev. Dr. Reed, of London, to Margaret youngest dau. of Edward Baines, esq. of Leeds.—At Brunswick, Germany, David Watson, esq. of John-st. Berkeley-sq. to Victoire-Martha, dau. of the late Henry William Henry Cole, esq. of Brunswick.

23. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Abraham Cann, esq. of Nottingham, to Isaline, dau. of T. S. Needham, esq. of Torrington-sq.—At Margate, the Baron Elphège Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt de Gaebeke, of Bruges, to Ellen-Claiborne, eldest dau. of Thomas Higham, esq. of Charleston, South Carolina, and of Margate, Kent.—At Tamworth, Robert Hanbury, esq. of Bolehall, Warwickshire, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of T. B. Bamford, esq. of Wilme-cote Hall, same co.—At Norbury, the Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, of Norbury, son of Bell Lloyd, esq. to Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Norman, of Moreton.—At Clapham, W. B. Hudson, esq. of the Haymarket, to Fanny-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Thomas Hatchard, esq. of Clapham, and of Piccadilly.—At Chiswick, Henry Parsons Churton, esq. third son of the Rev. John Churton, to Eliza, eldest dau. of William Churton, esq. of Sutton Court Lodge, Chiswick.—At St. Clement Danes, Thomas Keely, esq. of Woodthorpe, Nottinghamsh. to Elizabeth-Catherine Wyer, only dau. of George Phillips, esq.—At Kensington, Robert Banks Penny, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth-Sarah, dau. of John C. Bennett, esq. of Notting Hill, Kensington.—At Boles Magna, W. Hazledine Austin, esq. of the Manor House, Woore (grandson of the late W. Hazledine, esq. of Shrewsbury), to Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Homberaley, esq. of Priors Lee House, Salop.—At Winterton, John Ferraby, esq. of Owmbly Mount, to Miss Abigail Everatt, of Winterton, eldest dau. of the late John Everatt, esq. of Saxby.

25. At Paris, Lieut. Hodgkinson, R.N. to Jane, second dau. of Charles Wright, esq. late of Blackheath.—At Southampton, George Wheeler, esq. to Julia, second dau. of the late Col. John Huskisson.

26. At Whittingham, Northumberland, Ann, relict of the late Joseph Hughes, esq. of Glanton, and only dau. of William Cowley Husbandman, esq. formerly of Middleton Hall, to Thomas Hudson Cobler, esq. of Whittingham.

27. At Alton Pancras, Clifford Gill, esq. of Weymouth, to Hannah-Emma, dau. of the late Simon Payne, esq. of Uphill House, Somerset.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury-sq. Charles Mercer, esq. of Ashford, Kent, to Anne-Martha, younger dau. of the late George Elwick Jemmett, esq. of Ashford.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Haire, esq. M.D. of Lewes, to Mary-Ann, only child of the late William Franklin Hick, esq. of Lewes.—At Jersey, George Balston, esq. of Poole, Dorset, to Eleanor-Mary, dau. of the late Edmund Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth, M.D.

29. At Walton, near Liverpool, Hudson Lutyche, esq. of Liverpool, to Charlotte-Anne, eldest dau. of Arthur Latham, esq. of Liverpool.—At Southampton, John, only son of John Lainson, esq. of Euston-sq. and late Alderman of London, to Catherine-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Nicoll, D.C.L. Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christchurch, Oxford.—At St. Giles's, the Rev. O. P. Vincent, M.A. eldest son of J. P. Vincent, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Elizabeth-Hale, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Budd, Rector of White Roothing, Essex, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. John Hale, of the Plantation, near Guisborough, Yorkshire.

30. At Guilford Chapel, Lymington, J. H. B. Carulake, esq. of Bridgwater, solicitor, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Foster Barham, esq. of Penleopard House, near Exeter.—At Langport, the Rev. J. S. Coles, Rector of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, eldest son of James Benjamin Coles, esq. of Farrock's Lodge, to Eliza, dau. of Vincent Stuckey, esq. of the Hill House, Langport.—At Isleworth, Thomas Todd Walton, esq. of Clifton, to Margaret-Anne, dau. of Henry Farcell, esq. of Holland House, Isleworth.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Arthur Charles Tarbutt, M.A., Fellow of Wadham coll. Oxford, to Georgiana, only dau. of the late David Lousada, esq. of Gower-st. and niece of Emanuel Lousada, esq. of Peak House, Sidmouth.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. William Meybohm Rider Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Elia, eldest dau. of Bazett Doveton, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. and late of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Pillington, John Philip Mitford, esq. Capt. 18th Royal Irish, to Fanny, dau. of the late Charles Mitford, esq. of Pitts-hill.—In Grosvenor-st. Capt. Allix, Grenadier Guards, to Mary-Sophia, only child of the late C. H. Noel, esq. of Wellington, Lincolnshire.—At Foxton Alverstoke, J. Bovill, esq. of Guernsey, to Stella, dau. of Samuel Bovill, esq. of Foxton Cottage, Gosport, Hants.—At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Thomas Scott, A.M. only son of the late Thomas Scott, esq. of Rock House, Bath, to Louisa-Florence, eldest dau. of J. S. Down, esq. M.D.—At Marylebone, Edmund Elsdon Goldsmid, esq. of Park-cresc. Regent's Park, and Paris, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edward Bryant Garey, esq. solicitor, of Southampton-buildings, and Powis-pl. Haverstock Hill.

31. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles James Fox Bunbury, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Suffolk, bart. K.C.B. to Frances-Joanna, dau. of Leonard Horner, esq. of Bedford-pl.—In Paris, the Rev. Charles W. Leslie, incumbent of St. Leonard's and St. Mary Magdalen, Sussex, to Emily, widow of the late Arthur French, esq. of Leslie House, Ballibay.

June 26. At St. George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. Leeds Comyns Booth, M.A. the Rev. William Comyns Berkeley, eldest son of W. Berkeley, esq. of Park Villas, Notting Hill, and late of Coopersale Hall, Essex, to Harriett-Elizabeth, third daughter of John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of the Chancellor's, Ham-mersmith.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

*Feb. 3.* At the seat of his youngest son Lord de Mauley, Canford House, Dorsetshire, aged 86, the Right Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, third Earl of Bessborough (1789), Viscount Duncannon (1723), and Baron of Bessborough, co. Kilkenny (1721), and Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, co. Leicester (1740), Vice-Admiral of Munster, and D.C.L.; uncle to Earl Fitz-William.

His lordship was born Jan. 24, 1758, the only son (his sisters being Catharine Duchess of St. Alban's and Charlotte Countess Fitz-William), of William the second Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire.

When Lord Duncannon, he was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. April 23, 1777, and D.C.L. April 30, 1779. After travelling abroad, he married, shortly after his return, in 1780, Lady Henrietta-Frances Spencer, sister to the late Earl Spencer and to Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire.

At the general election, in the same year, he was returned to Parliament for Knaresborough, for which he sat in three Parliaments, until his succession to the peerage.

On the 30th March 1782, on the formation of the Rockingham administration, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but retired when the Marquess of Rockingham gave way to the Earl of Shelburne on the 13th of July following. Again, when the Duke of Portland became prime minister, on the 8th of April 1783, he was re-appointed to the board of Admiralty, but this ministry lasted little longer than the former, terminating in December of the same year.

His lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 11, 1793. He was throughout life a consistent supporter of the Whig party. In 1808 we find it stated of him, that "he possesses a highly cultivated taste for the fine arts, of which he is a patron, and has himself sketched several subjects with the hand of a master."

His Lordship married Nov. 27, 1780, Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, second daughter of John first Earl Spencer, and by that lady, who died Nov. 11, 1821, he had issue three sons and one daughter:

1. the Right Hon. John-William now Earl of Bessborough; 2. Major-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, K.C.B. who died in 1837, leaving issue by Lady Emily Charlotte Bathurst, second daughter of Henry third Earl Bathurst, three sons and three daughters; 3. Lady Caroline, married in 1805 to the Hon. William Lamb, now Viscount Melbourne, and died in 1828, leaving issue an only surviving son, since deceased; and 4. the Right Hon. William Francis Spencer Lord de Mauley, who was advanced to that title in 1838; he married in 1814 Lady Barbara Ashley-Cooper, only child of Anthony fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, and has issue the Hon. Charles Frederick Ashley-Cooper Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole, the Right Hon. Frances Lady Kinnaid, and one younger son.

The present Earl of Bessborough is well known in public life as Lord Duncannon. He was created a Peer by that title in 1834, and is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kilkenny. He married in 1805 Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of John tenth Earl of Westmoreland, and has issue John George Brabazon, now Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Derby and Lord Lieutenant of the co. Carlow; the Right Hon. Augusta-Lavinia-Priscilla Countess of Kerry, and many other children.

### M. LAFFITTE.

*May 26.* At Paris, in his 77th year, M. Jacques Laffitte, the eminent banker, Deputy for Rouen.

M. Laffitte came to Paris in 1778, when the extent of his ambition was to find a situation in a banking-house, and to attain this object he called on M. Perregaux, the rich Swiss banker, to whom he had a letter of recommendation. This gentleman had just taken possession of the hotel of Mdlle. Gurmard, which had been put up to lottery by that lady. He was introduced into the boudoir of the danseuse, then become the cabinet of the fortunate banker, and, having modestly stated the object of his visit, was told that the establishment was full, and advised to seek elsewhere. With a disappointed heart the young aspirant left the office, and while with a downcast look he traversed the courtyard he stooped to pick up a pin which lay in his path, and which he carefully stuck in the lappet of

his coat. Little did he think that this trivial action was to decide his future fate, but so it was. From the window of his cabinet M. Perregaux had observed the action of the young man. The Swiss banker was one of those keen observers who estimate the value of circumstances apparently trifling, and in this simple action he saw the revelation of a character; it was a guarantee of a love of order and economy, a certain pledge of all the qualities which should be possessed by a good financier. In the evening of the same day, M. Lafitte received the following note from M. Perregaux:—"A place is made for you in my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow morning." The anticipations of the banker were not deceived. The young Lafitte possessed every desirable quality, and even more than was at first expected. From simple clerk, he soon rose to be cashier, then partner, then head of the first banking-house in Paris, and afterwards, in rapid succession, a deputy and president of the Council of Ministers, the highest point to which a citizen can aspire.

He was the oldest member of the national representatives of France, and was undoubtedly the most popular of all the public men in France. In his political career he was always a sincere and consistent friend to liberty, and he stood firm to the principles of the revolution which raised the Orleans dynasty to the throne, after many of the most active partisans of that event had deserted the cause. It was by the influence of M. Lafitte alone that Louis Philippe was called to the throne so suddenly vacated by the elder branch of the Bourbons, but from the course of events since the three days of July, and the utter abandonment by the Government of the principles which were supposed to have been established by the revolution, he lived long enough seriously to repent of the part he took in calling the Orleans family to the throne, and even publicly to avow his disappointment, and solemnly to ask pardon of God and of men for the part he had taken in that event.

Before the revolution of 1830, the fortune of M. Lafitte was immense. It was estimated at upwards of forty millions of francs. The disasters and failures which followed, and his involvements with the class of Paris shop-keepers, who were great sufferers by the revolution, reduced M. Lafitte so much, that he was obliged to a certain extent to suspend payments and to sell the whole of his large property. At that time so popular was he, that his splendid house in the Rue Lafitte (so called in honour of him)

was purchased for him by a national subscription, which amounted to no less than 1,400,000 francs. Ultimately, on the winding up of his affairs, he was found to have saved about seven millions, and at the present day it is said to be about ten or twelve millions. In 1836 M. Lafitte founded the Joint-stock Bank which goes by his name, and of which he was the head and principal partner.

Little did M. Perregaux think that the hand which would pick up a pin was that of a man generous to prodigality in doing good—a hand always open to succour honourable misfortune. Never were riches placed in better hands—never did banker or prince make a more noble use of them.

He has left one daughter only, who is married to the Prince of Moskowa, the son of Marshal Ney, and who has several children.

On the 30th May the body of M. Lafitte was interred at the cemetery of Père Lachaise. Early in the morning the Rue Lafitte was entirely occupied by troops. The first room on the ground-floor was made the *chapelle ardente*, where the body was placed, and where was seated a priest before a *prie-Dieu*. A single municipal guard was on duty by the side to direct those who arrived how to pass on, each sprinkling the remains with holy water. All the spacious saloons on this floor were crowded with citizens of all classes, expressing their regret and condolence to the Prince de la Moskowa his son-in-law and M. Pierre Lafitte his brother, who were there to receive them. Nearly all the members of the Chamber of Deputies attended, with the President, Vice-Presidents, and Questors, and the grand deputation. The Peers were also very numerous. Marshal Soult was among the first arrivals, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. MM. Cunnin-Gridaine and Lacave-Laplagne were the only other Ministers present. General Gourgaud, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and several officers of his Majesty, were there, and also M. de Montesquiou and M. de Chastellux, chevaliers of Honour to the Queen and Mme. Adelaide. Amongst the crowd which filled the drawing-rooms might be seen the most remarkable persons connected with politics, finance, literature, and commerce, M. Mignet, M. Rothschild, M. Mendizabal, &c. The press had sent there the principal editors of all the journals of the Opposition of the Left. It was about half past 12 when the coffin was placed on the funeral car. The cortège then got into line, and proceeded towards the church of St. Roch. The



population of Paris formed a deep line at each side. All the houses had their windows filled with spectators, as well as their balconies, and, in many cases, their roofs. The utmost decorum and deep silence, which the crowd, however considerable, never attempted to disturb, prevailed throughout the passage of the procession. The body was conveyed in a very handsome car, drawn by four horses. On the coffin were placed the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the decoration of July. The cords of the pall were held by M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Calmon, one of the Vice-Presidents, and MM. Odilon-Barrot, Arago, Béranger, and d'Argout, Governor of the Bank of France. At Saint-Roch a musical mass was celebrated by the archbishop of Paris, amidst the deepest silence. The church was completely hung with black, with escutcheons bearing the letter *L* on the hangings. In the centre of the church was placed a rich catafalque, on which the coffin was laid. It was half-past two when the procession began to leave the church. It proceeded by the Rue Saint-Honoré, the Rue Richelieu, and the Boulevards to Père-Lachaise. It had been intended to return by the line chosen for going to the church, but this was afterwards changed. M. Odilon-Barrot, whom a recent loss in his family prevented from going to the cemetery, where poignant emotions would most probably have affected his mind, having retired on leaving the church, as well as MM. Sauzet and d'Argout, they were replaced at the funeral car by MM. Thiers, Dupin, sen., and General Excelmans. The order of the procession was the following:—a body of the horse municipal guard; two squadrons of hussars and dragoons; a detachment of the 2nd and 23rd infantry of the line; detachments of various legions of the National Guard; the Mayor of the Second Arrondissement of the city of Paris and his two deputies; two battalions of the second legion; a picket of dragoons; the funeral car surrounded by a double line of soldiers belonging to the infantry of the line and of grenadiers of the second legion; the family of the deceased headed by Prince de la Moskowa and Pierre Laffitte, the leaders of the mourners; the Chamber of Deputies with the Vice-Presidents, the questors, and the huissiers; the deputations of the electors of Rouen; the deputations of the schools; a great number of national guards, citizens of every class, students, workmen,—the whole in such numbers, that it took more than half an hour for them to pass in front of any

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given point of the Boulevards; five carriages of the King and Royal family; the carriage of the deceased; twenty mourning carriages; two battalions of the second legion commanded by the Colonel, M. Ganneron; two batteries of artillery; a regiment of infantry; a squadron of hussars; and lastly a squadron of horse municipal guards, which closed the procession. The cortege arrived at five o'clock at the cemetery, and the body was then carried to the place prepared to receive it, near the tombs of Manuel, Foy, and Benjamin Constant. When the body had been deposited in the vault, two volleys were fired over it by a detachment of the troops, after which funeral orations were pronounced. M. Pierre Laffitte, who was much affected, rendered homage to the virtues of his deceased brother. M. Arago made a speech full of dignity and feeling; M. Visinet, of Rouen, expressed in the name of the electors of Rouen the regret felt at the loss of their representative; and M. Garnier-Pagès spoke at some length in honour of the deceased, both as a citizen and a politician. He spoke in warm terms of the benevolence of the man, and the patriotism of the statesman. M. Philippe-Dupin, at the request of the Prince de la Moskowa, said a few affecting words; and lastly a young student made an oration in the name of the deputation of the schools. The mourners then left the cemetery, and the crowd generally dispersed in the greatest order.

#### SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON, BART.

Jan. 13. At the Hague, in his 84th year, Sir William Johnston, the seventh Bart. of Hilton, N.B. (1626), and late of Burnham Grove, Bucks.

He was son of the sixth Baronet, by his second wife the daughter of Capt. William Cleland, R.N. and succeeded his father in 1794.

He was twice married: first, in 1784, to the daughter of John Bacon, esq. of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk; and, secondly, to the only daughter of John Bacon, esq. of Friern House, Middlesex.

His son, now Sir William Bacon Johnston, has succeeded to the title.

#### ADMIRAL SIR C. E. NUGENT.

Jan. 7. At the residence of George Banks, esq. M.P., Studland, Dorsetshire, aged 85, Sir Charles Edmund Nugent, G.C.H. Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Charles was one of the reputed children of the Hon. Edmund Nugent, Lieut.-Col. 1st Foot Guards, only son of Robert Viscount Clare, afterwards Earl

Nugent, by Anne, sister and heiress of the Right Hon. James Craggs.

As a Lieutenant Sir Charles Nugent saw much service of a very distinguished character, as he served in the Bristol, 50, under Sir Peter Parker, on the coast of America, in the first American war of independence, and was engaged in the expedition against Charlestown, in the reduction of New York and of Rhode Island. He obtained post rank in 1779; and he subsequently commanded the Pomona, at the capture of the fortress of Omoa, and the register ships in 1780. He also commanded the Veteran, and in that ship assisted at the reduction of the French West India Islands, in 1793. His flag promotion as Rear-Admiral took place on the 20th Feb. 1797, and he served in the Caesar, 80, in the Channel fleet; he was made a Vice-Admiral on the 1st Jan. 1801, and attained to the rank of full Admiral on the 28th April, 1808. He became Admiral of the Fleet on the 24th April, 1833, and was nominated a G.C.H. on the 12th March, 1834. It is a remarkable coincidence, and the fact is of itself singular in the annals of the united services, that while Sir C. Nugent was the senior Admiral of the Navy, his brother, Sir George Nugent, Bart. G.C.B., who survives and is his senior, is the oldest General Officer in the army.

Not many years before his death Sir Charles was an inmate of the Charing-cross Hospital, from having accidentally broken his leg by slipping off the kerbstone near the Nelson Monument, from which accident he perfectly recovered.

#### VICE-ADM. SIR JAHLEEL BRENTON.

April 21. At Leamington, aged 73, Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. K.C.B. and G.C. St. F. and M.

He was born August 22, 1770, the son of Rear-Admiral Jahleel Brenton, (second son of Jahleel Brenton, of Rhode Island, North America,) by Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Cowley, esq. of Wolverhampton.

He received his education at the maritime school at Chelsea, and previously to obtaining the rank of Lieutenant in 1790 had served as a Lieutenant in the Swedish navy, and borne a part in a desperate battle between the Russians and Swedes in the gulf of Wibourg.

He served as Lieutenant on board the Barfleur in Lord Bridport's action off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; was made a Commander on the 3rd of July, 1799, and in command of the Speedy, 14 gun brig, in that year fought several actions in the vicinity of Gibraltar; three of the enemy's vessels he captured during this command

near Cape de Gatt under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding hills. In the following October he destroyed four of the enemy's vessels in a heavy surf, at the time exposed to the guns of a fortification and musketry from the beach, and in the next month of November he displayed consummate skill and gallantry in beating off two Spanish schooners, and ten other armed vessels; by these services he won his post rank dated the 25th of April, 1800. He was then selected by Sir James (afterwards Lord) de Saumarez as his Flag-Captain, and in command of the Caesar distinguished himself in the severe action off Algeiras of the 6th of July 1801. Subsequently, in command of the Minerva, when that frigate ran aground in a fog, and was lost near Cherbourg, he defended her during a heavy fire of several hours, for which unsurpassable gallantry he received the highest praise when acquitted at a court-martial for the loss of his ship. In 1807, when in command of the Spartan frigate, Sir Jahleel assisted in driving the French garrison out of Pezaro, and destroying the castle; in the following month he assisted in blowing up the castle of Cesaratico, destroying a neighbouring battery, and compelling the island of Sussini to surrender; also at the reduction of Zante and Cephalonia, and particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Cerigo, where he was first in command. These and many other important services did this gallant officer render in the Adriatic. In the same ship, in 1810, in concert with the Success, he defeated a French squadron in the Bay of Naples, when he was severely wounded.

Sir Jahleel Brenton was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 24, 1812, and he was nominated K.C.B. at the enlargement of that order Jan. 2, 1815. The King of the Two Sicilies also conferred on him the Grand Cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. He received a sword, value 100 guineas, from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. On the 8th Feb. 1811, he had a pension conferred on him of 300*l.* per annum for the wounds he had received, and subsequently he received another pension of 300*l.* per annum for good service.

In Jan. 1814, he was appointed to superintend the naval arsenal at Port Mahon; in June following, to command the Dorset yacht; and, in the autumn of the same year, to be Resident Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope. The establishment at the latter place being reduced, he returned thence in the Vigo, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Lambert, and arrived at Portsmouth, Jan. 1, 1822.

He subsequently commanded the Royal Charlotte yacht. He was made a Rear-Admiral July 22, 1830, and Vice-Admiral July 1, 1840.

Sir Jableel Brenton was twice married. He married first, April 19, 1802, Isabella, daughter of Anthony Stewart, esq. of Maryland—she died at the Cape of Good Hope, July 29, 1817; and secondly, Oct. 9, 1822, his cousin Harriett, youngest daughter of the late James Brenton, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia. By the first lady he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. John-Jervis, who died at Winchester school in 1817, aged 14; 2. Frances-Isabella, married in 1831 to her cousin Edward Brenton Stewart, esq.; and 3. Sir Lancelot Charles Lee Brenton, who has succeeded to the baronetcy. By his second marriage Sir Jableel has left a daughter, Harriet-Mary, born in 1824.

The present Baronet was born in 1807, and married, in 1839, a daughter of the late Major-General Chester.

[A more ample memoir of the services of Sir Jableel Brenton will be found in the second volume of Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.]

#### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. W. STUBBS.

*April 27.* At Lisbon, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Witham Stubbs, of the Portuguese army, Vicomte de Villa Nova de Gaio, K.T.S. and C.B.

This distinguished officer was originally in the British 50th regiment, which, with two others, was sent to Lisbon in 1797. Here Lieut. Stubbs became attached to a young Portuguese lady of many personal attractions, to whom he was subsequently married. On the circumstances becoming known to the late Queen of Portugal, she offered him a company in her service, which he accepted; and, having repaired to England to dispose of his commission, returned to Lisbon to fulfil his double engagement. When our troops entered that capital in 1806, they found the subject of this memoir a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese army; on the reorganisation of this force by General Beresford, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, in which he served until 1813, when he became Brigadier, and continued his services throughout all the campaigns until the close of the operations in France, in 1814, when he became Major-General. After the peace Sir Thomas Stubbs was appointed to command the military division in the Alemtejo. On the accession of Don Miguel to the throne, Sir Thomas Stubbs quitted Portugal, and returned to England during the reign of that prince, who con-

fiscated part of his property in his absence. When Sir Thomas returned to Portugal, Don Pedro made him Governor of Oporto. Subsequently to this, about 1824, he became Lieut.-General, and held several high situations at the Portuguese head-quarters, where his opinions and advice were always respected and well-received. There he remained until his death, carrying with him the regrets of all the British and Portuguese who enjoyed the benefit of his acquaintance.

#### LIEUT.-GENERAL LOVEDAY.

*Dec. 20.* At Bath, at an advanced age, Lieut.-General Lambert Loveday, the senior officer of the Bengal army.

He was the second son of Richard Loveday, esq. an apothecary, at Hammersmith, in Middlesex, to whose memory he erected a tablet in Hammersmith church, with a Latin inscription, which will be seen in Faulkner's History of that parish, p. 135. By this inscription it appears that his father was for nearly 40 years in practice at Hammersmith, and died Dec. 10, 1812, aged 81. His mother Maria, of the Bainbridge family in the county of Leicester, died May 19, 1801, aged 63.

He received his first appointment in the East India Company's service in 1778; became Colonel of the 32d regiment of Bengal infantry in Nov. 1817; attained the rank of Major-General in 1819; and of Lieut.-General in 1837.

He married Miss D'Esterre, sister to Mr. Norcott D'Esterre, who was killed by Mr. Daniel O'Connell in a duel near Dublin in 1815; by whom he had two sons, Lieut. Byam M. Loveday, of the 15th Bombay N.I., killed in India, having married, May 12, 1842, Alicia-Cassan, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Simpson; and the Rev. Henry A. Loveday, a Chaplain in India, married Aug. 3, 1840, to Eliza-Louisa, daughter of William Mulls, esq. and Lady Pilkington, of the Grove, Dedham, Essex; and four daughters, of whom the eldest, Mary, who is deceased, married Edward Hawkins, esq. (since remarried to Alicia, daughter of Henry Lumaden, esq.); the second, Eliza, was the wife of Lieut.-Col. Herring, of the 37th Bombay N. Inf. killed at Hyder Keel, Sept. 6, 1839; the third, Jesse, is married to Capt. Spottiswoode; and the fourth, Julia-Charlotte, married July 20, 1842, at Meerut, in India, to C. Madden, esq. civil surgeon.

#### MAJOR-GEN. W. H. BECKWITH.

*March 17.* In Chester, aged 78, Major-General William Henry Beckwith.

He entered the army Jan. 19, 1778, as

Ensign in the 28th Foot. He served in that rank upwards of eighteen months in the West Indies, and obtained his Lieutenancy Jan. 28, 1782. He returned to England at the peace, and in 1793 went to the West Indies as Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Prescott. He served at the capture of the West India Islands by Sir Charles Grey, and May 31, 1794, received a company in the 56th. He was present at the siege of Fort Matilda, and at the capture of Guadaloupe; after which he returned home. In 1798, he joined his regiment at St. Domingo, and he returned to England upon the evacuation of that island.

He served the campaign of 1799, in Holland, as Major of Brigade, and on his return was appointed Major in the 52nd, June 26, 1799. He accompanied his regiment to the coast of Spain, and to the Mediterranean; but it was not permitted to serve in Egypt, being formed of limited service men. On his return to England, he was appointed, Sept. 17th, 1803, Lieut.-Colonel to the 1st Battalion of Reserve. He was subsequently placed on the half-pay of the 27th Foot, and appointed an Assistant Adjutant-general in Ireland. The 1st Jan. 1812 he received the brevet of Colonel; and that of Major-General, June 4th 1814. He had been a retired officer for many years.

#### MAJOR-GEN. SIR O. CAREY.

*March 13.* In London, aged 58, Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H. commanding the Cork district.

He was present at the siege of Scylla in 1809, and served with distinction on the eastern coast of Spain, from Feb. 1812 to the close of the war in 1814. When a Major, he was selected for the command of the Free Corps of Calabrese, which, under his able superintendence, soon attained efficiency and skill as light troops. His rigid enforcement of justice from the officers, chiefly Italians, to the men, gained him the devoted attachment of the latter, as was evinced by their readiness to follow and stand by him in the execution of any enterprise, however perilous.

Major Carey was at the taking of Alcey, the action at Briar, battle of Castilla, siege of Tarragona, action at Ordal, blockade of Tarragona, and also of Barcelona. At Briar and Castilla he and his corps achieved great credit by their dexterity and courage; but it was at the Col de Ordal that the ability of the commander and the gallantry of his men were most eminently conspicuous. The light division of the English army, to which the Calabrese were attached, being posted

at Col de Ordal, was furiously attacked at midnight, on the 13th Sept. 1813, by two French columns of 10,000 men, and, after a sanguinary conflict of two hours, was compelled, from want of support, to retire with heavy loss in officers and men. Major Carey, having been posted by the Commander of the Forces himself considerably to the left of the position, was completely separated from the main body of the army, and must have been captured but for the promptitude, skill, and daring with which he boldly cut his way through the rear of the French column, though with heavy loss, thereby opening his road to Villa Nova, where he pressed some vessels, embarked his weakened corps, and rejoined the army at Tarragona, to the inexpressible surprise and satisfaction of the Commander of the Forces, Lord William Bentinck, who had given them up as lost, and who was proportionably warm in his praise of Major Carey and his brilliant feat.

When in command of the 57th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Carey arrived with the regiment off Chatham, from Ireland, on a day when the Duke of York was reviewing the garrison, and received orders for its immediate debarkation and presence on the reviewing ground. Although quite unconscious of what was going on, the regiment appeared before the Commander-in-chief in as clean a state, and in as fine order, as any corps in the field, and elicited from His Royal Highness the repeated expression of his admiration and thanks.

Sir Octavius Carey was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, received the honour of knighthood Aug. 4, 1830, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order in 1835. The following are the dates of his respective commissions: Ensign, March, 1801; Lieutenant, 5th June, 1801; Captain, 27th Aug. 1804; Major, 2nd Nov. 1809; Lieut.-Col. 30th Sept. 1811; Colonel, 27th May, 1825; and Major-General, 10th Jan. 1837.

Sir Octavius Carey married, in 1818, a daughter of R. P. Le Marchant, esq. of Guernsey, whom he has left his widow with thirteen children.

In private life he was deservedly held in great esteem, as he professionally enjoyed the character of a brave, zealous, and able soldier.

#### MAJOR-GEN. F. J. T. JOHNSTONE, C.B.

*Jan. 5.* Aged 67, Major-Gen. Francis James Thomas Johnstone, C.B.

He was born August 26, 1776, the younger son of Samuel Johnstone, esq. of the E. I. civil service, by the Hon. Hester

Napier, third daughter of Francis fifth Lord Napier, and was only brother of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnstone, of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

He entered the Bengal army in 1795. His regiment was the 3d Light Cavalry. He attained the rank of Colonel June 5, 1829, and was appointed Brigadier-General in Oude, Feb. 11, 1835.

**LT.-COL. W. G. WHITE.**

*March 3.* At Newtown Cottage, Swanage, Dorsetshire, aged 66, Lieut.-Colonel William Grove White, C.B.

He entered the service in April, 1795, and was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in a corps then raising by the Hon. Colonel Ward, and in August was removed to the 48th Regiment, in which he was shortly afterwards promoted to a Lieutenancy. In November of the same year, he sailed for the West Indies, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Adm. Sir Hugh Christian. He was at the capture of St. Lucia, and suffered severely from the fatigues of service and the noxious influence of the climate, until the year 1797, when, the regiment being reduced to a skeleton, he returned with it to England.

On the 48th being recruited in 1798, he accompanied it to Gibraltar, and subsequently in the expedition up the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the taking of Malta, and in 1802 was sent to England with the limited-service men of his corps, preparatory to their discharge. A few months after the regiment followed, and, receiving reinforcements from the army of reserve, was formed into two battalions, to the second of which this officer was appointed paymaster; but he relinquished that office on his promotion to a company in 1804, and in 1805 joined the 1st Battalion, under orders for Gibraltar, where he continued until 1809, and for the last thirteen months acted as Town-Major of that garrison, and part of the time previously as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Drummond, then in command. During the above interval, this officer, in conjunction with the then Capt. Hailey of the 10th Foot, raised under the sanction of Lieut.-Gen. Drummond 500 men and upwards, who were transferred to the regiment of Meuron by order of the Duke of York.

In 1809 he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, with which he actively served during the transactions in the Peninsula, except at short periods, when severe illness obliged him to repair to England for the benefit of his health. He was promoted to his majority in 1809.

He commanded the 48th Regiment in the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, in the latter of which his horse was shot under him, and he himself was wounded in the leg and dangerously in the ribs, from the effects of which together with a former wound in the head he suffered at times both mentally and bodily. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 26th of August, 1813. He returned from the South of France in 1814, with the 48th Regiment. In 1817 he was appointed to the command of the consolidated depots at Canterbury. In Dec. 1823, he was appointed to the command of the 94th Regiment, which he accompanied from Scotland to Gibraltar. He sold out in 1826, retaining his rank.

**WADHAM WYNDHAM, Esq. M.P.**

*Oct. 23.* At the College, Salisbury, aged 70, Wadham Wyndham, esq. for many years one of the representatives of that city in Parliament.

Mr. Wyndham was born Oct. 16, 1773, and was the eldest surviving son and heir of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. M.P. for Wiltshire from 1796 to 1812, (author of *Tours in Wales and the Isle of Wight*, and translator of the *Domesday Book for Wiltshire*,\*) by Caroline, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Richard Hearst, Canon Residentiary of Sarum.

Mr. Wyndham was first a candidate for the representation of Salisbury in Parliament in 1813, when he was defeated by George Purefoy Jervoise, esq. who polled 28 votes, and Mr. Wyndham 21. He was elected without opposition in 1818, 1820, and 1826, and 1830. On the agitation of the Reform Bill he was opposed in 1831 by Mr. Brodie, and the result of a poll was

Hon. D. P. Bouverie.....	31
Wadham Wyndham, esq. ....	27
Wm. Bird Brodie, esq. ....	7

After the passing of that measure he was again returned, Mr. Brodie being elected at the expense of his Whig, and not his Tory, competitor. The election terminated as follows:

Wm. Bird Brodie, esq. ....	392
Wadham Wyndham, esq. ....	268
Hon. D. P. Bouverie.....	265

However, Mr. Wyndham was unseated on a petition.

In 1835 and 1837 Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wyndham were returned without a contest; but at the last general election in

\* See a Memoir of Mr. H. P. Wyndham in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, History of Salisbury, p. 648.

1841 they had a competitor, but who was outvoted—as follows:

Wadham Wyndham, esq. ....	366
Wm. Bird Brodie, esq. ....	293
Hon. John Ashley .....	234

Mr. Wyndham was for many years an officer in the Wiltshire Militia, and was Major of the regiment when he retired from it. He was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, for the strict integrity of his conduct, his popular manners, and the extreme benevolence of his disposition.

Mr. Wyndham married March 1, 1821, Anne-Eliza, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Slade, Bart. who survives him, without issue. His sister, Caroline-Frances, and her husband John Campbell, esq. have assumed the name of Wyndham after Campbell, by royal licence, dated April 3, 1844, in compliance with the wills of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham and Wadham Wyndham, esquires.

#### JOHN TOMES, Esq.

Jan. 31. At Warwick, aged 83, John Tomes, esq. late M.P. for that borough.

Mr. Tomes was an active persevering man, and universally esteemed, even by those bearing different political opinions. About the year 1793, when Mr. Knight, of Barrels, opposed Mr. Villiers for the representation of the borough of Warwick, Mr. Tomes (who then lived in Church-street) was engaged on behalf of the former as his attorney. Mr. Knight, however, was unsuccessful, the Castle, or Orange, interest being then too powerful. Soon afterwards, on the death of Mr. John Parry, the Coroner, he succeeded to that appointment, which he held many years. He then purchased Mr. Parry's house in Jewry-street, pulled it down, and on the site built a splendid mansion, and adjoining it a large hotel, called the Black Swan. In course of time he felt it necessary to take a partner, and the firm then became "Tomes and Heydon." He was also a banker—the firm being "Tomes and Russell." He was of great benefit to the rising town of Leamington, and patronized the sports of the turf by occasionally entering horses to run at Warwick races.

He was first elected to Parliament for Warwick, on a vacancy in Feb. 1826, on the Whig interest, having polled 186 in competition with the Hon. G. Winn, who polled only 14. He was re-elected in 1830, and again after a contest in 1831, which terminated as follows:

John Tomes, esq. . . . .	698
E. B. King, esq. . . . .	523
Hon. Sir C. J. Greville . . . .	505

The "Castle" influence was thus defeated by the rejection of its former nominee Sir Charles Greville; but in the following year it resumed its supremacy, to the exclusion of the "Reformer" Mr. Tomes, the poll being, for

Hon. Sir C. J. Greville . . . .	701
E. B. King, esq. . . . .	553
John Tomes, esq. . . . .	463

Mr. Tomes had since retired into private life.

On the 6th Feb. his body was conveyed to its place of interment, in St. Mary's Churchyard. Several gentlemen of the neighbourhood expressed a desire to evince their respect for the memory of the venerable departed, by following his remains to the grave; but their offers were declined, and the funeral was strictly private. A hearse and one mourning coach formed the whole of the procession. The mourners were W. Collins, esq. M.P. for Warwick (son-in-law of the deceased), H. T. Chamberlayne, esq. (who married a niece of the deceased), Mr. Thomas Collins, and Mr. Edmund Tomes (grandsons of the deceased); and the pall-bearers were Charles Lamb, esq. Theophilus Taylor, esq. Thomas Heath, esq. and W. Handley, esq.—all of whom were for years the devoted friends of the deceased. The service was attended by many of the old and respectable inhabitants of the town, who had witnessed the long and useful course of their late fellow-townsmen; and there were present also many of the poorer residents, who gratefully remembered his kindness and condescension of manners, and his willing and strenuous endeavours to render services to others. "In Mr. Tomes of Warwick, Dr. Parr," says one of his biographers, "always admired the vigorous understanding and useful activity by which he is distinguished in private life: and he applauded the consistency and integrity of his public conduct; guided, as it has ever been, by large and enlightened views on all great questions connected with the wise policy, the just rights and liberties, and the true prosperity and glory of his country. This gentleman has lately been raised, by the almost unanimous suffrage of his fellow-townsmen, to the honour of being one of their representatives in Parliament. Thus they have borne to him a high testimony of their respect for his public and private character, and of their gratitude for his exertions, so constantly directed to the local improvements, to the political freedom, and the general welfare of their town."

## ISAAC NEWTON WIGNEY, Esq.

Feb. 8. In Porchester-place, Hyde Park, aged 49, after years of ill health and months of severe suffering, Isaac Newton Wigney, esq. for several years M.P. for Brighton.

Mr. Wigney was for many years a banker at Brighton, of high credit and estimation, even among those from whom he differed in politics.

He first contested the representation of the borough, on the ultra-Liberal interest, in 1832, and was returned after a poll which terminated as follows:—

I. Newton Wigney, esq.	836
George Faithful, esq.	720
G. R. Pechell, R.N.	609
Win. Crawford	321
Sir A. J. Dalrymple	32

In 1835 he was not so high on the poll, but again returned—

Capt. Pechell, R.N.	961
I. Newton Wigney, esq.	523
Sir A. J. Dalrymple	483
George Faithful, esq.	467

In 1837 he was defeated by Sir A. J. Dalrymple the Conservative candidate—

Capt. Pechell, R.N.	1083
Sir A. J. Dalrymple	819
I. Newton Wigney, esq.	801
George Faithful, esq.	183

But in 1841 he recovered his seat, the poll being—

Capt. Pechell, R.N.	1443
I. Newton Wigney, esq.	1235
Sir A. J. Dalrymple	872
Charles Brooker, esq.	19

The sudden failure of Messrs. Wigney's bank, in 1842, rendered Mr. Wigney's retirement from Parliament necessary. He married, about 1821, a daughter of John Walter, esq. of Bear Wood, Berkshire, M.P. for that county, and has left a numerous family.

## THOMAS BOWES, Esq.

March 13. At Durham, Thomas Bowes, esq. of Bradley hall in that county, the last male representative in name and descent of the head line of the ancient family of Bowes of Streatlam.

"Of the family of Bowes," says Mr. Surtees, (*History of Durham*, vol. IV. p. 101.) "an account, said to be taken from the Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, states the first ancestor to be a cousin of an Earl of Richmond, Alan the Black, who appointed him captain of the Tower of Bowes, and leader of five hundred archers. The heralds, however, begin the genealogy with Sir Adam Bowes,

a successful lawyer and Chief Justice in Eyre, who married the heiress of Trayne of Streatlam towards 1310, and was the ancestor of a line of knightly rank, who intermarried with the first nobility of the north, Graystock, Fitzhugh, Coniers, Eure, and Clifford, and, what is more singular, were distinguished by civil or military talent in every successive generation. Sir George Bowes," the head of the house in his day, was, continues Mr. Surtees, "early trained to the profession of arms, and engaged like most of his ancestors in the service of the Border." His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Mallory, of Studley Royal, in Yorkshire, from which match the late Mr. Bowes was lineally descended; and his second wife was a daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, by whom he gained a close alliance with the powerful house of Shrewsbury. He was, during a long and active life, one of the most faithful as well as powerful supporters of Elizabeth and of the Protestant interest in the North, and, when the rash rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland broke out, his prompt and vigorous conduct gave the first important check to the insurgents. Surrounded on every side by the immediate retainers of the rebel earls, and in the midst of a country either openly engaged in the rising, or more than wavering in their allegiance to the Queen, he threw himself into the Earl of Westmoreland's fortress of Barnard Castle, and maintained a siege against the whole power of the insurgents for eleven days, until the advance of the earls of Sussex and Warwick with the royal forces sealed the fate of the rebellion." Sir George Bowes was rewarded by the Queen with a grant of divers estates which had belonged to the rebel earls or their adherents, among which was Bradley Hall, which duly descended to the late Mr. Bowes: and, in addition to the estate of Bradley, there also descended to Mr. Bowes, as we have been informed, a presumptive right to the peerage of Bray, the son of the Sir George Bowes above-mentioned, from whom he was descended, having, as it was believed, married the eldest daughter of Sir Edward, the next heir male of John Lord Bray, who died in 1621. A few years ago, when the question of this peerage was brought before the House of Lords, in consequence of a petition from Mrs. Otway Cave, who was descended from another daughter of Sir Edward Bray, Mr. Bowes, having taken his advanced age and other circumstances into consideration, declined to prosecute his claim, and the title was, in consequence, revived in favour of the lady above-mentioned.

Mr. Bowes was born in 1758, but a complaint in his eyes, under which he laboured for the first twenty years of his life, and which frequently during that period confined him for weeks together to a dark room, prevented him from making much progress with his education in the days of his youth. He was gifted, however, with good natural talents, which he afterwards cultivated, and one result of this cultivation was an undeviating attachment to our constitution in Church and State. He appears to have settled in Durham about the year 1780, after he had lost his father and mother, and from that time he became intimately acquainted with the principal families of the county, of all shades of politics, and was always a welcome guest in their houses. Mr. Bowes was the last survivor of three gentlemen who, in consequence, as it has been said, of a wager, made a tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark, in the year 1786. His fellow travellers were Sir H. G. Liddell, Bart. the father of the present Lord Ravensworth, and Mr. Consett. A very interesting account of this tour was published by Mr. Consett, in 1789, in quarto, with engravings on copper by Bewick: we are not aware that that eminent artist has left behind him any other engravings on copper, and it may be remarked that in the frontispiece to the book, inscribed "Viewing the midnight sun at Tornao, in Lapland," the figure standing at the foot of the ladder, pointing to the sun half hid by the horizon, is said to represent Mr. Bowes. This book, which possesses considerable merit, has become scarce. The party left Ravensworth Castle on the 24th of May, 1780, when Mr. Bowes was in his 29th year, and returned to England on the 17th of August following. A list of subscribers is prefixed to Mr. Consett's narrative of their travels; and we believe we are correct in stating that in that list the only person now alive is R. J. Lambton, esq.

Mr. Bowes's remains were buried in a vault in the churchyard of St. Mary's, in the South Bailey, Durham, near the grave of his grandfather, Thomas Bowes, of Bradley Hall, esq. who died in 1752. His pall was supported by the present and late High Sheriffs of the county, H. T. M. Witham and Edward Shipperdson, esqrs., the Hon. Captain Liddell, and other gentlemen attached to him by long acquaintance and friendship. Having, before his death, presented to that church a handsome armorial window of stained glass, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, a suitable inscription has since his death been inscribed in the glass, containing the name of the donor,

and the day and year of his death, to serve as his monument. The inscription is as follows:

THOMAS BOWES DE BRADLEY HALL.  
ARMIGER, QUI HANC FENESTRAM FIERI  
FECIT, OBIT XIII MARTII ANNO DOMINI  
MDCCCLIV. ET IN CEMITERIO HUIUS  
ECCLESIE JACET SEPULTUS.

JOHN HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq. F.S.A.

*April 25.* At his house, 18, Bedford Square, in his 65th year, John Herman Merivale, Esq. Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, F.S.A.

Mr. Merivale was born at his father's residence in Exeter, the 5th of August 1779. His grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Merivale, was a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and tutor in the theological academy in that city. He was well known and highly respected for his character and attainments among the Dissenters in the west of England. His only son, John Merivale, inherited from him the estate of Annery, near Bideford, and other property in the North of Devon. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. Katenkamp, of a mercantile house at Bremen, who came over to England and settled in business at Exeter in the middle of the last century.

John Herman Merivale received his early education from Mr. Burrington, the Vicar of Chudleigh. He went in his 18th year to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with several of those who became afterwards among the most distinguished ornaments of the bar. The theological views in which he had been brought up prevented his offering himself for a degree at the university, but he completed the usual career of academical study, and proceeded from thence to Lincoln's Inn, where he became a member of the Chancery bar. The knowledge that the honours and emoluments of the University were closed against him as a Dissenter discouraged him from paying very close attention to the principal objects of study there, or rather it furnished him with an excuse for turning to other pursuits more congenial to his taste, and he became a desultory but very extensive reader of modern history and modern literature in various languages. A poetic temperament and great facility in composition, both in verse and prose, induced him to give a large part of his time during the earlier years of his professional career to the cultivation of literature. He was a copious contributor to the *Critical Review*, the *Literary Gazette*, and other periodicals; as at a



later period to the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine. His principal poetical works were his contributions to Mr. Bland's Translations from the Greek Anthology, his Orlando in Roncesvalles, &c. of which, with various other pieces, original and translated, of which his translations from Dante may be particularly mentioned, he published a collected edition in later life. At one period he was not less engrossed in a pursuit of a very different kind, being busily engaged during his spare hours for several years in collecting materials for a history of his native county of Devonshire. But the subject soon began to assume such vast proportions in his hands, that he abandoned all idea of ever effecting any thing of the kind which should be at all adequate to his views, and the increase of his professional business and opening of other prospects prevented his ever making even a more limited use of his acquisitions.

In 1825 and the following year Mr. Merivale was employed upon the Chancery Commission, and he devoted himself with great assiduity to the prosecution of this memorable essay in legal reform, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was appointed by Lord Eldon to a Commissionership of Bankruptcy under the old system, and, when the court was remodelled in the year 1831, he was one of the reduced number who were selected to form its members.

In the later years of his life Mr. Merivale returned with extraordinary vigour to the literary pursuits in which he most delighted. He entered with great interest into the theological questions which have excited so much of the public attention, and devoted himself more particularly to inquiries into the character and history of the dissenting bodies in the eighteenth century. He had himself long since renounced the peculiar tenets of the sect in which he had been brought up, and become a sincere member of the established Church; but his grandfather's voluminous letters and other remains\* furnished him with stores of information on the history of dissent, and conferred additional interest upon it in his mind; so that he formed various plans for putting his materials in a shape in which they might present an important contribution to the literature of the country. Various circumstances, however, prevented any such design being carried into effect.

\* Mr. Merivale communicated to this Magazine the series of the Correspondence of Walter Moyle, esq. published in our volumes for 1838 and 1839.

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Mr. Merivale's last literary effort, contemporary with his acquisition of the German language in the few last years of his life, was a translation of the Minor Poems of Schiller.† He just lived to see this production issue from the press, and to be encouraged to augur its favourable reception. Having enjoyed for a considerable time uninterrupted good health, and being in full possession of his usual strength and spirits, he was suddenly cut off by a stroke of apoplexy, on the 25th of April last, and was buried in the family vault in Hampstead churchyard the 2nd of the following month.

Mr. Merivale married July 10, 1805, Louisa-Heath, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Drury of Cockwood House, Dawlish, for many years Head Master of Harrow School. By her he had a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom all but two of the sons survive him.

J. S. DUNCAN, Esq. D.C.L.

May 14. At Westfield Lodge, near Bath, aged 75, John Shute Duncan, esq. D.C.L.

He was a native of Hampshire, and at the usual time was adopted into Winchester College, where he formed, in early life, friendships which lasted throughout his existence, including the present venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, and a former prime minister, Lord Sidmouth. From Winchester he was transplanted to New College, Oxford, where, by his talents and acquirements, he commanded the respect, and by his overflowing goodwill to all around him he conciliated the affection, of his academic associates. He obtained the degree of M.A. Oct. 27, 1794. Having fixed upon the law as a profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 14, 1798, but never practised much as a barrister, his peculiar turn of mind impelling him to the cultivation of science, and more especially to the study of nature, of which he was a fond admirer. And herein he set an example well worthy of imitation, by making science, as in truth she should be, the handmaid of religion; by regarding religion as the Queen, and the sciences destined to be her attendant fellows, and in that capacity to bear her company; by exploring nature with a view of illustrat-

† This publication was noticed in our last Magazine. We have been informed that the pieces marked with the signature A in the volume are by Dr. Anster, the translator of Faust; those with the signatures H and C, by Mr. Merivale and his son the Rev. Charles Merivale, respectively.—*Edit.*

ing the power, wisdom, and the goodness of the Creator, as manifested in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Thus, whilst he found constant employment for his curious researches, he so applied his knowledge as to render it valuable in giving him true wisdom and understanding. Not only, however, in the pursuit of science was every thing made by him subservient to the religious principle, but it was this which was his guide in every department of social life, and which strengthened and enlarged those social obligations which bind man to man. Considering mankind as members of one body, as professing one faith, having one hope of their calling, united by one worship, and acknowledging one common Father—all this gave birth within him to a lovely train of beneficent virtues, such as humility, resignation, mildness, meekness, gentleness, forbearance, which, while they adorn the scholar, are essential to the formation of the Christian character, and which closely tied him to the whole range of society in which he moved. In him Christian charity, rightly accounted the crown and consummation of all the evangelical virtues, shone pre-eminent. To this assertion the charitable institutions of Oxford and Bath bear ample testimony, aloud proclaiming him the poor man's friend, whose countenance never beamed so brightly with the moral sunshine of benevolence as when, under Providence, he felt himself instrumental in advancing the welfare of the humbler classes,—as when he gladdened "the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and made the widow's heart to sing for joy." But amid this rare assemblage of intellectual and moral qualities, which procured for him deservedly from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, no human being ever felt more deeply than himself the necessity and efficacy of an atonement for human imperfection; this was the sure anchor to which his soul cleaved unto the end. This consideration may serve to abate the sorrow of his mourning friends, who will never cease to venerate his memory with affectionate respect. May it be a balmy cordial to the surviving "wife of his bosom," to a brother to whom he has been "as his own soul," through a period lengthened beyond the allotted age of man.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, held on the 6th of June, J. H. Munkland, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved—"That this Committee, on their first assembling after the decease of John Shute Duncan, Esq. a Vice-Patron and Trustee

of this Institution, are desirous of recording their feelings of deep regret at the loss which this, and every Institution in the city of Bath, devoted to purposes of charity and usefulness, have sustained by that event. By the Members of this society Mr. Duncan's memory must be especially cherished. By his liberality and judgment this Institution has been fostered from its origin; and by the watchful care which he and his brother, Mr. P. B. Duncan, have exercised in protecting its interests, its existence may be said to have been preserved. To that excellent relative, allied not only by blood, but by kindred pursuits and virtues, this Committee would beg to convey these expressions of sympathy and respect. Resolved—That this resolution be transmitted by the Chairman to Mr. P. B. Duncan, and that a copy of the same be also transmitted to Mrs. Duncan."

#### DR. JOHN GRANT MALCOLMSON.

March 23. At Dhoolia, John Grant Malcolmson, M.D.

His medical and scientific character stood high in India, and many interesting papers from his pen have appeared during the last fourteen years in Prinsep's Journal, the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, the London Asiatic Society, the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, the British and Foreign Medical Review, and that of the London Geological Society, in which last-named science he was an ardent and successful labourer, and explored not only an interesting portion of Scotland during a home-visit about four years ago, but also a considerable tract of Egypt, and a very wide sphere of Indian investigation. He was connected with the patriotic and liberal house of Sir Charles Forbes at Bombay, and contributed greatly to the establishment of the Museum, and the progress of literature and science which so honourably distinguishes that presidency.

He left Bombay in the first week of February, and on his arrival at Surat immediately proceeded up the line of the Taptee into the jungles towards Dhoolia. On the 27th of February he was seized with the jungle-fever, and had a long journey before him with only Bheel attendants. On the 19th of March he wrote a cheerful letter, when about forty miles from Dhoolia, and represented himself as much recovered; but the symptoms were fallacious, and notwithstanding the cares of Dr. Hathorn, who attended him during the last four days, he sank on the evening of the 23rd, and

terton); she died in 1824; and secondly, in 1825, Rebecca, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Jones, who survives him. By the former lady he had four sons and two daughters; and by the latter, four sons and one daughter; all of whom, except his eldest son, survive him.

*May 11.* At Poppleton, Worcestershire, aged 93, the Rev. *George Dineley*, for 63 years Rector of Churchill, and for 58 years Rector of Poppleton. He was formerly a Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1776, and that of B.D. 1786. He was presented to Churchill in 1781 by R. Berkeley, esq., and instituted to Poppleton, which was in his own patronage, in 1786.

*May 12.* Aged 67, the Rev. *James Buckoll*, Vicar of Great Limber, Linc. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1800, and was presented to his living, in 1830, by the Lord Chancellor. He died from injuries received from being thrown from his pony phaeton on the 10th of April. His second son, Mr. E. G. Buckoll, of Heckmondwike, near Leeds, surgeon, died six days before him.

*May 12.* At Rhayader, aged 77, the Rev. *John Williams* M.A. Vicar of North Leverton, Nottinghamshire, and of South Stoke, Oxfordshire. He was presented to the former living in 1795 by Christ Church Oxford; and to the latter in 1806, by the Prebendary of North Leverton, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

*May 13.* At Loughgall, co. Armagh, aged 67, the Rev. *Silver Oliver*, for 37 years Rector of that parish.

*May 13.* At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 85, the Rev. *William Garnett*, late of the island of Barbadoes. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1797.

*May 21.* At Cranbourn, Dorsetshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Nathaniel Templeman*. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1793.

*May 24.* Aged 76, the Rev. *Robert Luke*, senior Fellow of Sydney college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1790 as 17th Senior Optime; M.A. 1793, and B.D. 1800.

*May 25.* In his 85th year, the Rev. *Joseph Cook*, of Newton hall, Vicar of Chatton, and of Shilbottle, all in the county of Northumberland. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782 as 15th Wrangler, M.A. 1785; was presented to both his livings in 1803; to Chatton by the Duke of Northumberland, and to Shilbottle by the Lord Chancellor.

*June 8.* Aged 33, the Rev. *John M'Gregor*, B.A. Incumbent of Mellor, Derbyshire.

## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*May 8.* In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. Mrs. De Castro.

*May 13.* Aged 31, Capt. Marley Hutchinson, late of the 53d regt. third son of the late G. P. Hutchinson, esq. of Egglestone, Durham.

*May 14.* George Henry Horn, esq. of Craig's-court, Charing Cross.

*May 15.* Aged 62, Celia, wife of George William Wye, esq. of Kennington.

*May 16.* At Blackheath, aged 48, John William Hartshorne, esq.

In Upper Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 47, Henriette-Julie, wife of Frederick Langley, esq.

*May 17.* In Park-pl. Maida Hill West, aged 65, William Gentle, esq. formerly of Honduras.

*May 18.* Maria, fourth dau. of the late Sir John Pinhorn.

*May 19.* Aged 70, William Prosser, esq. of Goswell-st. one of the oldest members of the Saddlers' Company.

In New Ormond-st. aged 72, Miss Jane Gaskell, a lineal descendant of William Penn and Robert Barclay.

*May 20.* In North Brixton, aged 73, James Dunford Capel, esq. one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, having been in the service of the Bank 51 years.

*May 21.* At Bayswater, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Stafford, eldest surviving dau. of the late Robert Stafford, esq. of Huntingdon.

In Nottingham-pl. aged 67, Anne, relict of Patrick Bartlet, esq.

At Morden college, Blackheath, aged 94, Mr. Joseph Webb, a veteran of the ill-fated *Royal George*. A few minutes before the loss of the ship he had, with a boat's crew, pulled off from the vessel, when a midshipman requested permission to return, to fetch his dirk. Permission was granted, and the boat put back for that purpose; but his stay being too long on board, the boat's crew rowed off from the ship, which in a few minutes after sunk.

*May 22.* At the house of his brother in Grosvenor-st. aged 42, the Hon. Charles Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council. He married Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth Manners, second daughter of the Duke of Rutland (the Poetess,) by whom he has left a son and daughter.

Josephine-Catherine, only dau. of John Ince, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-pl.

*May 23.* At Notting Hill-terr. Robert Scott, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. aged 76, Eliza, wife of Adm. Carpenter.

In the Waudsworth-road, aged 75, George Gaudin, esq. one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

*May 24.* In Carlton House-terr. aged

69, William Crockford, esq. Administration with his will annexed (no executor being named therein) has been granted to Mrs. A. F. Crockford, his widow. The will is dated as late as last month, and gives the whole of his property to his wife in nearly the following words:—"I give and bequeath the whole of my property of whatever description unto my dear wife, and her heirs, relying on her doing what is right." The personal property alone is sworn under the sum of 200,000*l.* and it is rumoured that his real estate is worth 150,000*l.* more. He formerly kept the fishmonger's shop adjoining Temple Bar, and, by a series of successful speculations on the "Turf," was enabled to purchase the house in St. James's-street, afterwards terribly famous as "Crockford's;" and it is said that there the deceased amassed the bulk of his immense property.

May 26. In Sackville-st. Piccadilly, Henry Budd, esq. of Oak House, Feltham, Middlesex.

Whilst on a visit at George Alexander's, esq. M.D. Sussex-terr. Hyde Park, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Walter Strange Page, esq. of Rochester.

May 28. In Sussex-pl. Regent's Park, aged 60, George L. Wilder, esq. third son of the late Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall, Berks.

At Chelsea, aged 68, Mary, widow of the late William Tebbs, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

May 29. At Tottenham, aged 62, Thomas Porter, esq.

In Vincent-sq. aged 81, Margaret, relict of William Tarte, esq. of Great James-st. Westminster.

Mrs. John A. Pigott, of Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 63, Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Fixby Hall, Yorkshire, and Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk, Secretary to the Jockey Club.

May 30. At Brompton, Anne, only dau. of the late Nicholas R. Garner, esq. formerly of Barbadoes.

In Augusta-terr. Clapham-road, aged 55, Stephen Cundy, esq.

May 31. In Tilney-st. Park-lane, aged 86, Benjamin Rawson, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

In York-terr. Regent's Park, Alicia, relict of Andrew Seton Karr, esq. of Rip-pilaw, Roxburghshire.

At Clapham-common, aged 81, Mary-Bless-Atkins, relict of John Pugh, esq. formerly of Gracechurch-st.

In Russell-pl. aged 21, Albertina Elizabeth, dau. of the late J. C. Thierens, esq. of Demerara.

At the house of his brother Mr. James Mead, Trinity-st. Borough, aged 78,

George Mead, esq. late Superintending Surgeon in the Hon. East India Co.'s Service at St. Helena.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, David Grove, esq. At Peckham, aged 70, Pike Channell, esq.

*Lately.* In Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 35, George Augustus Wingfield, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of the late John Wingfield, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester.

In Welbeck-st. aged 64, John Finney, esq.

June 1. In Brandenburgh-place, Faltham, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Green, of Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Aged 26, Edward-Germaine, youngest son of the late William Jones, esq. of Woodhall, Downham, Norfolk.

June 2. At the Marquess of Downshire's house, in Hanover-sq. Walter, infant son of Mr. and the Lady Charlotte Chetwynd.

In Sloane-st. aged 14, Henrietta, eldest dau. of G. W. Griffith, esq. Pantywyn, Cardiganshire.

June 3. In New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, Mary, wife of J. G. Conyers, esq.

At Hampstead, Maria, wife of Edward Page Clowser, esq.

June 4. At Dalston, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Robert Frederick, of Corsham, Wilts.

At Tottenham, aged 73, Margaret, relict of John R. Mander, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Prince's-pl. Kennington, aged 99, Jane, relict of Humphrey Bunster, esq. of Cornwall.

June 5. In Albemarle-st. the Right Hon. Barbara, Baroness de Mauley. She was only child of Anthony fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, by Barbara, only dau. of Sir John Webb, of Canford, Dorset, and married, in 1814, the Hon. William F. S. Ponsonby, third son of Frederick Earl of Bessborough, created a Peer at the coronation of her Majesty. Her body was removed to Canford for interment.

June 6. George Fraser, esq. late of Burwood-pl. and of Searle-st. Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 59, George Bowes Watson, esq. of Clapham Park.

June 7. At Brompton, aged 84, Ellen, relict of Dr. Heywood, many years resident of Greenwich, and afterwards of Emsworth, Hants.

In Mansfield-st. aged 22, the Lady Catharine Browne, third dau. of the Marquess of Sligo.

June 9. At Brompton, aged 81, A. J. Jellicoe, esq.

At Highbury, J. W. Sykes, esq. son of the late Mr. Sykes, of Newbury.

June 10. At Islington, Emma, widow of Capt. John Brady, R.N.

At Hornsey, aged 78, Charles Danvers, esq. of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

June 11. Aged 34, William Tennant Harrison, esq. eldest son of Richard Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st.

In Chapel-st. Park-lane, Maria, relict of Francis Jodrell, esq. of Henbury Hall, Cheshire, and second dau. of the late Sir W. Lemon, Bart. She was married in 1807.

June 13. Maria, wife of J. G. Harris, esq. of Old Palace-yard.

Aged 11, Basil-John-Leigh, eldest son; also, on the 16th, aged 8, George-Alexander, second and only son of Basil Heron Godlie, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, and of Goldie Leigh, Plumsted, Kent, and grandsons of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, near Dumfries.

June 14. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. aged 63, Mary Vye Lee, of Ilfracombe, Devon.

In Hyde Park Gardens, Capt. J. B. Morris, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Aged 52, Anna-Matilda, relict of Philip Western Wood, esq. and dau. of the late John Cowley, esq. of Guildford-st.

June 15. Emily, wife of Philip Hughes, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.

At Addison-terr. Kensington, John Baird, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aged 22, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Charrington, esq.

June 17. In Euston-sq. aged 65, John Lainson, esq. For nearly ten years he filled the office of Alderman of Bread-street ward, in which he carried on business, under the firm of Lainson, White, and Co. Manchester warehousemen, for nearly half a century. He succeeded the late Mr. Alderman Atkins, in 1835, and served the office of sheriff in 1838. In 1842 the period for his being chosen Lord Mayor arrived, but, feeling himself incompetent to the duties of that office on account of ill health, he resigned his gown. He was a magistrate for Middlesex. He has left a widow and large family.

At Blackheath, aged 16, Charlotte-Powell, only dau. of J. Bannister, esq. of Colerhill-st. Euston-sq.

June 18. At Blackheath Park, aged 22, Emma, second dau. of the late Robert Bill, esq.

In Bernard-street, Russell-sq. aged 33, George Peregrine Nash, esq. eldest son of George Peregrine Nash, esq. of Bedford.

At Camden villas, Camden Town, aged 73, Ann, relict of Thomas Eagles Prentice, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

June 19. In Conduit-st. Ebenezer Rae, esq. of Aigburth, Liverpool.

Beds.—May 11. Aged 74, Charles

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Short, esq. He was surgeon to the Bedford Infirmary from its foundation in 1803 to the year 1832, when he was appointed Consulting Surgeon. He served the office of Mayor on three occasions in the old corporation, and during three successive years immediately after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act; on his election for the sixth time, the estimation of his friends and fellow-townsmen was testified by a presentation of plate.

May 15. At Copt Hall, near Luton, aged 81, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Ebenezer M'Culloh, esq. of Edinburgh, by his second wife, Penelope, sister of the late Patrick M'Donnall Crichton, fifth Earl of Dumfries.

Berks.—May 20. At Windsor, Squannah, relict of R. Battiscombe, esq.

May 22. Aged 70, John Engall, esq. who for nearly half a century (during four reigns) held the appointment of Steward at her Majesty's Home Park, Windsor.

June 5. At Reading, aged 70, Thomas Coles, esq.

June 10. At Cookham Grove, aged 52, Joseph Fleming, esq. of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

Bucks.—May 19. At Little Germains, Chesham, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Edward Lucas, esq. of Edmonton.

Latel. At Edlesborough, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. F. H. Barker, Rector of North Church, Herts.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 8. At Little Abington, aged 38, Mary, wife of William Brown, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Mr. William Salt, solicitor, Maldon.

June 18. At Melbourne, Great Roy-ston, aged 89, James Wortham, esq.

CHESHIRE.—April 25. Beatrice, wife of Francis Philips, esq. of Bank hall, near Stockport, and of Abbey Cwm Hir, co. Radnor.

CORNWALL.—May 22. At Mevagissey, aged 86, John Pearce, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—June 13. At Whitehaven, aged 78, John Harrison, esq. one of the justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieut. for Cumberland.

DEVON.—May 11. At Stonehouse, S. B. Douglas Anderson, Lieut. 49th regt.

May 18. At Stonehouse, Anna-Rose-Bernard, youngest dau. of James Bleasby, esq. late of Cork.

May 20. At Plymouth, Anne, wife of William Langdon, esq. of Inwood Lodge, Somerset.

Latel. At Lympstone, aged 79, Catharine-Jane, relict of Col. John Thomas Wright, and sister of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. She was married in 1782.

June 3. At Tiverton, aged 68, William Leigh, esq. late of Bardon, Somerset.

June 4. At Talaton, Caroline, wife of the Rev. L. P. Welland, and third dau. of the late Mr. Stone.

June 9. At his seat, Clifden, Teignmouth, aged 93, Sir John Strachan, Bart. of Thornton.

At his brother's residence, Tudor Lodge, Torquay, aged 67, Robert Hayward Lucas, esq. M.D.

June 19. At his residence in the Close, Exeter, aged 62, Harry James, esq. Treasurer of the county of Devon.

Donset. — May 22. At Littleton, Blanford, aged 71, William Donaldson, esq.

June 6. At Fontmell rectory, aged 36, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Browne, Curate of that parish.

June 10. At Weymouth, Cecil, wife of Mr. Wm. Ansell, and niece of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, leaving six children.

DURHAM. — June 1. At Tees Cottage, Darlington, aged 38, Emily-Mary, wife of Edward T. Copley, esq. and dau. of Sir John Milbanke, Bart. of Halmaby Hall, Yorkshire. She was married in 1826.

At Durham, Dr. G. A. Chayter, of Manchester.

June 6. At Denton, aged 82, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Peacock, and mother of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely.

June 9. At Darlington, Mr. W. Backhouse, senior partner of the old banking establishment of Backhouse and Co. Darlington. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and attended the meeting-house in the evening as usual. He arose to address the congregation, and whilst speaking fell down and immediately expired.

Essex. — May 17. Aged 72, Thomas Addy, esq. of Writtle.

May 18. At Colchester, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Daniell, esq.

June 1. At Bostead Lodge, aged 82, William Fisher, esq.

At Springfield, Mary, wife of Richard Brown, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

GLOUCESTER. — May 18. At Clifton, aged 23, William Loftus, fifth son of the late Rev. John Digby, of New Park, co. Meath, and of Osbertown, co. Kildare.

May 25. At Clifton, Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Edmund Wyld. She was widow of Col. W. D. Knox, of Edinburgh, and eldest dau. of the late John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-st.

May 26. Aged 68, Mary, wife of Michael Proctor, esq. of Twynning, near Tewkesbury.

May 29. At the residence of Samuel James, esq. Cotham-hill, aged 25, Edwin Thorne Wait, M.D.

May 31. At Rose Villa, Hayle, aged

58, the wife of Hannibal Ellis, esq. She was the only survivor of one of the oldest families in Hayle.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Baron.

At Cheltenham, aged 65, Lydia, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Prole, E.I.C.S.

At Kingstone-house, Aylburton, aged 61, John Morse, esq.

In Field-place, near Stroud, aged 79, Stephen Clissold, esq.

June 2. At Shirehampton, Georgiana-Rebecca, wife of Charles Clarke Dix, esq. and seventh dau. of the late Col. Bird, of Goitre-house, Monmouthshire.

June 6. At Bristol, Harriette, wife of Dr. Symonds.

June 7. At Clifton, aged 58, Francis Adams, esq.

HANTS. — April 18. At Bishop's Waltham, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Richard Hinxman, esq. of Kitnock's House.

May 9. At Southtown, Elizabeth, relict of J. D. Burdon, esq.; also, on the 22nd, Mary, her sister.

May 15. At Alton, aged 87, Thomas Lee, esq.

May 21. Aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Penford. She died very suddenly: verdict "Natural Death." She has bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* to the South Hants Infirmary, and the same sum to the Southampton Dispensary.

May 23. At Romsey, in Hampshire, aged 77, Mr. John Young, sen. alderman of the corporation of town, of which he had been for upwards of fifty years a member.

May 24. At Hollam House, Titchfield, Elizabeth, widow of James Anderson, esq.

At the residence of the Lady Frances Stuart, Southampton, aged 49, John Robert Baker, esq. of Exeter.

At Southampton, Lacy Gray Ford, esq. late Physician-Gen. of the Bombay Medical Estab. Hon. East India Co.'s service.

May 28. At Holybourne, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Frederick, aged 80; and June 4, at Dalston, Middlesex, his brother, Lieut.-Col. Robert Frederick, aged 70—sons of the late Gen. Frederick, formerly of Easterton.

May 29. Capt. Thomas Collard, late of the 81st Regt. and Adjutant of the South Hants Militia.

Lately. At Winchester, aged 84, Mr. James Robbins, for upwards of sixty years an eminent bookseller and printer of that city, and bookseller to the school.

At North-house, Horndean, Miss Richards, eldest dau. of the late John Richards, esq.

June 9. Harriot-Ann, widow of John Duthy, esq. of Ropley.

**HERTS.**—*May 21.* At Cheshunt, aged 75, Joseph Batho, esq.

*June 1.* At Otterspool, Mary-Anne, relict of George Woodford Thelluson, esq. brother of the first Lord Rendlesham, and uncle of the present Lord. She was the third daughter of Philip Fonnereau, esq. was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1811, with two daughters, of whom the younger was married in 1813 to Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq.

*June 2.* At Albury Hall, aged 87, John Calvert, esq.

*June 4.* Aged 59, Capt. Jellicoe Turner, R.N. of Stevenage, fourth son of the late Charles Turner, esq. of Mount-hill House, Rochester. He was appointed a retired Commander in 1840.

*June 5.* At Theobald's, aged 77, Jacob H. Busk, esq.

*June 6.* At Bushey, aged 59, Peter Lovekin, esq. late of Droxford Manor House, Hampshire.

**KENT.**—*May 9.* At Hythe, aged 88, Ingram Hammond, esq. Alderman of that borough.

*May 13.* At Bilting, Godmersham, aged 58, William Henry Baldock, esq.

*May 22.* At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret-Louisa, infant dau. of Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Nugent.

*May 23.* At the rectory, East Malling, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

*May 30.* At Broad Oak, Branchley, aged 76, Robert Withy, esq.

*June 1.* At his residence, Nile Cottage, Gillingham, near Chatham, aged 72, Mr. Michal Austin, late of her Majesty's dockyard, Chatham. This old and meritorious officer was recently superannuated for services of nearly 50 years. He served in several general actions, and lost his right arm with the immortal Nelson in the Vanguard, at the action of the Nile, on the 1st Aug.—It is rather remarkable that he died on the anniversary of the glorious 1st June, in which he served under Lord Howe.

*June 5.* At Tonbridge Wells, John Stone, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

*June 6.* At Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of John Henry Ord, esq. of Highbury, Middlesex.

*June 9.* At Riverhead, aged 85, Jane widow of Donald Macleod, esq. of Geanies, Ross-shire, N.B.

*June 11.* At Bromley, aged 30, John Acton, esq.

*June 16.* At Ashurst Park, Alexander Q. Gordon, esq. second son of the late Alexander Gordon, esq. formerly of Great Myles, Essex.

**LANCASTER.**—*May 13.* At Liverpool, on her way to London (at the house of

Mr. Cripps, surgeon), Mary-Anne-Charlotte, wife of Alexander Magnay, esq. 69th regt. (brother of the present Lord Mayor of London), second dau. of Henry de Bruyn, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.

*May 25.* Aged 60, Mary, wife of Richard Woodward, esq. Gilnough, Bolton-le-Moors.

*May 30.* At Liverpool, Robert Gifford, esq. third son of Charles Gifford, esq. Cliff End House, Exmouth, and nephew of the late Lord Gifford.

**LEICESTER.**—*May 21.* Aged 86, Hannah, relict of James Vanu, esq. of Belgrave.

*May 30.* At Leicester, aged 30, Sarah-Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Burnaby, Incumbent of St. George's, of that place, and eldest dau. of the Rev. William Blow, Rector of Goodmanham.

**LINCOLN.**—*May 28.* At Stamford, aged 68, William Stevenson, esq. the death of whose brother was recorded in our Mag. for Feb. 1843. These gentlemen were born, lived, and died in the same house. Under their wills 1,000*l.* is given to the Stamford Infirmary, and by deed 9,200*l.* is secured for building and endowing a church to be dedicated to St. Nicholas in Deeping Fen, an extraparochial district containing 15,000 acres.

*Lately.* Aged 79, at Brigg, Jane, widow of Joseph Hannath, esq. of Scamblesby, and mother of John Hannath, M.D. of York.

*June 12.* At Lincoln, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Frederick Tryon, of Market Deeping, formerly curate of Prestbury.

*June 16.* Aged 11, Francis Richards Thirkill, only child of the late Francis Pulvertoft Thirkill, esq. and great-grandson of Francis T. esq. who was many years town clerk of Boston, and clerk of the peace for the division of Holland.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*May 10.* At the Grove, Hounslow, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of James Ensor, esq.

*May 11.* At Ealing, aged 47, Edw. Percy Sinnett, esq. of Ehrenberg-terrace, Regent's Park, a contributor and reporter to the Morning Herald. His extensive information and professional experience, his knowledge of the modern languages, as well as of classical literature, gave him great advantages, of which he made effective use.

*May 30.* At Twickenham, aged 35, Jane-Matilda, wife of Arthur Walker, esq. of King's-road, Gray's-inn.

*May 31.* At Hampton, aged 63, Jenny, relict of William Berryman, esq.

*June 11.* At Finchley, aged 70, Eliza, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Salvin.

*June 19.* At Twickenham, aged 89, Mrs. Anna Davies.

**MONMOUTH.**—*May 29.* At Oak Grove House, near Chepstow, aged 56, John Barnbridge, esq.

**NORFOLK.**—*June 21.* At Thetford, James Fison, esq. (of the firm of Messrs. James Fison and Son, woolstaplers,) one of the Magistrates of the borough of Thetford. At one of the wool fairs dinners, the Earl of Albemarle designated him as the "Emperor of the wool buyers."

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*May 14.* At Barnwell rectory, aged 53, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. M. Boulton.

At Peterborough, aged 81, Mary-Bothway, wife of Thomas White, esq. banker.

*May 24.* At the rectory, Oundle, aged 77, John Smith, esq.

**OXFORD.**—*May 5.* At Kencott, near Burford, aged 82, Charles Loder, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county.

*May 29.* At Queen's college, Oxford, aged 20, James, only son of the Rev. James Jolliffe, Stoke Charity, Hants.

*June 18.* At Oxford, aged 33, Cecilia, wife of the Rev. Richard Harington, D.D. Principal of Brasenose.

**SALOP.**—*May 12.* At the vicarage, Ellesmere, aged 83, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. A. Cotton, Vicar.

*June 8.* At Madeley, Anne, dau. of the late William Ferriday, esq. formerly of Badger.

**SOMERSET.**—*May 21.* At Bath, Eliza, wife of John James Coward, esq. and dau. of John Legge, esq. a cousin of the Earl of Dartmouth.

*May 29.* At Bruton, Lucinda, relict of Capt. Guyon, of Swaffham, and second dau. of the late Rev. C. Langford, Rector of Great Massingham.

At Bath, aged 78, Harriet, widow of Thomas Pickard, esq. of Bloxworth House, Dorset.

*Lately.* At Bathford, aged 88, Richard Cowper, esq.

At Westfield House, Weston Lane, Bath, aged 79, Rebecca, wife of Lovell Todd, esq.

*June 1.* At the rectory, Croascombe, near Wells, aged 33, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. P. Purvis.

**STAFFORD.**—*Lately.* At Cloyton Hall, aged 27, Mary, wife of John Ayshford Wise, esq. late of Forde House, Tottes.

**SUFFOLK.**—*May 24.* At Rose Hill, Wixoe, aged 82, Josias Nottidge, esq.

*June 3.* At Long Melford, Harriet-Alice, relict of the late Rev. Geo. Brettell, formerly Curate of Histon, Cambridgeshire and eldest dau. of the late Rev. S. Halsted, of Great Thurlow, Suffolk.

*June 5.* At Rushmere, near Ipswich, aged 59, Sarah-Anne, wife of T. W. I. M'Dougall, esq. of Ipswich, and youngest

dau. of the late Samuel Francis, esq. of Jamaica.

*June 6.* Charlotte, wife of the Rev. W. Kirby, Rector of Barham.

**SURREY.**—*April 11.* At Richmond, aged 74, Mr. John Lucas, for more than half a century keeper of Richmond Park. This situation had been filled by his grandfather, his father, and himself in succession, for a period of 140 years. During the whole of his long service, until his last illness, he was never absent a fortnight from his duties. He enjoyed the regard not only of his private friends and acquaintance, but of many of the royal family, of the late Lord Sidmouth, and others of the nobility. He is succeeded by his son.

*May 14.* At Morden rectory, the house of her brother-in-law the Rev. William Blackwell, aged 42, Anne-Duff, eldest dau. of Robert Hepburne, esq. of Clackington, North Britain.

*May 16.* At Egham Hill, Emelia, wife of Christopher Bushman, esq.

*May 18.* Aged 77, Mary, widow of Charles de St. Leu, esq. of Shalford, near Guildford, who died in April last.

*May 21.* At Reigate, John Swayne, esq. of Trinity-sq. Southwark.

*May 24.* At Thames Ditton, aged 80, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Churchill, formerly of Chipping Ongar, Essex.

Aged 54, John Richard Birnie, esq. of Frimley Hill, near Bagshot, formerly in the office of Messrs. Cox and Co. Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

*June 1.* Aged 28, George, fourth son of Thomas Mellersh, esq. of Godalming.

*June 10.* At Windlesham, aged 51, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, widow of Col. J. W. Taylor, of the Bengal Army.

*June 15.* At the Poplars, Mitcham, aged 19, Julia-Bryan Rudd.

**SUSSEX.**—*May 11.* At Bognor, aged 41, William Hunter, jun. esq. of Stockwell, and of the Stock Exchange.

*May 12.* At Down House, Rottingdean, aged 27, Eliza-Jane, wife of William E. Frere, esq. Bombay Civil Service, and eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Osborne, of Pengelly House, Cheshunt, Herts.

*May 17.* At the rectory, Ewhurst, aged 70, John Watts, esq.

*May 22.* At Brighton, Martha, youngest dau. of the late John Lagier Lamotte, esq. formerly of Thorngrove, Worcestershire.

*May 25.* At Kemp Town, Brighton, aged 68, the Most Hon. Elizabeth Albana Marchioness of Bristol. She was the eldest surviving daughter of Clotworthy first Lord Templetown, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, esq.; was married to the Marquess of Bristol in 1798, and has left issue five surviving sons and three daughters.



Her body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Ickworth church, Suffolk.

*May 26.* At Loxwood House, aged 73, John King, esq. many years a deputy-lieut. and formerly high sheriff of the county.

*June 1.* At her seat, Coombe, aged 78, Mary, relict of Sir George Shiffner, Bart. She was the only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bridger, of Coombe, Knt. was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1842, having had issue the present Baronet, three other sons, and four daughters.

*June 6.* In New Steine, Brighton, aged 27, Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. R. Knipe, of Hookfield Grove, Epsom, and Rector of Water Newton, Huntingd.

*June 12.* At Brighton, aged 52, Samuel Hood, esq. M.D.

*June 17.* At Worthing, aged 78, Miss Elizabeth Dealtry, of Rottingdean.

**WARWICK.**—*May 13.* At Leamington, aged 53, Frances, widow of Oliver Hatch, esq.

*May 18.* At Leamington, Mary-Ann, wife of Capt. Bernard Granville Layard, 26th Foot.

*Lately.* At the house of her son-in-law, Major M'Mahon, Hornton, Amelia, wife of the Rev. J. Morgan, of Burton Dassett vicarage, and sister of Mrs. Gen. Conyngham, Bath.

*June 2.* At Leamington, aged 43, Uriah Davenport, esq. of Liverpool.

**WILTS.**—*May 26.* At Ingfield, near Settle, aged 25, Mary, wife of the Rev. H. J. Swale.

*May 27.* Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Benson, of the Close, Salisbury.

*June 10.* At Stratton, near Swindon, Miss Anne Bradford, sister of the Rev. W. B. Bradford, of Eaton. Her death was caused by a fall from a pony carriage, combined with disease of the heart, with which she had been afflicted for some years. She had not sustained the slightest outward injury, and her brother escaped almost unhurt. Verdict, "Died of disease of the heart, accelerated by sudden fright."

*June 17.* At Great Bedwyn, Ann, wife of the Rev. John Ward, M.A. Vicar of that parish. She was the eldest child of Samuel Merriman, of Brook-street, M.D. and was born on the 14th of August 1802. She was married to Mr. Ward, at St. George's Hanover-square, on the 9th Jan. 1823, and has left surviving issue two sons and five daughters.

**YORK.**—*May 16.* At Belle Vue, near Leeds, aged 62, Ann-Maria, wife of Edward Coke Wilmot, esq.

*May 22.* At the house of his father William Pilkington, esq. of Hatfield, near Doncaster, aged 54, Redmond William Pilkington, esq. of Kensington Gore.

*May 26.* At Little Woodhouse, near Leeds, James Musgrave, esq. one of the senior aldermen and a magistrate of the borough of Leeds. He was found dead in the evening in a lane not far from his own residence. He had left home only ten minutes before, and to all appearance had been tolerably well during the day, having been twice to the Wesleyan chapel. A coroner's inquest was held, when, it appearing that he had died from disease of the heart, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

*May 29.* At the Rev. G. A. Jacob's, Sheffield, aged 13, Henry Lea, only child of the late Henry Priestley, esq. of Haugh End, near Halifax.

*Lately.* At Topcliffe vicarage, aged 29, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Henry Annesley Hawkins.

*June 12.* At Leeds, aged 26, Frederic Freer, eldest son of the late William Robertson, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

*June 15.* At Helmsley Blackmoor, George Flintoft, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

*June 18.* Aged 88, William Burland, esq. of Groves House, near Howden.

**WALES.**—*May 18.* Aged 76, Charles Poyser, esq. of the Priory, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

*May 22.* At the vicarage, Northop, Flintshire, aged 20, Henry Archer Allen, esq. Lieut. in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

*May 24.* At Fonmon Castle, Glamorgansh. Oliver Evan, infant son of Robert Oliver Jones, esq.

*Lately.* At Llandovery, Carmarthensh. aged 80, William Harries, esq. of Swansea.

At the Hay, Breconsire, aged 69, Thomas Bomford, esq.

**SCOTLAND.**—*May 4.* At Edinburgh, Jessy-Murray, wife of John Knapp, esq. M.D.

*May 12.* In Edinburgh, Miss Christian Greig, dau. of the late David Greig, esq. of Hallgreig.

*May 17.* In Largs Bay, two young midshipmen of the Shearwater, Government surveying steamer, stationed opposite Largs; one named Jewell, between 18 and 20 years of age; the other, in his 18th year, was Charles-Digby, son of E. J. Cayley, esq. M.P. for the north riding of Yorkshire. He had distinguished himself in the "Rodney," on the coast of Syria, and had been awarded a medal for the victories at Acre, and other places on that coast. They were amusing themselves in

a small open boat, when a gale came on from the north-east, and, as they neglected to slacken sail, the little craft was run under water while she was rounding the north end of the Larger Cumbræ. The accident was observed from the deck of the "Vulcan," another Government steamer lying in the bay with her steam up, and she immediately proceeded to the spot, but nothing was found floating excepting the two caps of the deceased.

*May 21.* At Edinburgh, Laura, wife of Charles Stannard Eustace, esq. of the co. Kildare.

*May 22.* At Belchester, Berwickshire, George Dickson, esq. of Stonefold and Belchester.

*June 6.* At Succoth, Dumbartonshire, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of John Balfour, esq. of Balbirnie, co. Fife; and was married to Sir Archibald in 1795, by whom she leaves a numerous family.

*June 13.* At Edinburgh, aged 77, Thomas Charles Hope, M.D. F.L.S., Professor of Chemistry for nearly half a century in Edinburgh University. At the close of the winter session before last he felt himself compelled by increasing years to resign the Professorship which he had so long and so ably filled.

**IRELAND.**—*May 7.* At Crocknolina, near Broadhaven, in Erris, aged 122, Grace Devit. Her mental faculties seemed unimpaired when she conversed of things long gone by, but she spoke like a child of matters of recent occurrence.

*May 15.* At Dublin, Janette, wife of Edward Mayne, esq. of Norfolk-crescent, London.

*May 19.* At Ballinamore House, co. Mayo, aged 56, Anne, relict of Anthony Ormsby, esq. Lieut.-Col. North Mayo Militia.

*June 2.* At Ahascreegh, co. Galway, William Brackenbury, esq. formerly Lieut. in the 61st regt. late of Usselby House, Lincolnsh. and recently of Aswardby, near Spilsby, same county.

*June 7.* Mr. Shannon, the mayor of Limerick. He died suddenly, in the act of presiding at a Repeal meeting in that town.

**JERSEY.**—*June 14.* At St. Heller's, aged 30, Frances-Mary, only dau. of the late Major Shairp, of Kirkton, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, and sister of S. F. Shairp, esq. banker, Totnes.

**EAST INDIES.**—*Feb. 6.* At Moulmein, aged 27, in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Assistant Surgeon Robert Wood Spry, son of the late James Hume Spry, esq. of Clapham, and formerly of Charterhouse-sq.

*March ..* At Moulmein, Capt. Richard L. Cox, of the 84th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Cox, Newtown Lodge, Hungerford.

*April 7.* At Deesa, aged 17, Second Lieut. Eustace Montatt Maude, of the 1st. Bombay European Fusiliers.

*April 15.* At Calcutta, aged 35, John Bensley Thornhill, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

*April 22.* At Mhow, aged 23, Robert M. D. Delafosse, Ensign of the 26th Bombay N.I., third son of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, Rector of Shere, Surrey.

**WEST INDIES.**—*March 15.* On the passage from Jamaica to Bermuda, aged 20, Mr. William Wilbraham, Mate of H.M.S. "Illustrious," only son of the late Capt. Wilbraham, R.N., and nephew of G. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere House, Cheshire.

*March 17.* In the Bahama Islands, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Pelham Stanhope Aldrich, and dau. of the late Mr. Benjamin Bridges, of Hollesley, Suffolk.

*April 2.* On board the "General Palmer" transport, off Santa Lucia, Lieut. Eustace Moffat, of the 46th Regt. late Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. at Barbadoes.

*April 10.* At Barbadoes, aged 49, John Lucie Smith, LL.D. of Demerara.

*May 11.* At Dominica, the wife of Dr. Alexander Stewart, Senior Surgeon to the Forces.

**ABROAD.**—*Jan. 13.* At sea, on board H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," on her voyage from Hong Kong to Portsmouth, Capt. Henry Geary, of the Royal Artillery.

*Jan. 14.* At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 30, James Alexander, son of John Robinson, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

*Jan. 20.* At Bronti, Bungonia, New South Wales, Mary-Anne, wife of W. F. Baker, esq. R.N.

*Feb. 1.* At Hong Kong, Assistant Commissary-Gen. John Irvine.

*March 14.* At sea, on board the "Thomas Coutts," aged 40, H. F. Boaden, esq. He was youngest son of the late James Boaden, esq. well known in the literary and dramatic world, and for a long period filled the responsible situation of Agent to Her Majesty's Navy, to the entire satisfaction of the Crown.

*April 11.* At New York, aged 77, Jacob Walton, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

*May 5.* At Malta, Major Thomas Clibborn, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, youngest son of the late Henry Clibborn, esq. Lyssanisky, King's County, Ireland.

*May 10.* At Berlin, at a very advanced age, General Borstell, commander of the cavalry. The King loses in him one of

his most faithful servants and wisest counsellors; the country one of its most distinguished citizens; and the army one of its bravest and greatest leaders during the war of liberty from 1813 to 1815.

May 12. At Rome, Thomas Aubin, esq. resident at Rome, and for many years attached to her Majesty's Legation in Tuscany.

May 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Kate, only dau. of Dr. Derbishire.

May 21. In France, Admiral Lalande. His death is a severe loss to the French navy, of which he was one of the most distinguished officers. He commanded the Mediterranean fleet in 1840.

June 1. At Rome, Lady Adam, wife of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B.

June 2. At Cadenabbia, near Como, aged 30, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Bayntun Scratton, esq. of Milton Hall, Prettlewell, Essex.

June 9. At Brussels, Susanna, widow of Col. Duncan Freagrave, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

June 11. At Paris, Horatio, youngest son of the late Sir Richard Phillips.

June 13. At the Chateau de Capécure, near Boulogne, Henry Charles Pocock, esq. late of the 74th Regt. and youngest son of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart.

#### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MAY 25 TO JUNE 22, 1844, (5 weeks.)

Males	2280	} 4437	Under 15.....	2119	} 4437
Females	2157		15 to 60.....	1495	
			60 and upwards	818	
			Age not specified	5	

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, June 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 7	31 2	21 5	32 5	34 7	32 10

#### PRICE OF HOPS, June 21.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 4*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, June 15.			
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2752	Calves	204
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	34,150	Pigs	361
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>				

#### COAL MARKET, June 21.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 173.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65½.—Grand Junction, 263.  
—Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 25.  
—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 113½.—St. Katharine's, 115.—East  
and West India, 138.—London and Birmingham Railway, 217.—Great  
Western, 123.—London and Southwestern, 64½.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 88.—West Middlesex, 125.—Globe Insurance, 143.—Guardian,  
51.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 67½.—Imperial Gas, 82.—Phoenix  
Gas, 38.—London and Westminster Bank, 28½.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 23, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		11	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	45	49	44	30, 17	fair, cloudy	12	64	70	57	, 20	fair, cloudy
27	49	50	49	, 16	do. hy rain	13	66	74	62	, 20	do.
28	54	59	47	29, 90	do. cldyslt. do.	14	70	76	58	29, 98	do. hy shwrs.
29	49	52	46	, 95	do. do. hy do.	15	65	70	56	30, 04	fine, cloudy
30	51	57	46	, 99	do. do.	16	60	68	52	, 06	do.
31	49	57	48	30, 03	cloudy, fair	17	60	65	56	, 18	do.
Jun. 1	59	66	47	29, 98	fair, cloudy	18	65	69	56	, 13	do. cloudy
2	54	57	47	, 99	cloudy, fair	19	60	63	56	29, 74	cl. fr. sht rain
3	54	60	52	30, 02	fair, cloudy	20	55	62	53	, 91	do. do. do. do.
4	54	58	53	, 10	do.	21	55	69	57	30, 03	do. do. do. do.
5	65	70	67	29, 95	fine, cloudy	22	68	72	63	29, 95	fine
6	61	75	57	, 77	rain, fair, do.	23	69	75	60	, 82	do.
7	61	67	55	, 88	cloudy, do.	24	74	81	68	, 74	do.
8	63	69	59	30, 04	do. do. fine	25	74	80	64	, 70	do. cloudy
9	61	69	56	, 02	do. do.		60	61	50	, 66	constant rain
10	63	70	57	, 01	freely shwyr.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1848.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
25 1894	98½	99½	101	101½	102½	102½	12½			289	94 92 pm.	73 71 pm.
30 200	98½	99½	101	101½	102½	102½	12½			94 pm.	72 70 pm.	
31 200	98½	99½	101	101½	102½	102½	12½			289	92 pm.	70 72 pm.
1 200	98½	99½	101	101½	102½	102½	12½			288		72 70 pm.
3 1894	99	100	102	102½	103½	103½	12½			288		72 70 pm.
4 1894	99½	100½	102	102½	103½	103½	12½			289½	94 pm.	72 70 pm.
5 1894	99½		102	102½			12½					73 71 pm.
6 200	99½		102	102½			12½					71 pm.
7 200	99½		102	102½			12½				92 pm.	71 73 pm.
8 1894	99		101	101½			12½				94 pm.	71 73 pm.
10 1894	98½		102	101			12½					73 71 pm.
11 1894	98½		101	101			12½				92 pm.	73 71 pm.
12 1894	98½		101	101			12½	97½			94 pm.	73 71 pm.
13 1894	98½		101	101			12½				92 94 pm.	72 74 pm.
14 1894	98½		102	101			12½					73 75 pm.
15 1894	98½		102	101			12½					74 76 pm.
17 1894	98½		101½	101			12½					76 74 pm.
18 1894	98½		101	101			12½	98½			95 pm.	74 76 pm.
19 1894	99		102	102			12½				93 pm.	75 73 pm.
20 1894	99		102	102			12½				95 pm.	73 75 pm.
21 1894	99		102	102			12½					73 75 pm.
22 1894	99		102	102			12½				94 95 pm.	73 75 pm.
24 1894	99		102	102			12½				94 96 pm.	75 72 pm.
25 1894	99		102	102			12½				94 96 pm.	74 72 pm.
30	99		102	102			12½					72 74 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON,

ELIAMENT-STREET.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1844.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our review of Mr. Blaauw's History of the Barons' War we objected to his referring continually to the Political Songs published in Mr. Wright's volume edited for the Camden Society, in such manner as to lead the reader to suppose that he had derived his knowledge from the MSS. instead of from Mr. Wright's book, especially as we stated that Mr. Wright's name never appears in Mr. Blaauw's book. Mr. Blaauw has pointed out to us in reference to this passage that Mr. Wright's name does once appear in his book with commendation, namely in a table of references appended to his preface. We willingly admit that we overlooked that mention of Mr. Wright when writing the passage alluded to, but we cannot think that such a mention is sufficient, or that it at all affects the question we raised. Mr. Blaauw derived his knowledge from Mr. Wright's book, but, instead of saying so and referring to the book in the usual way, he referred to the originals thus, "Polit. Song from Harl. MS." "from MS. of the 13th cent." and so forth. This description of reference claimed for Mr. Blaauw the use of the originals, and negatived the use of the book, which nevertheless Mr. Blaauw did use. With a multitude of these references before him the Quarterly Reviewer praised Mr. Blaauw's research, and expressed surprise that he had not seen and used Mr. Wright's book, a clear proof that Mr. Blaauw's solitary mention of Mr. Wright was insufficient, and that the references were calculated to mislead. We are ready and pleased to believe Mr. Blaauw's assurance that he had no intention to mislead any one, but we should not have satisfied our critical conscience if we had not pointed out that he had misled the Quarterly Reviewer, and had adopted a mode of reference calculated to mislead generally. "Honour to whom honour;" let Mr. Blaauw have the honour of having written a very useful volume, and Mr. Wright the honour of having brought to light by his research a valuable portion of Mr. Blaauw's materials.

Mr. W. T. P. SHORTT, in answer to the inquiry in p. 2 into the origin of the name of Tuoke, submits that it is not Danish or Saxon, but *British* in all probability. The root of it, in his opinion, is the old British or Celtic *Tog*, a leader or commander, (root of the Latin *Dux*), and the verb *toguis*, or in modern diction *tyŷys*, to lead, from which is *tyŷysatic*, a leader. *Togŷis Mall* (modernized Tywys Vael,) is the *Prince of Leading*. Of the same came the brother of Caractacus in Tacitus, among the chiefs of the *Silures*,

named Togodumnus (*Tog o Ddu* or *Dwn*), leader of the people of the *tales*, who was killed in the *Isle of Dogs*—probably so called from a corruption of his name. *Tŷysog* is the Welsh and Cornish for a captain. Pexson in his *Antiquities of Nations* gives us *Dux* from the *Celtic Dug*. This is in his table of Latin words from the Celtic or Gaulish language. There is little doubt but *Tuoke* is a corruption of the old root.

In answer to T. W. (p. 2,) who inquired where West's original sketches for the stained glass that was begun for the west window of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, are to be found, Mr. RAXTON states that the finished study that was made for the painter on glass to work from, which is a painting by West in oil colours, the subject the Crucifixion, with all the attendant circumstances mentioned by the different evangelists, is in the possession of George Loddiges, esq. Hackney. We may add that the reason for the inquiry was that, the Dean and Canons of Windsor having presented the unfinished glass to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for his new cathedral church, Mr. Willement, in whose hands the glass has been placed for completion, was desirous of knowing whether a complete sketch or the full-size drawings were in existence, and if so where they could be referred to, as a considerable part of the glass yet remains untouched. Mr. Renton's information very kindly removes a great difficulty.

Mr. MALLESON states, that by an inadvertency on his part his reading of the inscription on the second quarry, presumed to have been inscribed by Evelyn, was incorrectly given in our June Magazine. He reads it,

"Thou that betrayst mee to this flame,  
Thy *power* be to quench the same,"

in opposition to the opinion of some friends, who conceived the word *power* to be the correct interpretation, and which word, though he never coincided in it, he accidentally wrote.

Mr. GEORGE B. RICHARDSON, of Newcastle upon Tyne, requests any information respecting the family of Elstob of Foxden, co. Durh. and particularly of Elizabeth and William Elstob, the famous Saxonists, who were born in Newcastle. He has already referred to the more popular sources of information, and has gleaned from Surtees, Hutchinson, Tindal, Rowe Mores, Nichols, and Thoresby all that they contain.

P. 103. The Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley was the second, and not the youngest, son of Lord Wharcliffe.

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Conjectural Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare, with Observations on the Notes of the Commentators.*

WHEN the original fertility of nature begins to be exhausted, the science of agriculture commences ; and when the age of original genius has passed, that of criticism begins, by which another source of pleasure is opened to the mind ; whether seen in its higher province as in the pages of Aristotle and Longinus, where it appears as the guide of taste and the handmaid of genius, pointing out the latent sources of beauty, and forming laws for the future regulation of authors, after the models of established excellence ; or whether it undertakes, like the later critics of the Alexandrian school, the humbler yet honourable province of purifying and amending the text in those works on which time has stamped the seal of approbation ; whether by removing the errors and correcting the blemishes of transcribers, or by explaining the language that has become antiquated or obsolete, and throwing light on customs and manners which have long been changed and forgotten. - Since the days of the revival of literature, the most illustrious names have appeared among the critics and commentators. Politian esteemed it to be the highest glory to explain the language and expatiate on the beauties of the Homeric poems ; and we remember hearing Professor Porson say, with that modesty which always accompanies real learning, " Why should I think of writing, when such an author as Euripides still wants assistance and emendation ?" Influenced by such reasons as these, many very ingenious persons, and some even of the highest fame themselves, have devoted much time and labour to the study and improvement of the text of Shakspeare, being willing rather to sail with their little barks attendant on his illustrious progress, than to venture out in bolder excursions of their own. Certainly there is room even in these later days for the application of various learning and conjectural ingenuity to the injured pages of our great dramatist. Steevens says,—" Every reimpression of our great dramatic master's works must be considered in some degree as experimental, for their corruptions and obscurities are still so numerous, and the progress of fortunate conjecture so tardy and uncertain, that our remote descendants may be perplexed by passages that have perplexed us, and the readings which have hitherto disunited the opinions of the learned may continue to disunite them as long as England and Shakspeare have a name." The same critic mentions, as the chief cause of these errors, " that the vitiations of a careless theatre were seconded by those of as ignorant a press." Yet in the attempt at the removal of mistakes, and the restoration of a purer and better text, there is danger lying on either side from timidity or rashness ; he who

avoids Scylla may fall into Charybdis. On the one hand may be seen the error of reviving obsolete and barbarous expressions, of defending anomalous constructions, and supporting typographical blunders or histrionic interpolations: on the other lies the equal danger of indulging too widely in conjectural emendation; of interpreting ancient expressions by modern ideas; of attempting to improve the author instead of explaining him,\* and of using the poet's text only as a pedestal on which to raise the fame and perpetuate the talents of the commentator. Each of these errors has for a time prevailed. The earlier editors, as Rowe and Pope and others, most indulged in wide deviation from the established text. "*Hoc vero non est criticam, sed poetice exercere.*" The succeeding critics, among whom the name of Theobald is to be found, learned to touch it with a more timid hand, and supplied the place of rash conjecture by a more careful collation of the old editions, and by bringing illustrations in language and construction from those contemporary with the poet: but we are afraid when we look into the latest editions that the stream of critical industry is again changing its channel; instead of the patient and sure mode of improvement in a diligent study of the language of the time, we sometimes meet with a boldness of conjecture which would have astonished Warburton himself; and sometimes, when other means of illustration have been applied in vain, such a laborious attempt to extract sense and meaning from language as it never could convey to common apprehension, or be reconciled with grammatical construction, "*inanibus hariolationibus ærem verberantes.*" The two former editors, whose names their respective editions bear, and who might be called the rival chairmen of the Shakspeare committee, Steevens and Malone, together with their mutual auxiliaries and followers, differed as to the very principle and foundation on which their critical ingenuity should be applied. Steevens says, "Shakspeare has suffered more certain injury from interpolation than omission." Malone's opinion is, "that it is safer to add than to omit." Steevens expunges when the measure is redundant, and corrects when it is deranged, and when no idea is lost by the omission that is meant to be expressed. Malone adopts another plan in cases of difficulty, and inserts lines of his own to supply fancied deficiencies or improve imperfect constructions, so that the language of the two editors somewhat resembles that of the drama,

LEAR.—No.

KENT.—Yes.

LEAR.—No, I say.

KENT.—I say, yea.

LEAR.—No, no.

KENT.—Yes.

By this we see that the two great beacon lights can never be brought to bear together on the dangerous passages, sufficiently to enable our inexperienced barks to keep with safety in the proper channel of criticism. Each person is therefore left to his own taste and knowledge; and, should

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\* Paulus Manutius, in his restoration of an author's text, seems to have proceeded on the principle of the *oculist*, who considered that an eye which he had brushed was much more brilliant than any that had only been touched by the hand of Nature. "*Sed ut medici, non eos solum qui ægrotant, sed eos etiam qui satis commode habent, quandoque curant, ut ad naturæ beneficium addito artis adjunculo, quam optimam valitudinem et speciem consequantur; sic nos, non ea modo quæ, errorum tenebris involuta, minus perspicua sunt, sed aliquid ejusmodi est, quod doctori omnino non lateat, quanto magis possumus, correctione illustramus.*" (In Cic.)



he be successful in his pursuit, it must be by the union of patient thought, assisted by well-directed reading, and heightened by that poetical feeling and taste, without which the best and clearest understanding can be no judge of poetry. It was said by a very witty person,\* in allusion to the frontispiece in Warburton's edition of Pope, "that the poet looked one way and the commentator another;" and so it must be if they are not of kindred minds; and the defect will be most apparent when the sentiments to be judged of are of the finest texture, and when a deep poetic sensibility can alone feel where the line of truth extends. Milton says "that to derive instruction from a book the reader must bring a mind superior to it;" but that cannot well be, and it would be safer to say, "a mind of the same class and endowed by nature with similar powers;" otherwise it is to be feared that an increase of learning may tend to lead us farther astray, and our massive piles of erudition will only be a weight to extinguish the poet's flame, instead of being fuel to support it. Yet the task of improvement must be attempted, for no one would now dispute the assertion of a former editor, "that a blind fidelity to the oldest printed copies is on some occasions a confirmed treason against the sense, spirit, and versification of Shakspeare." Pope had previously observed, "that the folio as well as the quartos were printed from no better copies than the *prompter's-book* or *piecemeal parts*, written out for the use of the actors; for in some places their very names are set down instead of the *personæ dramatis*; and in others the notes of direction to the *property men* for their *moveables*, and to the *players* for their *entries*, are inserted into the text through the ignorance of the transcribers; in short, by his account, the havoc they committed on the beautiful body of Shakspeare's poetry was as extensive as fatal; by arbitrary division of acts, by transposition of scenes, by omission and transposition of verses, by confounding and mixing characters, by putting speeches into the mouths of wrong characters, and lastly, from inability to distinguish prose from verse; to these must be added, the typographical errors of an ignorant and uncorrected press, till we perhaps may wonder that the injuries have not been more frequent and more fatal. Theobald says justly, "We may consider Shakspeare as a writer of whom no authentic manuscript was left extant,—as a writer whose pieces were dispersedly performed on several stages then in being; that many pieces were taken down in shorthand, and imperfectly copied by ear from a representation; others were printed from piecemeal parts surreptitiously obtained from the theatres; and, when the players took on them to publish Shakspeare's works entire, every theatre was ransacked to supply the copy, and parts collected which had gone through as many changes as performers, either from mutilations or additions made to them." Johnson sums up the whole amount of mischief in the following words: "The faults are more than could have occurred without the concurrence of many causes. The style of Shakspeare was in itself ungrammatical, perplexed, and obscure; his works were transcribed for the players by those who may be supposed to have seldom understood them: they were transmitted by copiers equally unskilful, who still multiplied errors; they were perhaps sometimes mutilated by the actors for the sake of shortening the speeches; and were at last printed without cor-

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\* John Wilkes. This saying has been wrongly given to another man of wit,—George Steevens.

rection of the press." To this list, sufficiently copious, we have still to add one more source of evil ; namely, the system adopted before the editor's art was properly understood or applied, to reject whatever was disliked, and to think more of amputation than of cure. But, even in skilful hands, " conjectural criticism," as Johnson says, " has always something to abate its confidence ; " " as I practised conjecture more I learned to trust it less : for every day increases my doubt of my emendations." And he tells us " that it demands more than humanity possesses, and he that exercises it with most praise has very frequent need of indulgence." This confession of the difficulty of the art, and the uncertainty with which it may be employed, may be considered as corroborated by the opinion of one eminently distinguished for his possession of this talent in its most enlarged sense, and who has pronounced his opinion upon the commentators on Shakspeare. If the fact of William Schlegel being a foreigner should lessen the weight of his authority by those who do not know how intently he has studied a kindred language to his own, yet it may give confidence in his impartiality ; and to those who know the partialities and prejudices which are for ever throwing their false lights on our contemporary literature, from the dishonest quotations and garbled extracts of the party reviewer, to the venal adulation and fulsome praise of the daily journalist, will not be disinclined to think that objects may be too close to be correctly viewed, and that a dispassionate and deliberate judgment may be best formed when at some distance from that on which it has to pronounce its decision. However this may be, the German critic, in those celebrated lectures which he delivered at Vienna, and which have been since published, thus expresses his opinion on our *Variorum Shaksperes*. " Commentators have succeeded each other in such numbers, that their labours, with the critical controversies to which they have given rise, constitute of themselves a library of no inconsiderable magnitude. These labours are deserving of our praise and gratitude ; and more especially the historical inquiries into the sources from whence Shakspeare drew his materials, and into the former state of the English stage." But he adds, " With respect to the criticisms which are merely of a philological nature, I am frequently compelled to differ from the commentators ; and, when they consider him merely as a poet, endeavour to pronounce upon his merits, and to enter into his views, I must separate myself from them entirely. I have hardly ever found either truth or profundity in their remarks, and these critics seem to me to be but stammering interpreters of the general and almost idolatrous admiration of his countrymen. There may be people in England who entertain the same views as themselves ; and we know that a satirical poet has represented Shakspeare, with reference to his commentators, as Actæon devoured by his own dogs ; and, following up the story of Ovid, exhibited a female that had written on the great poet under the figure of the snarling Lysisca.\*

Whether this character be correct or not, or whether the plain and practical method adopted by our commentators did not satisfy the *æsthetic* and philosophical criticism of the German school, we do not say ; but, as we do not aspire to the fame, so we do not dread the fate of our more celebrated predecessors ; and now lay before the public our humbler endeav-

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\* See Schlegel on Dramatic Literature, vol. ii. p. 102. By *Lysisca*, he means Mrs. Montagu.

ours to amend some of those passages in which the labours of former critics have not appeared satisfactory to us, or been generally approved and admitted ; believing that

“ Each rising art by just gradation moves,  
Toil builds on toil, and age on age improves.”

Hoping on the one hand that we shall not incur the censure which Warburton passed on some of his brethren of the craft, “ that they left their author in ten times a worse condition than they found him ;” nor, on the other, presuming with an older brother, whose occupation was the same as ours, “ that what we have said, is an answer to every thing that shall hereafter be written on the subject ;” but knowing that “ *Optimi quique Critici suos manes patiuntur*,” and that success can only be partial

“ *Non est in Medico semper relevetur ut æger ;  
Interdum doctâ plus valet arte malum.*”

#### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. (Vol. VI. ed. Reed.)

P. 165.—“ Why shall I always keep below stairs ?”

The sense of this passage is quite clear, on the supposition that bedrooms are on the *upper* floors. Neither Theobald's alteration of “ above stairs,” nor G. Steevens's interpolation of “ keep *men* ” are wanted : the former would destroy the allusion, the latter weaken the expression.

P. 172.—“ Graves yawn and yield your dead  
Till death be uttered.”

The expression in the last line being considered obscure, Steevens suggested “ songs of death,” which is a mere verbal alteration formed on a similar locutio verborum in Richard III. but which in no way improves the sense, or meets the poet's meaning. Whether the word “ her ” is to be inserted, or only understood, we will not take on ourselves to say ; but the meaning of the passage is, “ till the cause of her death be made known, so that her fame will be cleared.”

“ So the life that died with shame  
Lives in death with glorious fame.”

#### MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

P. 187.—“ Since I am put to know that your own science  
Exceeds in that, the lists of all advice  
My strength can give you, then no more remains  
But that to your sufficiency as your worth is able  
And let that work.”

This passage has afforded much perplexity to the commentators, and three whole pages of annotation bear witness to their sufferings. That, after much hammering and filing, the critical forge has not been very successful is evident from the manner in which the text now stands. We

have no doubt but that the words "*your worth*" is a gloss, or marginal reading, being meant to be an explanation of "*your sufficiency*." We read

"Put that to your sufficiency, as able,  
And let that work."

i. e. put your science to your sufficiency, your knowledge to your power and let them work. As we shall in other places have to show that the corruption of the text has arisen from *marginal readings* being inserted in it, we shall quote the opinion of Professor Porson on that point. "Perhaps you think it an *affected and absurd idea*, that a marginal note can ever creep into the text. Yet I hope you are not so ignorant as not to know that this has actually happened *not merely in hundreds and thousands but in millions of places*. \* \* From this known propensity of transcribers to turn every thing into text which they found written in the *margin* of their manuscripts, or *between the lines*, so many interpolations have proceeded that at present the surest canon of criticism is, *Præferatur lectio brevior*." See Porson's Letters to Archd. Travis, p. 150.

P. 222.—"Your brother and his *lover* have embraced."

So in the history of the renowned Prince Arthur, ed. 1634, 4to. lib. iii. c. 176. "And thou were the curtiest knight that ever beare shield; and *thou were the truest friend to thy lover* that ever bestrode horse; and thou were the truest lover of a sinful man that ever loved woman," &c.

P. 231.—"Some run from brakes of vice and answer none,  
And some condemned for a fault alone."

The engine of torture called "the brake" was applied for the punishment of great crime, or the extortion of important secrets; the meaning therefore is, some escape from the punishment inflicted on gross vice or great crime, without confessing their guilt, others are severely punished for a slight fault. Mr. Collier's "*breaks of ice*," and Mr. Knight's "*brakes off ice*," we must leave in the soft and gentle embrace of Mr. Dyce's critical pincers.

P. 264.—"Tis meet so, daughter; but lest you do repent  
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,  
Which sorrow is always toward ourselves, not heaven."

Pope's conjecture of "repent you not" is inadmissible; Tyrwhitt's, that a line is omitted, unnecessary; and G. Steevens's *negative imperative* does not exist. The passage seems quite right as it at present stands, only the argument is not concluded, being suspended by Juliet's sudden interruption of the Duke's discourse, and therefore it is rightly printed, "*But as we stand in fear, —*" The Duke's intention, judging from the line of reasoning, was to say, "I must remind you of another and a better kind of repentance than mere sorrow for the effect and consequence of sin;" but Juliet abruptly and eagerly breaks out into an assurance that she already feels and possesses that true repentance for *crime as an evil*, which he is urging.

P. 268.—"Could I with boot, change for an idle plume  
Which the air beats for vain. O place! O form."

We must give our uninitiated readers a specimen of the true *lectio Maloneana* in this place. This most Bæotian of all the commentators, yet always excepting Mr. Douce, professes to read,

"——— an idle plume  
Which the air beats for vane o' the place."

We only wonder his restoration did not include the entire line, as *ex. gr.*

“ Which the air beats for vane o’ the place o’ the forum.”

It is said that there is no authority for the phrase “ for vain ” being used for “ in vain : ” if so, we are inclined to read

“ Which the air beats ; for O vain place, O form,”

with the mere transposition of *vain* to *place*.

P. 270.—“ Let’s write good angel on the devil’s horn,  
‘Tis not the devil’s crest.”

In this passage, in the interpretation of which the commentators differ much, it is possible that the sense is suspended, and the speech imperfect, from the interruption of the servant ; if so, it might be printed,

“ ‘Tis not the devil’s crest,—  
How now, who’s there ? ”

P. 296.—“ Bring them to speak where I may be conceal’d  
Yet hear them. Now sister, what’s the comfort ? ”

The first copy has

“ Bring them to hear me speak, where I may be conceal’d.”

The second folio agrees with the text : but then, though the sense is good, the *second* line is not metrical. We therefore would read

“ Bring them to speak, where I may hear them speak  
Yet be conceal’d ;—now sister, what’s the comfort ? ”

By this slight transposition the metre is made correct, which it is not in any other reading.

P. 304.—“ To be imprison’d in the viewless winds.”

So in the Culex of Virgil, verse 211. “ Rapior per inania ventis.”

P. 334.—“ How may likeness made in crimes  
Making practice on the times  
Draw with idle spider’s stings  
Most ponderous and substantial things.  
Craft against vice I must apply.  
With Angelo to-night shall lie  
His old betrothed, but despis’d ;  
So disguise shall, by the disguis’d,  
Pay with falsehood false exacting,  
And perform an old contracting.”

We wish not to speak presumptuously or rashly, but we think that the commentators have all mistaken the meaning of this passage, which they have understood as the announcement of a general truth, instead of a particular application to the case in point ; and the editor who examined the explanations of all the preceding commentators, came to the following conclusion, “ I neither comprehend the drift of the lines before us, as they stand in the old edition, or with the aid of any changes hitherto attempted, and must therefore bequeath them to the luckier efforts of future criticism.” Malone, with his usual felicity, suggests “ wade in crimes,” and “ mocking ” for “ making.” The lines appear to us to bear application only to the immediate subject before us, the crime of Angelo, and to the manner of the intended retribution by the Duke ; the only change we make is “ now ” for “ how.” The interpretation is as follows : “ Now may the  
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appearance of crimes similar to one another, *i. e.* the deceit of Angelo and the craft of the present scheme—the Duke intending to deceive Angelo as Angelo deceived Isabella,—produce or draw on with slight effort the most substantial effects, *i. e.* justice and punishment. I shall apply subtlety against Angelo. His old betrothed, but in disguise, shall sleep with him to-night. So shall falsehood and disguise pay him for his false or wrong exactions." Or, in a more compressed form, "Now shall a deception on my part, similar to the one on his, acting on the present occasion, easily lead to important results. I shall employ stratagem against his crime; and his old betrothed shall repay him with a falsehood like his own."

P. 386. ISABELLA.— "———O gracious Duke,  
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason  
For inequality, but let your reason serve  
To make the truth appear when it seems hid,  
And hide the false, seems true."

DUKE.— "———Many that are not mad  
Have sure more lack of reason."

Not only are these lines allowed to be so obscure that Steevens confesses he does not understand them, but the metre of one line is redundant.

"And hide the false, seems true; many that are not mad."

Now the words "*seems true*" are redundant both in the sense and in the measure, and certainly are a marginal jotting or interpretation of some one who would substitute them for "*seems hid*," and meaning "to force the truth fully out when it just appears." But the argument is, "Let your reason serve to make the truth appear openly when it seems to be concealed, and to suppress or bury what is false." Thus both good sense and good measure are restored. Omit "*seems true*."

#### LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. (Vol. VII. ed. Reed.)

P. 37.—"A man of sovereign parts he is esteem'd."

So the text. The first 4to.

"A man of sovereign peerless he's esteem'd."

Mr. Malone reads,

"A man of — sovereign, peerless he's esteem'd."

That is, according to his interpretation, a man "of extraordinary accomplishments," (for all that is meant by the line —;) but the speaker checks himself, and adds "*sovereign, peerless*." Steevens suggests

"A man, a sovereign *pearl* he is esteem'd."

Now these wretched pieces of patchwork must be thrown aside at once. *Peerless* is nothing else than either a gloss for "*sovereign*," or a various reading; leaving it doubtful whether "*sovereign parts*" or "*peerless parts*," were preferable.

We must say, "*Hominis est judicio pollentis, rationi potius quam librorum lapsibus fidem habere*."

P. 110. "I do dine to-day at the father's of a certain pupil of mine, while if *before repast*, it shall please you to gratify the table," &c.

The folio has, "being repast," which must mean "when dinner is over, or being fed and satisfied."

P. 140. "Dally with my excrement," i.e. hair. So Prynne, *Mont Orgueil*, p. 180. 4to.

"Upon false bustos of bought *excrement*;"

which means periwigs, or false hair. Again, p. 184.

"What are our locks, our curled braids of hair,  
But *excrements* at best?"

P. 159.—"Fleeter than arrows, bullets, wind, thought, swiftest things."

Ritson thought, as the line was too long, that "bullets" should be erased; but no;—"bullets" were substituted in the place of "arrows," being swifter, and therefore nearer the other images, *wind, thought, &c.* Undoubtedly one was intended to be displaced by the other.

#### MERCHANT OF VENICE.

P. 231. See Jordan's *Royal Arbour of Loyal Poesie*, p. 36, for a ballad on the story of this play, beginning

"You that do look with Christian hue,  
Attend unto my sonnet," &c.

P. 294.—"And for the Jew's bond which he hath of me,  
Let it not enter in your mind *of love*.  
Be merry," &c.

Johnson saw some corruption. Malone would put a comma after *mind*, with what effect we cannot say; but the fact doubtless is, that the words "of love" crept in from the next line but one, of which they form the conclusion, and therefore no word resembling them in form or sound is to be sought.

"Be merry, and employ your cheerful thoughts  
To courtship, and such fair ostents *of love*  
As shall conveniently become you then."

It is not improbable that the word "Bassanio" stood in this line as it does in a former one,

"Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio."

The rhythm of the two lines is also very similar. We would read,

"Let it not enter in your mind, Bassanio."

P. 344.—"And others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,  
Cannot contain their urine," &c.

See Chevræana, p. 79. "J. C. Scaliger dans ses exercices contre Cardan, dit qu'un autre Gascon craignoit tellement le son de la *vielle*, qu'il ne pouvoit jamais entendre sans une envie extraordinaire de *faire de l'eau*. On en fit l'expérience par un *vielleur* que l'on fit cacher sous une table, et il ne commença pas plutôt à jouer, que l'on s'aperçut de l'imperfection du gentilhomme." See also Brathwaite's *Strappado for the Devil*. (*The Wooer*), p. 94. 1615.

"Yea I have heard, nor think I fame did lie,  
So skilful was this lad in minstrelsie

That when he plaid one stroke, which oft he would,  
No lassie that heard him could her water hold," &c.

P. 358. "O noble judge!" ὦ καλοῦ δικαστοῦ. Vide Charitonis Rhod. and Dosit. Amor: ed. Dorville, p. 114. 4to.

AS YOU LIKE IT. (Vol. VIII. ed. Reed.)

P. 65.—"Which is as dry as the remainder basket  
After a voyage."

So in H. Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 120. 12mo.

"Their *basket* jests after  
That are steeped in their laughter."

i. e. dry, stale.

P. 74.—"His fair round belly with fat capon lin'd."

See Cowley's Love's Riddle, p. 104.

"——Alderman-like, a walking after dinner  
His paunch o'ercharged with capon—

P. 90.—"I'll graff it with you, and then I shall graff it with the earliest fruit of the country, for you'll be rotten ere you'll be half ripe," &c.

G. Steevens says, "Shakspeare had little knowledge of gardening; the medlar is one of the latest fruits, being uneatable till the end of November." Shakspeare is not comparing the season in which the medlar is ripe with that of other fruits; and it surely does not require a knowledge of gardening to tell the time the medlar is eaten; but he means that is the *earliest* fruit which is rotten (fully ripe) before it is *half ripe*; earliest in itself, coming to full perfection when only half ripe: other fruits must be *longer* or *later* ripening that have to perfect their full and entire growth.

P. 144.—"Like Diana in the fountain."

The piece of water in Bushy Park, in the Chestnut Avenue, is still called "The Diana Water."

P. 171.—"In the spring-time, the only pretty *rank* time."

The old edition has "rang time," from which Johnson formed "rank." Pope read "spring-time." G. Steevens proposes "ring-time," the time for marriages!! We prefer Pope's reading to Johnson's, as more poetical and elegant, though we do not think it to be the true one; but the line is too long; did "pretty" get into it from the next stanza, "these *pretty* country folks would lie?" We, however, have our own opinion as to where the error lies. We think the line stood

"In the spring-time, the only pretty time;"

and that "rang" is altogether the printer's blunder, from the number of words in "ring," which surrounded him, and produced confusion in the type; besides, "rank" is very unpoetical in this place.

P. 224.—"Impossible be strange attempts, to those  
That weigh their pains intense; and do suppose  
What hath been cannot be,"



Johnson approves of Hanmer's alteration.

"What ha'nt been, cannot be ;"

but this abbreviation is unusual and inharmonious : we propose, only with the addition of the letter "t,"

"What hath not been, can't be."

P. 293. "For *doing* I am past." For obvious reasons it is not advisable to expatiate on this expression : otherwise we could give numberless examples from the old dramatists ; but we may observe that the same word had the same meaning in the ancient languages. See Theocr. Idyll. β. v. 143.

Ἐπράχθη τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ ἐς πόθον ἤνθομεν ἀμφω.

See also the note of Is. Casaubon to the Apologia of Apuleius, p. 60, 4to. on the word "factum." We also refer to Gaulmin's note, on Eumathii et jsmen : amores, p. 17 ; where he says, "Ἀπᾶσαι verbum nequitiae:" and see Wakefield's note to Lucret. IV. 209, "*transactis sæpe omnibus rebus.*" We shall add that from a passage in Steele's Theatre, p. 161, it would seem that the word, in the sense we have alluded to, was beginning to wear out, as he explains it.

P. 343.—"I see that men make hopes in *such* affairs,  
That we'll forsake ourselves."

This line is manufactured by the commentators from the old reading, which is,

"I see that men make *ropes* in such a scarre."

But a much slighter alteration, and one nearer the text, will give us,

"I see that men make hopes in such a *cause*,"

rr being printed for u, or "in *such a case*," the rr being redundant.

P. 374. "I would give his wife my bauble." The best representation of the fool's "bauble" we know, is in Langius's edition of Martial, fol. p. 59 ; in the last page of the Latin poem "Liber Nanceidos," 4to. and in Holbein's plates to Erasmi Laus Stultitiæ.

#### TAMING OF A SHREW. (Vol. IX. ed. Reed.)

P. 16.—"Huntaman, I charge thee tender well my hounds,  
*Brach* Merriman, the poor cur is embossed."

"Brach" is evidently wrong, having been taken by the printer from the following line, "the deep-mouthed brach." Johnson would read "bathe ;" and Sir T. Hanmer, in utter absurdity, "leech, *i. e.* apply some remedies, the poor cur has his joints swelled ;" the true reading is "breathe."

P. 119.—"She is my goods, my chattels ; she is my house,  
My household stuff, my field, my barn."

Steevens (horresco referens) would add "my stable" to the last line to make up the metre ; but there is no necessity for any alteration but the insertion of "and."

"She is my goods, my chattels, *and* she is  
My house, my household stuff, my field, my barn."

P. 140.—“O master, master, I have watched so long,  
That I'm dog-weary; but at last I spied  
An ancient *angel* coming down the hill,  
Will serve the turn.”

There is a very singular error here in the word “angel,” but the commentators have not seen the manner in which it was made. Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, and Johnson all agree to substitute “engle,” though they acknowledge the word is not to be found in Shakspeare, and though they confess their ignorance of its meaning, only Sir T. Hanmer says *enghle* is a gull. Steevens suggests, “angel merchant, a merchant who deals in angels.”! And this is all the assistance that we can derive from these illustrious names;—all that can be afforded by those who passed their lives in studying Shakspeare. Did it not strike any of them that the syllables of *angel* were transposed by the compositor, who was confused by so many *ans*, “an ancient angel,” and that *gēlān* was the abridgment of *gentleman*? They might, at least, if they had read a little further, have seen the same person addressed in these words, p. 171, “Sir you seem a sober ancient gentleman.”

P. 141.—“Master a mercatantè or a pedant.”

We dispute altogether the correctness of the accent over the last syllable of “mercatante,” or the insertion of the *è* at all. The old editions read “marcatant,” with the same spelling as the word “marchant” formerly had. G. Steevens says, the modern editors were obliged to *supply a syllable* to make out the verse; but this arose from their own ignorance in not reading the line with the accentuation Shakspeare gave it. “Pedant” was formerly pronounced “pedànt.” See Bentley’s verses,

“Instead of learn’d, he’s called pedànt.”

Therefore in future editions the old word “marcatant” should be restored, with the accent also on *pedànt*, both being from the French.

P. 168.—“And so it shall be so, for Katharine.”

Alter the punctuation of this line to

“And so it shall be, so for Katharine.”

Malone suggests “sir,” and Ritson “still,” for the second “so,” without the least necessity, and much to the injury of the expression.

P. 183.—“Have at you for a bitter jest or two.”

Old copy “better.” The same various reading occurs in Hamlet, p. 222.

“And do such business as the *better* day  
Would quake to look on.”

Where Reed and Steevens’s edition has very erroneously “bitter.” The “better day” is the *ἥτορον ἡμέραν* of Homer, Il. θ. 66. See also Beaumont’s “Knight of the Burning Pestle,” 4to. p. 51. ed.

“Lady ’tis true, you need not lay your lips  
To *bitter* Nipitato then there is,”

where read “better.”

## THE WINTER'S TALE.

P. 238.—“Whereof the execution did cry out  
Against the non-performance.”

We think the commentators have missed the meaning of this passage. Johnson says, “This is one of the passages by which Shakspeare too frequently clouds his meaning. This sounding phrase means, I think, no more than *a thing necessary to be done*.” An easy way of getting over a difficulty. The meaning is, the *execution* cried out one way, the *non-performance* cried out another, to one who was fearful to act and doubted the issue; consequently the cries of the execution and of the non-execution were opposed to each other.

P. 250.—“Swear *no* thought over  
By each particular star of heaven.”

The commentators differ much on the passage; but the substitution of *this* for *his* seems to us to set the meaning right.”

P. 252.— “Fear overshades me.  
Good expedition be my friend, and comfort  
The gracious queen, part of his theme, but nothing  
Of his ill-ta'en suspicion.”

Either a line is lost after “queen,” or rather the sentence is imperfect at “suspicion.” Warburton’s conjecture, approved by Johnson, of “queen’s” we do not like; for it is surely hardly logical to call *comfort* the friend of the queen, comfort being itself the *effect* of some cause, and not the cause itself.

P. 264. “I would *land-damn* him.” On Mr. Collier’s substitute of “*laudanum*” we shall only say, ἐπέχω. We think with Mr. Dyce there is some corruption of the text. Hanmer’s interpretation is out of the question. We do not believe in the existence of such a word as “*land-damn*.” The speech is passionate and broken. We would read “And I would damn him;” or, if it suited better the hurried impetuosity of the speaker,

“And I would—damn him;—be she honour-flaw’d,”

repeating the word “*damn*,” used in the preceding line. The letter *l* in *land*, we think, strayed away from “*would*,” and is the only letter we do not use in our transposition of the passage.

297. “The *flatness* of my misery;” so Milton, in Sampson Agonistes, —“My hopes all *flat*.”—

P. 330.— “I should blush  
To see you so attired; *sworn*, I think,  
To show myself a glass.”

There are several long and unsatisfactory notes to explain this passage. Sir T. Hanmer, with his accustomed infelicity, reads “*swoon*.” The lost word is “*scorn*.” I should *blush* to see you, I should *scorn* to shew myself, a mere glass.

P. 391.— “Thou speak’st truth.  
No more such wives; therefore no wife; one worse,  
And better used, would make her sainted spirit  
Again possess her corpse: and on this stage  
(Where we offenders now appear) soul-vexed  
Begin, and why to me.”

It is not necessary to transcribe the different unsatisfactory notes on this passage, but shall merely give our own reading with the altered punctuation,

" And on this stage  
Where we're offenders now, appear, soul-vexed,  
And begin—*why to me.*"

P. 398. FLO.—" Here where we are.

LEON.— The blessed gods  
Purge all infection," &c.

A foot being wanting we suggest,

" Oh ! *may* the blessed gods,"

or "*and may.*" Sir T. Hanmer reads, " Here where we *happily* are ;" a phrase which he must have picked up from some suburban couple arrived at their own door from a journey to town to lay in their stock of tea and sugar.

#### MACBETH.

P. 18.—" For brave Macbeth (well he deserves that name),  
*Disdaining fortune*, with his brandished steel,  
Which smoked with bloody execution,  
*Like valour's minion*  
Carved out his passage till he found the slave."

The old copy reads,

" Like valour's minion carved out his passage  
Till he found the slave."

Steevens says, "*As an hemistich must be admitted*, it seems more favourable to the metre that it should be found where it is now left," &c. but we do not agree that there ought to be a hemistich at all, for we consider "*disdaining fortune*" and "*like valour's minion*" to be two readings of the same line. "*Like valour's minion*" was written on the margin opposite to that line, and, by the blunder of the printer, was inserted below. We also think this marginal reading to be the poet's second and better thought, and that it ought to stand in the place of "*Disdaining fortune.*"

P. 45.— " We are sent  
To give thee from our royal master thanks,  
To herald thee into his sight, not pay thee."

Steevens says, " The old copy redundantly reads, '*only to herald thee ;*' " but this redundancy has arisen from forcing the *two* readings into the same line ; one must be selected, and the other put aside.

Line 1.—" Only to herald thee into his sight."  
or Line 2.—" To herald thee into his sight, not pay thee."

P. 160. LADY M.—" Say to the King I would attend his leisure  
For a few words.

SERV.—Madam, I will.

LADY M.— Nought's had, all's spent."

Steevens called "*nought's had*" a tasteless interpolation ; but, as in the last instance, it is nothing but the old reading, which gave way to "*all's*"

spent" for the rhyme; or, if not the poet's reading, it's the scholiast's explanation, and is to be rejected.

P. 161. "We have scotched the snake." So Overbury, "He scotcheth time."—See *Characters, The Amoris*, p. 89.

P. 168.—

"The crow  
Makes wing to the rocky wood."

On this passage Steevens has all the annotation to himself, and so he criticises his own criticisms, and corrects his own emendations. 1st. rooky is reeky, or damp; 2dly. it is a rookery; 3dly. to rook, or to ruck, is to roost; therefore the line is to stand,

"Makes wing to rook i' th' wood;"

and he calls this *reforming* the passage, which, like some other reforms in Church and State, leave things much worse than they were before. But it must surely be known to the general reader, that the "crow" is the common appellation of the "rook," the latter word being used only when we would speak with precision, and never by the country people, as the word "crow-keeper" will serve to show, which means the boy who keeps the *rooks* (not carrion crows) off the seed corn. The carrion crow, which is the *crow proper*, being almost extinct, the necessity of distinguishing it from the *rook* has passed away in common usage. The passage therefore simply means, "the rook hastens its evening flight to the wood where its fellows are already assembled;" and to our minds the term "rooky wood" is a lively and natural picture; the *generic* term "crow" is used for the *specifice* "rook."

P. 193.—"Spiteful and wrathful; who, as others do,  
Lives for his own ends, not for you."

The first line is a foot too long; but *spiteful* and *wrathful* are rival readings, and one should be placed as a *varia lectio* in the notes.

P. 21.—"But in a sieve I'll thither sail."

See Shirley's *St. Patrick*, p. 24,—

"Sail once a month to Scotland in a sieve;"

and Overbury's *Characters* (a Pyrate) p. 158—"Give him sea-room in never so small a vessel, and, like a *witch in a sieve*, you would think he were going to make merry with the devil."

P. 74.—

"No jutty, frieze, buttrees,  
Nor coigne of vantage, but this bird hath made  
His pendent bed and *procreant cradle*."

See Ovid's *Tristia*, iii. 12, ver. 10—

"Utque malæ crimen matris deponat hirundo  
*Sub trabibus cunas, parvaque tecta facit.*"

P. 80.—"Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return  
To plague the inventor."

See Ovid's *Tristia*, iii. xiv. 6.

"Artibus, artifices que nocere suo."

P. 82.—“Pale Hecate's offerings and *with'er'd* murder.”

Miss Seward conjectures *with her* for *withered*; but the poets in such personifications often make the effect produced, to be the attribute of the power, producing—as lean hunger, pale fear, &c. and *with'er'd* murder.

P. 108. “I have drugg'd their *possets*.” See Davison's Poetical Rhapsody, vol. ii. p. 399. “The Earl after this *posset* was drawn into a gallery,” &c.

P. 115.—“Will all great Neptune's ocean wash the blood  
Clean from my hand? No! this, my hand, will rather  
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
Making the green—one red.”

See Claudiani Eutropius, lib. ii. ver. 22. p. 270, ed. Gesneri.—

“Quis vos lustrare valebit  
Oceanus?”

See also Piersoni Verisimilia, p. 148. Pythiæ Orac. apud Dorville ad Charit. p. 64—

“ἄδρα δὲ φαῦλον  
ὄνθ' ἄν ὁ πᾶς νίκη νάμασιν Ἀκασσός.”

P. 140.—“A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place  
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed.”

See Julius Obsequens (Prodigia), p. 163. ed. Havercampi.—“Corvi vulturem occiderunt.”

P. 179.—“Our monuments  
Shall be the maws of kites.”

See Longinus de Subl. ii. 2,—γύπες ἐμψυχοὶ τάφοι.

P. 163.—“But in them Nature's copy's not eterne.”

This line calls forth the following note:—“The allusion is to an estate for lives held by copy of court roll. It is clear, from numberless allusions of this kind, that *Shakspeare* had been an *attorney's clerk*.” *Ritson*. P. 213, “‘Take a bond of fate.’ In this scene the *attorney* has more than once degraded the poet, for presently we have ‘the *lease* of nature.’” *Steevens*. P. 247, “‘Is it a fee-grief due to some single breast?’ It must be allowed that the *attorney* has been guilty of a flat trespass on the poet.” *Disso*.—Can pedantry and folly go further than this? By the same rule Sir William Davenant was an attorney, for in his Song of the Witches, p. 314, he writes—“And becomes worse to *make his title good*.”

P. 196.—“Men must not walk too late.  
Who cannot want the thought, how monstrous  
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain  
To kill their gracious father?”

Malone says, *Shakspeare* is sometimes incorrect, and that the sense requires, “Who can want the thought?” We differ from him altogether, and conceive that it means, “So monstrous is the crime, it should be impossible to imagine it. Who is there who cannot be entirely free from any conception of it? to whose mind could the thought of such a hideous crime present itself?”

P. 248.—“*What, man! ne'er pull your hat upon your brows.*”

See J. Heywood's *Epigrams*, 4to. p. 26—

“*What, man! plucke up your hearte, be of good cheere;*”

and Cowley's *Love's Riddle*, p. 122—

“*With what judicious garb  
He plucks his hat over his eyes.*”

P. 250.—“*What, all my pretty chickens and their dam  
At one fell swoop?*”

See Whiting's *Albino and Bellama*, ed. 1637, 12mo. p. 27—

“*'Cause some rude Sylvan in a raging fit  
Snatch'd her faint chickens from their downy nest.*”

P. 271.—“*Raze out the written troubles of the brain.*”

So Sylvester's *Don Bartas*, 2nd day—

“*And on the tables of our troubled brain.*”

P. 271.—“*Cleanse the stuff'd beam of that perilous stuff.*”

So Yarrington, in *Two Trag. in One*, p. 63—

“*These are the stings, when as our consciences  
Are stuff'd and clogg'd with close concealed crimes.*”

And Sir T. More's *Life of Richard III.*, p. 413, 12mo.—“*Strake his heart  
with a sudden fear, but it stuff'd his head and troubled his mind.*”

P. 273.—“*What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug  
Can scour,*” &c.

In the old copy, “*cyme* ;” Rowe conjectured “*senna*,” which has been very properly taken into the text, though it might be remarked, that “*henbane*” is *cyamus* (*cyme*) ; yet we would go no further with the observation, for there is a similar corruption in *King John*, p. 529—“*I am the cygnet* ;” old copy, “*symet*,” which Pope corrected ; and if “*symet*” was printed when *cygnet* was certainly meant, so “*cyme*” might be intended for “*senna*,” which probably was spelt somewhat differently.

P. 278.—“*The time has been my senses would have codd  
To hear a night-shriek,*” &c.

So Ovid. *Amor. Eleg. i. b. 10*—

“*At quondam noctem, simulachraque vana timebam,  
Mirabar tenebris siquis iturus erat.*”

P. 284.—“*I 'gin to be a-weary of the sun.*”

So Sir T. Browne, in *Religio Medici*, p. 88, ed. 1659. “*Methinks I  
have out-lived myself, and begin to be weary of the sunne.*”

P. 445.—“*Or if that surly spirit, Melancholy,  
Had bak'd thy blood.*”

See Marston's Scourge of Villanie, Proem. lib. 1—

"Thou nursing mother of fair Wisdom's lore,  
Ingenuous *Melancholy*, I implore  
Thy grave assistance, take thy *gloomy* seat,  
*Inthrone thee in my blood.*"

And Heywood's Golden Age, p. 11—

"The purest blood that runs within my veins  
I'll dull with thick and troubled *Melancholy.*"

#### KING JOHN.

P. 380. K. Joun.—"Bedlam, have done" . . . Should not this word be "beldam?" See p. 460—"Old men and *beldams* in the street."

P. 413.—"I will instruct my sorrows to be proud,  
For grief is proud, and makes *his* owner stout."

"Stout" is an emendation of Sir T. Hanmer's, approved by Johnson and Monck Mason, and received into the text, which in the old copy is, "and makes *its* owner stoop." Why "its" should be altered to *his* we cannot see: we also doubt Hanmer's alteration, which is too distant from the original to be at once admitted. We would read—

"For grief is proud, and makes *its* owners too;"

only leaving one redundant letter p, "owners too" was easily corrupted into "owner stoop," or it might be "*owners so.*"

P. 431.—"A *cased* lion by the mortal paw."

Mod. ed. "chafed;" but surely *caged* is the right reading. See the note from Rowley,—"The lion in his *cage.*"

P. 446.—"Then in despite of *brooded*, watchful day."

This is acknowledged not to be a very satisfactory reading. Staevens infers that *brooded* means *vigilant*, and Malone that it is put for *brooding*. We have thought that the poet wrote "crowded," with the same meaning as in the former part of the speech—

"The proud day,  
Attended with the pleasures of the world,  
Is all too wanton and too full of gauds."

Pope's emendation of "broad-eyed" is elegant, and in the same play we have "wall-eyed," and "*eyeless* night;" yet we should prefer reading

"Then in despite of *broad* and watchful day."

P. 448.—"A whole armado of *convicted* sail."

Mr. Dyce queries if Shakspeare did not write *convected*, but we think *convicted* right. Compare Cicero de Legibus, lib. i. 13, "*Sed tamen jam fractam et convictam sectam secuti sunt.*"

P. 472.—"If what in *rest* you have in right you hold,  
Why then your fears——"



Steevens's conjecture of *wrest* seems approved by his fellow commentators ; but we prefer "rest," and interpret it undisputed peace and possession. We question whether "what you have in wrest" is an allowable construction of language.

P. 524.—"Death having preyed upon the outer parts  
Leaves them *invisible*, and his siege is now  
Against the mind.——"

The commentators reject *invisible* as without meaning, and insert *insensible*, adding five long pages of commentary ; notwithstanding which we are not at all convinced that they had any right to turn Shakspeare's good steed out of the stall, to put in their own sorry gelding. We have in our copy inserted the following reading as most likely to be true :

"Death, having preyed upon the *outward* parts,  
Leaves them, and his *invisible* siege is now  
Against the mind.——"

The first rule of a good surgeon is never to amputate when he can reset the limb, and thus restore it to its primitive state ; but the editors of Shakspeare are too often like those quack dentists who draw a sound natural tooth to insert a false one of their own.

P. 523.— "And his pure brain,  
Which some suppose the soul's frail dwelling-house."

So Cicero de Naturâ Deorum, c. i. 35, "Magis illa *cerebrum*, cor—hæc enim sunt *domicilia* vitæ : " and lib. ii. 56, "*Sensus* autem interpretes et nuntii rerum, in *capite*, *tantum in arce*, conlocati sunt ; " and Lactantius de Op. Dei, c. 8, "Quæ ratione pollens verticem hominis quasi *arcem et regiam* insedit ; " and Tusc. Disput. lib. i. 9, "Alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem."

#### KING RICHARD THE SECOND.—Vol. XI.

P. 65.—B. 'Tis nothing but conceit, my gracious lady.  
Qu. 'Tis nothing less. Conceit is still derived  
From some fore-father grief : mine is not so,—  
For nothing hath begot my something, grief ;  
Or something hath the nothing, that I grieve."

The key to the interpretation of this passage is, that the queen feels she has a real cause for grief weighing on her mind, but is not able to tell it, nor fully to understand it. She says,

"In thinking, on no thought I think,"

evincing an "involuntary and unaccountable depression of mind." Her argument then is, "For some cause I know not, *i. e. nothing*, hath begotten a grief that is real," that is "*something* ; " or else "*something*" that is real hath begotten this grief without an object—therefore "*nothing* ; " as she before said, "on *no thought* I think." She feels her nameless woe not to be conceit, yet cannot tell what it is, or how it came ; but soon after she discovers what it is.

"So, Green, thou art the midwife to my woe,  
And Bolingbroke's my sorrow's dismal heir.  
Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy :

And I, a gasping new-delivered mother,  
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow, joined."

P. 77.—"Grace me no grace, and uncle me no uncle !  
I am no traitor's uncle ; and that *word* grace  
In an ungracious mouth is but profane."

We should displace " word " from the text in the second line as an interpolation.

P. 94.— " To bend their bows  
Of double-fatal yew against thy state."

There is a very superficial note by Steevens on this passage. He says, " Yews were planted for their use in making bows, as well as for shelter ; " but these two purposes are destructive of each other ; for what shelter could a tree stripped of its boughs afford ? besides, bows were made from the trunk of the tree also. But yew trees were in Saxon and Norman days the only native evergreen tree except the holly, the cedar not being introduced till the time of Charles II. and they were our northern palm-trees to decorate the churches at festivals. Lastly, the yew-bows for our archers were chiefly of *imported wood*, and not of native growth, and those who were slain by our bowmen at Agincourt or Cressy might say, " That eagle's fate and mine were one," &c.

P. 116.— " Thou, old Adam's likeness,  
Set to dress this garden, how dares—"

Malone says, " It is safer to add than to omit," which is exactly the reverse of the truth ; and then he supplies this line as follows :

" Set to dress *out* this garden ; *say*, how dares—"

but " dress out " is a modern phrase of cockneyism unknown to Shakespeare, though suitable to an *Irish gentleman dwelling in Queen Anne Street East*.\* Shakespeare says,

" That he hath not so trimmed *and dressed* his land  
As thou this garden."——

We believe the line to have been metrical, but that the means of supplying it are lost.

P. 122.—" *I take the earth to the like*, forsworn Aumerle."

Johnson proposes " take thy oath," Steevens " thy heart ; " but the corruption is not so simply removed. The word " earth " is altogether corrupt, being a printer's blunder, and not the poet's word. The first letter of it, e, belongs to the former word " the," making " thee ; " and the true reading is " task," with the quarto (1597).

" *I task thee to the like*, forsworn Aumerle."

We have in the same speech " and *spur thee*," again " to *tie thee*," and " to prove it *on thee*—I heard *thee*." The remaining letters " arth " we take to be a printer's blunder for " task," the letters being misplaced when the two words " take " and " task " were before him. Of this emendation we have no doubt. Malone confesses he could not understand either of the former readings proposed.

\* So designated we think by Capell or Ritson, we forget which ; the joke perpetuated by George Steevens is now lost, for Queen Anne Street has changed its class of inhabitants since Malone lived there, as well as its name.

## KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

P. 231.—“ I'll have a starling shall be taught to speak.”

Compare *Plant. Menechm.* A. iv. sc. ii. 92.

“ Vin' afferri Noctuum quæ Tu, Tu, usque dicat.

P. 264.—“ On some great *sudden* haste. O! what portents are these?”

Dele “sudden,” which is merely a marginal explanation of “great haste.”

P. 279. “There, behold that compound;”—that is, a compound of heat and grease, of Titan and butter.

P. 292.—“ Beware instinct. The lion will not touch the true prince.”

See *Coluthi Lycop. Raptus Helenæ.* ver. 346.

Ἐπὶ δὲ ἀριζήλοιο Διὸς τρομέουσι γενέθλην;

and *Beaumont's Psyche*, 1648, fol. Cant. ix. st. 111.

“Such secret awfulness men fandle in  
Th' apparent heir of any kingdom, that  
They think the king of beasts, by royal kin  
To his condition, groweth courteous at  
His sight, and quite forgets his insolent sense  
Of being salvagenesses dreadful prince.”

P. 301.—“ I will do it in King Cambyses' vein.”

See *Flecknoe's Diarium*, p. 97, “When he is in King Cambyses' vein.”

P. 372.—

“To set so rich a main  
On the nice hazard of one doubtful hour,  
It were not good. For therein should we *read*  
The very bottom and the soul of hope,  
The very list, the very utmost bounds  
Of all our fortunes.——”

Johnson reads “risque,” Malone “tread;” whereas in the word “read” the letters are merely misplaced;

“It were not good. For therein should we *dare*  
The very bottom, and the soul of hope.”

P. 376.—“All plumed like estridges that wing the wind,  
Bated, like eagles having lately bathed.”

This passage exhausts four pages of commentary. The old copy has “with the wind;” the most absurd conjecture is Steevens's, “that *whisk* the wind.” Johnson's “wing the wind” has been received, but with most doubtful claim. Malone absolutely proposes to insert a line of his own composition, and such a line!

——“That with the wind  
Runs on. In gallant time they now advance,  
Bated like eagles.——”

But it is not true, as he says, that ostriches are compared to eagles; there is, as is not unusual in *Shakspeare*, a double comparison. The comrades of the prince are compared first to ostriches, secondly to eagles. We do not know that the passage ought to be altered, but in such a case it might be in the slightest manner,

“All plumed like estridges; and with the wind  
Bating, like eagles that have lately bathed;”

or the stop might be after bating, if that action should be supposed to be suitable to the ostrich. See Ornithol. Nova, i. p. 100, describing this bird: "Short wings that serve as sails or oars, to enable her to cut through and *impel the air*." But to "bate," i. e. *battre les ailes*, is a term that can be applied to either bird, and of which of the two it is here predicated, is, perhaps, left in doubt. The ostrich bates the wind when it runs, and the eagle, like other birds, after it has bathed; but to place the semicolon in the first line is by far the preferable reading, and the similitude to the ostrich is confined to the *plumes*.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Priory Lodge, Peckham, June 12.*

YOUR correspondent W. C. in a very interesting communication, August 1842, (N.S. XVI. pp. 146-8,) has endeavoured to shew that the John Wyclif, appointed Warden of Canterbury Hall in 1365, was not the great Reformer, but a clergyman of the same name, at that time Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, a peculiar in the jurisdiction of Canterbury, and subsequently of Horsted-Kaynes in the same county, and in the diocese of Chichester.

Your correspondent L., in reply to this communication, (ibid. pp. 378-9,) remarks, that it is plain there were two clergymen living in 1365 of the name of John Wyclif, but he is not willing that the questioned preferment should be transferred from the Reformer to the Vicar of Mayfield. He says, as a second John Wyclif has been found, there may have lived at the same time a third, and he supports his hypothesis (which W.C. makes a stand against, *ibid.* pp. 591-2,) by quoting the appointments of John Wyclif, *priest* (the Reformer), on 14 May, 1361, to the rectory of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, diocese of Lincoln; of John Wyclif, *priest*, on 21 July, 1361, to the vicarage of Mayfield; and of John Wyclif, *clerk*, of the diocese of York, in 1364, to one of the eight secular scholarships founded in Canterbury Hall, an appointment which led to his advancement to the wardenship on 9 December the year following.

That the hypothesis of L. is correct there is nothing to doubt, for in the will of William de Akeby, Archdeacon of Northampton, proved 13 kal. Jan. (20 Dec.) 1371, Register Wittlesey at Lambeth f. 119<sup>b</sup>, there is a bequest to "*Johanni de Wyclif rectori ecclesie de Lekehamstede*,"

Buckinghamshire, diocese of Lincoln; and the testator in the same will mentions "*Magistrum Johannem de Wyclif rectorem ecclesie de Ludgershall*," same county and diocese, the last named being the Reformer, who, on 12 November, 1368, exchanged his rectory of Fillingham for that of Ludgershall, and the former, if in 1364 he was a "simple clerk" only and not "a priest having the cure of souls," (but of which I have not at present the means of ascertaining) a good claimant for the lately disputed honour.

It has been mentioned by W. C. that the vicar of Mayfield's name is in the two instances which have occurred to him spelt with the final syllable *clve*. John "Whyteclve," vicar of Mayfield, is met with in the will of John de Watford, rector of Snargate, Kent, proved 6 id. September (8) 1368 (Register Wittlesey at Lambeth, f. 107.) Is the name of Wyclif so spelt throughout the numerous documents relating to the Canterbury Hall wardenship alluded to by L.? But this is a question of little moment.

I perceive that Dr. Lingard, *Hist. of England*, 1837, IV. p. 159, says that the Reformer exchanged the rectory of Fillingham for that of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, diocese of Lincoln. He was not appointed to this last mentioned benefice until 1374, when he possibly resigned Ludgershall, although Dr. Lipscomb, who does not care to set out any biographical notice of his rector, says he retained it "till 1390," six years after the death of the Reformer, "or later." (*Hist. of Buckinghamshire*, I. p. 318.)

In p. 158 of the vol. of Lingard quoted from, Wyclif is inadvertently described a *clerical* scholar of Canterbury Hall. Yours, &c. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

*Communication of J. R. continued from  
vol. XXI. p. 264.*

(No. 4.) OF ACADEMIES.

"Adde, quod ingenuus didicisse fideliter  
artes,

Emoluit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

*Ovid. de Ponto, lib. II. Eleg. ix. 47.*

The purpose and origin of these associations, in their various appliances and denominations, are generally known, or of easy inquiry. Widely spread, however, as they now are, and adopting a distinctive title of antiquity, they are still of comparatively recent establishment; but literature, which embraces the fruits of the first-born or earliest unfolded of our faculties, "imagination," and likewise extends her empire over other departments of mental exertion, long preceded, in union of culture, science or the arts. How far, on the whole, these assemblages of congenial minds have promoted their destined objects, has been a subject of controversy; and the negative has found more partisans than an abstract view of the question would prepare us to expect. In England and the United States, where, in almost every practical availment of human resources, individual or private industry has been more successful in enterprise and improvement than where Government intrudes its official control and aid, too often, like the pledged reward of the Tarpeian maid, of fatal incumbrance, the inference would not be favourable to these institutions, nor, consequently, are they numerous. With us in England, (for there are two in Ireland, at Dublin and Belfast), one only bearing the name of Academy, and dignified as Royal, can be cited. I allude to that of the Fine Arts; but to what extent they have in result prospered I have not the presumption to determine, while it is certain that the *English school* has not yet, however expectant of future justice, with the exception of Landseer's unsurpassed excellence in animal life, and some other manifestations of uncontested genius, attained any eminence in European estimation. Besides it cannot be denied that several of the highest proficient in every branch of cultivation submitted to the fostering charge and jurisdiction of the Academy, owe not their professional education

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or fame to its instructions. It will be sufficient to mention Turner, Danby, Stanfield, Flaxman (so undervalued by his countrymen, in the judgment of Canova), Gibson, Chantry, &c. "Vos Académies ressemblent à la nature, comme une boîte de violon ressemble à l'instrument qu'elle renferme," said the painter Guérin to his disciple Géricault. Guérin, I may add, was a member of the Revolutionary Tribunal in the days of terror, though not a very active one, such as his colleague and superior in art, Gérard, who showed no want of emulative zeal in the discharge of his sanguinary functions; and, of David their master's phrenzied devotion to Robespierre's principles and memory his whole life bears witness, whereas his two pupils repented, and deeply, in maturer years, mourned their early aberrations.

"Sebben tarda a venir spasso compensa,  
L'indugio poi conpunzion' immensa."

*Ariosto, Orli. Fur.\**

\* In the elaborate article of a recent Quarterly Review, No. 146, on the atrocities of the revolutionary tribunal, the grand-daughter of the venerable Malesherbes, daughter of President Rosambo, is represented as the wife of Châteaubriand's uncle. It should be that celebrated writer's elder brother. This misstatement occurs at page 409; and at page 211, in reporting the execution of the twenty-eight farmers-general of the revenue, on the 8th May, 1794, whose real delinquency, veiled under a most preposterous criminality, was their riches, I was much disappointed at not discovering a special advertence to the most interesting of the accompanying circumstances, in the loss sustained by science, on that occasion, of Lavoisier, one of its brightest ornaments, when the great mathematician La Grange mournfully remarked, as observed in this Magazine for November 1838, p. 474, "Il n'a fallu qu'un moment pour faire tomber cette tête, et cent années peut-être ne suffiront pas pour en produire une autre." Lavoisier, just then engaged in experiments of pregnant importance to human life, disdained not, says his eulogist Cuvier, to solicit a few days' respite for their completion, but in vain. "The republic wants no philosophers or chymists, nor shall the course of justice be arrested," was the characteristic answer of the execrable Coffinhal. Cuvier presumes that these experiments related to animal transpiration. See "Rapport Historique sur les

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In science, Newton belonged to no society when his first discoveries con- signed his name to immortality;\* nor

progrès des Sciences Physiques et Na- turelles depuis 1789," tome i. (Paris, 1839, 8vo.), a work worthy of the illus- trious Cuvier, though not always, as is shown in the instance of Lavoisier, quite impartial in the relative appreciation of English and French scientific discoveries. On the contested questions of priority, and they are not few, the decision is too often in favour of France.

To many of the appalling truths detailed in that article of the Quarterly Review, and substantially confirmed by its northern contemporary, No. 160, in the sketch of Barrère's life, I can bear personal evidence. Of Barrère and his family I had, indeed, some cursory knowledge at Tarbes, in the spring of 1789, ere he had launched into the revolutionary turmoil, or become conspi- cuous as the champion, the herald, or Anacreon, as, from the atrocious in- dulgences of joyous humour in his blood- exciting reports of those horrors, he was called, in which his share, forced on a dastard spirit that durst not encounter the danger of recoiling from their contact, has classed his name with the most debased and depraved of recorded characters. Well are delineated, in the ensuing lines, these "honteux vestiges de la peur," to use the words of an historian of the period,

"Cuncta ferit, dum cuncta timet: desævit in omnes;

..... nec bellua tetrior ulla,  
Quam servi rabies in libera colla furentia."  
*Claudian, in Eutropium, lib. i. 182.*

It was, I recollect, at the house of a M. Pedespan, on whom I had a credit at Tarbes, that I met this most abject slave to fear, whose countenance was by no means repulsive nor his manners unpre- posing, but, at the immature age of eighteen, I had little experience in phy- siognomy or foresight of the future.

\* Condorcet, in his posthumous "Es- quisse des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain" (Neuvième Epoque), pays a due tribute to the genius of Newton, while main- taining that a student just emerged from his college course was then, that is in 1794, more advanced in mathematics than our great countryman was, or could have been, in the preceding century, so pro- gressive had been the movement of science in that interval,—an advantage of which he claims, and no doubt justly, no inconsider- able share for his friend d'Alembert. This work, demonstrative alike of his acquire- ments and irreligion, occupied his mind while concealed during the period of terror

did Descartes, or Fermat, or Kepler at any period. Galileo, indeed, was a member of the Lincei, the oldest, of any enduring fame, for the sole cultivation of natural philosophy in Europe.† It was founded at Rome in

from October 1793 to the following March, when, outlawed and refused an asylum by Suard, he ended his life by poison on a spot which I have often visited. He then, also, for the first time as he says, attempted to verify, and, in retaliation of some lines from his wife, the sister of Marshal Grouchy, to whom Napoleon imputed the disaster of Waterloo, ad- dressed her an epistle under the semblance of a Polish exile in Siberia. The poetry is that of a mathematician, but a most ex- pressive distich which I have heard his accomplished daughter, the spouse of my friend General Arthur O'Connor, repeat with filial pride and virtuous sympathy, deserves notice. It indicates his resolu- tion to encounter every risk rather than concur in the horrors which so deeply stained that epoch, though certainly not without reproach himself in having pre- pared the way for them.

"Ils m'ont dit: choisis d'être oppresseur  
ou victime; [crime.]  
J'embrassai le malheur et leur laissai le

How different were the principles and con- duct of the pusillanimous Barrère just re- ferred to! Madame O'Connor, a child of five years old at her father's death, could not well recollect him whom she had not seen for some time previously, but I perfectly remember him in public and private life. In the latter relation I never heard a dis- paraging word of his character and demean- our; though loose, like his philosophical associates, in moral principles, he certainly was, not, I must say, in the obligations of honour as understood by the French, but in the purity of Christian definition.

† The apparent opposition of scientific discoveries to the literal text of scripture, which constituted the arraignment of Galileo, (*Gent. Mag.* for April, 1842, p. 373,) has equally, in our own days, been urged in denunciation of the facts and theories of geology, as adverse to Christian faith. The established clergy have been more especially prominent in this manifested hostility, though they enjoy the honour, and may indulge the pride, of possessing Dr. Buckland, one of the most successful cultivators of the science, in their body. Even their pre- possessions, however, are gradually yield- ing to more enlightened views, of which the town of Bandon, in this neighbourhood,

1603, (17 August,) by Federico Cesi, duke of Aqua-Sparta, who named it the *Lynx-eyed*, when he had scarcely reckoned his eighteenth year. Under

has lately offered a gratifying instance. Mr. E. W. Brayley of the London Institution, after closing a course of geological lectures in Cork, was invited to deliver a few elementary ones at Bandon, though forewarned that the most strenuous discouragement of his purpose was to be expected from the Anglican ministers. At the persuasion of their Cork friends, however, and an assurance of the perfectly unobjectionable character of the lectures, they were induced to attend, in order to satisfy themselves of the fact, when, quickly disabused of their previous misapprehension, they ranked themselves amongst his warmest admirers. No one truly less than Mr. Brayley would be disposed to undermine the fabric of our belief, or in any wise countenance the schemes of infidelity; and nothing could be more impressive than the peroration, if I may so term it, of his course; when exhorting his hearers to "look up from nature to nature's God," he referred, in beautiful language, every element of her being, and every manifestation of her action, to the divine control, omnipotent as well as exclusively operative in creation, and omnipresent to every modification or movement of existing matter. Cuvier or Dr. Buckland, whose Christian convictions are on unequivocal record, could not be more explicit. It is due to this gentleman to add, that altogether his course was an admirable one, demonstrative in the highest degree of talents and attainments seldom indeed more happily combined in individual possession. And, if an experience overpassing half a century in space, while embracing, in opportunities of observation, the most celebrated continental professors, be a presumptive warrant of judgment, England, I feel authorized to affirm, may anticipate from the prospective career of her gifted son no unimportant accession to her scientific fame. Fresh laurels, we may thence assure ourselves, are in rich and pregnant germination for Britain's intellectual wreath. On the conclusion of his final lecture a burst of universal applause, crowned with a vote of thanks by acclamation, of which as chairman of the meeting I was the official organ, greeted Mr. Brayley.

The delusive, however conscientious, resistance to the study and inferences of geology, in corroboration of the preceding statement, was strikingly evinced

his influence it numbered amongst its members, besides Galileo, the most distinguished philosophers of the period,—J. B. Porta, Eckius, Fabio Colonna, Francesco Stelluti, &c. with several others, now forgotten, except in Italy. We are likewise assured that our immortal Bacon offered himself unsuccessfully as a candidate. So M. Victor Cousin, late Minister of Public Instruction, states, on the authority of Francesco Cancellieri's work, "*Prospetto delle Memorie dei Lincei*, (Roma, 1823, 8vo.)" See also "*Le Journal des Savants*" for February, 1843, p. 100. I have not discovered any advertence to the circumstance in our biographies; and I equally find that it is unnoticed in Mr. Macaulay's luminous review of Mr. Basil Montague's edition of the philosopher's works, comprised in the third volume of the right honourable gentleman's lately republished contributions to the great Edinburgh periodical. But, if founded in truth, the rejection was probably caused by the religion and country of the illustrious postulant, which had spurned the reformed calendar merely because it had emanated from Rome. And, in England at that day, a foreign Catholic would assuredly have had quite as little chance of acceptance; although shortly after Milton had not to complain of his general reception in Italy, where his conduct was not always the most discreet, and, it will hardly be denied, was such as would have exposed an Italian, venturing to act the same part in England, to no indulgent treatment.

during the late meeting in this city of the British Association. "A gentleman in Ireland, says Dr. James Johnson, (Tour, p. 141,) told me, that the single section of geology in that association was calculated to bring down the curse of God on any country where that section broached its atheistical doctrines." And, at p. 140, he attributes the prejudice, generally, to "the whole of the ultra-religionists or evangelicals on both sides of the channel, but more especially to the saints of Ireland." Yet none have ever been louder in the outcry against the condemnation of Galileo, or more forward in wielding it as a weapon of attack against an adverse creed, though demonstrably grounded on the same principle of scriptural misconception.

The same senseless prejudice in reference to Rome continues, I understand, operative in refusing to our aspirants of art a recognised national establishment, such as other countries so beneficially possess, in that genial soil of taste and nursery of talent.

The Lincei directed their researches to natural philosophy in its largest compass; but, for some time at least, the application and power of the telescope and microscope formed a particular object of pursuit, as might be expected from Galileo's influence; and these instruments in consequence were signally improved for every purpose of observation. On the death, however, of the Academy's noble and munificent patron in 1632, the institution gradually declined until its extinction in 1651. See Sir David Brewster's *Life of Galileo*, and the more enlarged work of D. B. Odescalchi, "*Memoirie Historico-Critiche dell' Accademia de' Lincei, e del Principe Federico Cesi.*" (Roma, 1806, 4to.) From the concurrent testimony of both the English and Italian writers, we see how greatly exaggerated have been the reports of the philosopher's persecution, and how kindly, all through, Cardinal Bellarmine, his judge, in particular acted towards him. In the collection of documents accompanying the intended life of Lord Chancellor Egerton by his descendant, the late Lord Bridgewater, I find mention made at p. 180 of five letters from the great astronomer, the "starry Galileo," as distinguished by Milton, to his family and friends. One, on the Spots of the Sun, a subject treated subsequently by the Jesuit Boscowich, (*Gent. Mag.* for April, 1842, p. 374,) was addressed in May 1612 to Marcus Welserus, of Augsburg, but who had long resided in Italy, and was author of the "*Squittinio della Libertà Veneta,*" which so deeply offended that state, (see *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1838, p. 136, and *Schelhornii Amoenitates Litterariæ*, tom. iii. p. 237, ed. 1730.) These letters will, I trust, be published, if not already done, by Lord Francis Egerton, in whose possession I presume they are.

A brief outline of the multiplied other establishments in furtherance of the arts and sciences would certainly not be without interest. Rome alone,

the centre whence radiate the inspirations and lessons of art in its grandest sphere,—Rome, the normal school of academic tuition, would, indeed, furnish materials not solely for an article, but for a volume. Nor would the scientific corporations of Paris, of Berlin, of Petersburg, &c. in their formation, constituent principles, and proceedings, independently of our own Royal Society, or the Royal Dublin Academy, now so rapidly rising in fame under its gifted president, and of the many minor assemblies which combine all branches of intellectual or tasteful pursuit, offer less attraction; but the limitation of space denies me the pleasure of engaging, however rapidly or superficially, in the comprehensive survey. The subject must be treated divisionally, as Sallust chose to parcel out for his lucubrations detached periods of Roman history, "*carptim res gestas populi Romani perscribere,*" as he expresses his purpose. (*Bell. Catilin. cap. iv.*) Confining myself for the present, therefore, to the preceding transient glance at our own sole ostensible Academy in England, and to the oldest of scientific bodies, I may the more freely indulge, on somewhat a larger scale, in a few arising observations, not indeed so much on the all-embracing Institute of France, which would again involve a length of narration far beyond my enjoined bounds, as on a single—the second—section of the five which now compose it, and which corresponds with the ancient *Académie Française*, as representing the high literature of the country. Here, too, I must rather touch on the influence than the continuous and complete history of this once supreme object of literary aspiration, but now displaced from its envied pedestal to a subordinate rank; for even a portion of this minor section is quite as much as I can warrantably encounter; so little could I compass the subject in its wide expanse. It was thus that "*Hyacinthe de St. Pierre,*" who at first had sanguinely contemplated the History of Nature, in imitation, as he says, of Aristotle, of Pliny, and of Bacon, soon felt the necessity of reducing the frame of his bold enterprise to the level of his—perhaps of human—capacity, and of limiting it to mere sketches or



studies, on finding that the smallest particle of organised nature—that ministerial and plastic agent of the order impressed by Providence on his creation—even a strawberry-plant, defied his faculty of analysis or power of description, exuberant as we know that power was,—so infinite in their varieties were the animalcules that cleaved to the shrub, and so numerous were its elemental fibres. (*Etudes de la Nature*, tome i. p. 2.) “*La Nature*,” he concludes, “est infiniment étendue et je suis un homme fort borné,” as, relatively to the great instrument of divine action, every human being must confess himself most limited.

Long posterior to the *Jeux Floraux* of Toulouse, the French Academy, the earliest under royal sanction, was established in 1635. Precisely from that period also may be dated the enervation of the language, fettered as its energies were, and enchained in its movements, by the coercive regulations that weakened by over-refining it. Richelieu, the founder of this institution, similarly enslaved the great nobles of the land, and prepared them for that polished servitude under Louis XIV. which effectually broke their spirit. “*Idque apud imperitos humanitas vocabatur, cum pars servitutis esset.*” (*Tacit. Agricola*, xxii.) Style, asserts a master-artist, is the index of character, the type of man. “*Le style, c’est l’homme*,” says Buffon; and the assimilation is here exemplified in the concurrent decline of the national tongue and independence, as well as in the resurgent vigour and parallel advance of both at the present day. Yet, in the course of last year, and after two centuries devoted to the composition and revisal of the Academy’s Dictionary, the expressed motive of that body’s creation, M. Arago, at a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, exposed to just ridicule some very unscientific definitions of the laboured work, such as in the words “*tirer de but en blanc*,” “*marée*,” “*éclipse*,” &c. In fact, Garrick’s complimentary epigram on Johnson’s similar undertaking seems quite as much the expression of truth as the homage of friendship for his old master. (The French Academicians, be it observed, were forty in number.)

“Talk of war with a Briton, he’ll boldly advance  
[France.  
That one English soldier will beat ten of  
Would we alter the boast from the sword  
to the pen,  
[men.  
Our odds are still greater, still greater our  
And Johnson well armed, like a hero of  
yore,  
Has beat forty Frenchmen, and will beat  
forty more.”

*Croker’s Boswell*, vol. i. p. 284.

Again, a remarkable omission was pointedly noted and sharply urged against M. Villemain, its editor, in a debate last January, by M. de Tocqueville, the able author of “*Democracy in America*.”

Even the fastidious Voltaire, in his valedictory visit to the Academy, that seat of his empire, on his triumphant return to Paris in 1778, declared his anxious desire to restore “*les expressions pittoresques et énergiques de Montaigne, d’Amyot, et de Charron*.” Yet few have been more instrumental than Voltaire in emasculating his native idiom; “*dont il émonda par fois le jet vigoureux, et n’en retint pas toutes les richesses*,” observes M. Villemain, in his preface to the last edition of the Academy’s Dictionary, adding, “*Sa langue si correcte et si facile, a moins de nerf et de physionomie, que celle du siècle précédent*,” and he ruled, we know, the Academy with sovereign sway. Of all the old writers thus invoked, to none is the language of France more indebted than to Montaigne; and these obligations would be far more numerous, had all his vivid imagery of expression been preserved.\*

“..... Licuit semperque licebit,  
Signatum præsentinota producere nomen.”  
(*Horat. Poetic.* 57.)

(To be continued.)

\* The following Greek lines were subjoined to a long Latin inscription on the monument erected to the quaint philosopher by his widow, Françoise de la Chassigne, in the church of the Feuillants, at Bordeaux, where it was pointed to my notice in my boyhood by my venerable friend Dom Devienne, who has inserted it in his *History of Bordeaux*, printed in that city in 1771, 4to., but

MR. URBAN,

IN the preface to a scarce volume of poetry called "Fragmenta Prophetica, or the Remains of George

Wither, esq. 1669," are some curious remarks connected with the history of the great fire of London in 1666, which I do not remember to have met with

which he left incomplete, the first volume only having appeared. I annex M. de la Monnoie's paraphrastic Latin version; and though redolent somewhat of the *genius loci*—which it will be observed is Gascony—the verses are not, I think, unworthy of record in these columns. A passing tribute is also paid to Montaigne in the "Chronique Bourdeloise," p. 51 (1619, 4to.) on mentioning his death, for he had been Mayor of Bordeaux in 1581. The Greek and Latin lines referred to are as follow:—

“Ἡρίον, ὅστις ἴδων, ἦδ’ οὐνομα τοῦμὸν  
ἐρωτᾷς, [παβείν.  
Μάθανε Μοντανός. Πάυεο θαμβο-  
Οὐκ ἐμὰ ταῦτα, δέμας, γένος ἐνγενέας,  
ἄλβος ἀνάλβος, [τύχης.  
Προστασίαι, δυνάμεις, παίγνια θνητὰ  
Οὐρανόθεν κατέβην, θείον φυτόν, εἰς  
χθόνα Κελτῶν, [τρίτος  
Οὐ σοφὸς Ἑλλήνων ὄγδοος, ὅντε  
Αἰσωνίαν’ ἀλλ’ εἰς πάντων ἀντάξιος  
ἄλλων,  
Τῆς τε βαθεῖ σοφίης ἀνθεσι τ’ εὐεπίης.  
Ὅς καὶ Χριστοσεβεί ξυνῶσα διδάγματι  
σκέψιν  
Τὴν Πυρρωνίην, Ἑλλάδα δ’ εἴλε φθόνοιο,  
Εἴλε καὶ Αἰσωνίην, φθονερὴν δ’ ἔρυν  
αὐτὸς ἐπίσχων, [ἀνίβην.”  
Τάξιν ἐπ’ Οὐρανιῶν, πατρίδα μιν

“Quisquis ades, nomenque rogas, lugere  
paratus,  
Montani audito nomine, parce metu.  
Nil jacet hic nostri, nec enim titulosque  
genusque, [puto.  
Fasces, corpus, opes, nostra vocanda  
Gallorum ad terras superis demissus ab oris,  
Non alter cecidi Chilo, Catove novus.  
Ast omnes sequans unus, quoscumque ve-  
tustas  
Enumerat, celebres corde vel ore Sophos.  
Solius addictus jurare in dogmata Christi,  
Cætera Pyrrhonis pendere lance sciens.  
Jam mihi de sophia Latium, jam Græcia  
certent,  
Ad cælum reducem lis nihil ista movet.”  
Vixit annos lix. menses viii. dies xi.  
Obiit anno Salutis, c13 10 v111 0.  
(1592) idibus Septembris.

These concluding words remind me of the similar conjugal effusion expressed in the epitaph of the Marquis de Créquy, composed by the accomplished Latinist,

Santueil, for that nobleman's disconsolate widow, "Catherine du Plessis-Bellière," and thus pathetically terminating:—

... "Hunc Rex, hunc Gallia flevit.  
Sed flet, et æternum flebit pro conjuge,  
conjug,  
Donec, quod posuit tristi tumulata sepul-  
chro,  
Tam caro cineri sese, cinis ipsa, maritet.”

The subject of this posthumous tribute, François de Créquy, second son of Marshal Créquy, Duke of Lesdiguieres, fell at the battle of Luzara, in Piedmont, a conflict of doubtful issue between Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Duke of Vendôme, the 15th October, 1702. His relict survived till 1713. He and his cousin, Canaples, are frequently mentioned in Madame de Sevigné's Correspondence. The ducal rank and peerage (by no means necessarily conjoined as with us) of Lesdiguieres were granted to François de Bonne, with reversion to his son-in-law, Charles de Créquy, the husband, in succession, of his two daughters, in 1611, but expired, after a century's duration, in 1711, on the death of his grandson. De Bonne, a converted Calvinist, was the last Constable of France. He died in 1696; and the following year this highest military office was suppressed by Richelieu, who, debarred of its possession himself as an ecclesiastic, would suffer no one else to enjoy the power and rank it conferred. A prevalent error generally names Henri de Montmorency, decapitated at Toulouse the 30th October, 1632, as the last titular of the dignity; but, though a Field-Marshal and Admiral of France, he never was invested with that paramount martial distinction, which however had so often decorated the escutcheons of the illustrious house, from Albericus in the eleventh, to the father of this Henri in the seventeenth, century (1050—1614), furnishing Constables equal in number to the intervening centuries, that it was almost considered an hereditary transmission. Many interruptions of course arose from the minorities of descendants, or interposed royal claimants, as in the instance of the famous Charles de Bourbon, who was slain in 1527 at the assault of Rome. This Duke Henry's father and namesake, the last Constable of the family, second son, though ultimately heir, to his more celebrated predecessor, Anne de Montmorency,

elsewhere, and which may serve to make the account of so memorable an event more full and complete. I have therefore extracted from the preface

those passages which relate to the subject. Yours, &c. J. M.

"We have had in our days revela-

was one of the handsomest men of his time, an advantage not unnoticed, it was believed, by the beautiful and sensitive widow of Francis the Second, Mary Stuart, of whom he was deeply enamoured. A matrimonial union would have been the probable consequence, had he not found himself, untowardly as he then thought, already bound in wedlock to his first wife (not the mother of Duke Henry) Antoinette de la Mark. This episode in the eventful career of Mary has escaped, to my recollection, most of her biographers, though Montmorency is mentioned among the noblemen who followed her to Scotland.

Lesdiguières was one of Henry the Fourth's ablest captains. "If a second Lesdiguières existed, I would ask him of my brother of France," said our Elizabeth. He had little, however, to recommend him on the score of morality—no great blemish, history assures us, in the consideration of these not very scrupulous sovereigns. See *Mémoires de Sully, passim*, especially tome iv. pp. 136—141, and tome v. p. 426, ed. 1763.

I am in possession of all the early editions of Montaigne's *Essays*, from the first in 1580, containing only two books, and printed under his own inspection at Bordeaux, to the standard one of 1625, and the Elsevir impression of 1653. Many various readings might be collected from a comparison of the texts, and some, I believe, hitherto unnoticed. Cotton's old and racy translation has, I perceive, been lately republished.

It was in a copy of the still older version by the Italian, Florio, that the last discovered autograph of Shakespeare was found. No trace whatsoever of the epitaph now remains, nor, as may be supposed, of the church. I saw both demolished; and I still possess the gilt-marble effigies of the apostles and saints visible on the canopy-niches of the edifice before it was perverted to a profane use, as at that hideous era of unchristianized society and unhinged public mind was the destined fate of every religious monument, either marked for destruction or only preserved for desecration. But eventually the Apostle's denunciation was signally verified in the example of these despoilers, for to my knowledge few survived the year of transgression—"Εἰ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ Θεός." (Corinth. i. cap. iii. 17).

The old printing office of Montaigne's

first publisher, Simon Millanges, in 1580, continued in active existence till the present century, or at least two hundred and fifty years, though under another firm—"Les Frères Labottière," his descendants in the female line. This is a further instance of the continuous transmission in the printing trade of a family establishment, more frequently exemplified, I believe, in that profession than any other. (See G. M. for July, 1837, p. 16). At the recent sale of Charles Nodier's books, that first impression of the philosophic Gascon's *Essays* produced 527 francs, or twenty guineas, while my copy, purchased indeed many years ago at the original shop in the Place du Palais of Bordeaux, merely cost me a crown! It only contained two books, to which a third was added in 1588. It is with similar eagerness that the earliest, however imperfect, editions of other popular authors are sought after; and, omitting the emulous research for the primary publications of our native glories, I may name the first editions of Ariosto, of Camoens, of Corneille, of Molière, &c. Brunet estimates the Orlando Furioso, printed at Ferrara in 1522, though deficient of the last six books, at above 1,200 francs. The Don Quixote of 1605, completed in 1615, two volumes, fetched fifteen guineas at Mr. Hibbert's sale, and forty at Colonel Stanley's, whereas their highest price half a century since did not exceed a pound. They presented little attraction, truly, in typographical merit, so eminently displayed in the quarto edition by Joaquin Ibarra, of 1780, though now considerably of inferior estimation to its ill-executed prototype. Camoens' epic of 1573 is worth at least ten guineas, an equal rise in value from so many shillings, as I similarly find in the edition of Molière, bearing date 1675, at Amsterdam, which I easily obtained for 25 francs, and could with difficulty at present procure for 300. The collective works of the two brothers Corneille, in 1664-5, have in like manner decupled in price—that is, the ten volumes, from 100 francs or less, to 1,000, within my own recollection. Nodier was a tasteful, not bibliomaniac, collector; but his library, consisting of 1,260 articles, produced 68,000 francs, or just two guineas each. Dr. Askew's, in 1775, brought one guinea the lot, then considered a most favourable result; for the great Harleian collection did not even repay the binding of the volumes. One

tions of such things (Judgments) *before they came to pass*, and have been living witnesses of their predicting them beforehand, as also of their being afterwards fulfilled; and in that particular of that *judgment* whereby the glory of London was this year consumed (though that will not come into every man's creed). For before the said fire, this author was informed by a credible person, (who was afterward a great sufferer thereby,) of a vision representing such a conflagration in London as there befel soon after. He himself also had confused preapprehension of the like effect when he sent forth his *Warning-Piece* to London, published 1662, occasioned by a sudden fire in the night at Lothbury, near the middle of that city, which then consumed the house of an eminent citizen, with all the inhabitants therein. Dr. Gell, a learned and conscientious preacher to this city, seemed also to have had the like impressions upon his heart, both by what he communicated to his friends in private, and by a printed sermon of his preached before the Lord Mayor upon that text (Math. xxiv.) wherein the coming of the Son of Man is paralleled with the coming of the flood in the days of Noah. The same sermon contains a narrative which he avers was attested by many witnesses, to wit, that about two years before his preaching of that sermon, the sign of the Son of Man, even of Christ on the cross, wounded in his hands and feet, and angels round about him, appeared in Frankendale in Germany to the view of thousands, three hours together at mid-day. Moreover, it is credibly avowed that a book was brought to be published a little before the said fire, *fore-declaring* what we have seen come to

pass, and was refused by the printer because not licensed; and that the said printer, being afterward busied to help quench the fire, and then seeing that same person passing by, told him he suspected his hand to be in the kindling thereof. Whereto the man answered, that, had he been accessory to such a wicked purpose or action, he should not have offered that to publication whereby it might probably have been prevented; adding these words, "That ere long there would be a more dreadful execution by the *sword* than that was by the *fire*, (which whosoever that man was, or upon what ground soever he spake, it may probably come to pass,) and a *famine* follow that, if God should deal with us according to our demerits."

This . . . . 66th year shall be a preparation thereto (*i. e. the end of the reign of Antichrist*), though the Romanists insult, as if the Saints have mistaken the time of their visitation; for the late execution of judgment by devouring *fire* (the like whereof, considering it was not accompanied with the sword, was never, or very seldom, heard of since the consuming of Sodom and Gomorrah, &c.) . . . . The author believes that the Saints' last purgatory is now commencing, and that it is made signal by the *fire*, which in this year hath eclipsed the glory and defaced the beauties of London; which is to our Israel of God the same which Jerusalem in Palestine was to his Israel at that time. *London* was the greatest, the most famous, and the most potent of all the cities wherein the Protestant religion was visibly professed, in opposition to the Papacy; and, among other considerable circumstances, that mercy, whereby the execution of divine justice was managed, during this year's visitation hitherto, do manifest that they have a special relation to God's inheritance. The most magnificent and the noblest part of this ancient city was wholly and suddenly consumed; her sad inhabitants, looking on, were disabled to quench it, till it had destroyed (with many thousands of other structures, great and small) *above a hundred temples and oratories*, besides colleges, schools, and halls; one of her temples being reputed the greatest in Christendom, and wherein the Gospel has been

of the most productive sales for the number and the period was that of M. Pâris at London, in 1790. But the subject would lead me beyond bounds, and I shall only add, that a small collection of my own, sold in 1824 by Mr. Evans, netted above three pounds each article. The books selected, possibly with some bibliographical knowledge, were for the most part the fruit of no common skill at billiards—to me, in all other respects, a mere pastime or recreation—certainly no habitual pursuit or gambling propensity.

preached and God worshipped, and (though not at all times by all according to the purity of his sanctuary, yet) by some with as much sincerity, according to the degrees of their understanding, as by any other national or congregational assemblies, until human authorities presumed to set up their posts by God's posts, &c. . . . Yet the fury of the late *fiery storm* most raged, and made the saddest spectacle and the most deformed marks of desolation, even in that part of this city wherein they lived who were then reputed among the most generous, the most civil, the most charitable, and the most pious of her inhabitants; and, though the best men had not the least share in that calamity, yet it was made tolerable by so many mercies wrapt up therewith, as do evidence that God had a considerable number therein, and that the generality were no greater sinners than they whose dwellings escaped that judgment. The *out parts* (except at the West End) were graciously spared, as Zoar was heretofore for the sake of Lot; to be for the present time a refuge both to them who were chased away by the fire, and to their brethren whose habitations were preserved for their joint comfort; and of this mercy the best and worst of men had equal portions in some respects, because their time is not yet come wherein God will be fully avenged on his and their enemies. Though probably that *fire* was both kindled and increased by wicked hands, divine Providence (who permitted these to be his executioners) carried it on as well *against* the wind, when it blew very strongly, as *with it*; and, by taking away their hearts who were successfully active at other times in preventing such beginnings, permitted it to proceed so far; and, when God's *fiery messenger* was in the height of his career, bounded his rage at *Paper buildings*, after it had broken irresistibly through thick and strong edifices of brick and stone. It is considered also that this fire was not permitted to extend into those contiguous buildings, streets, and allies, wherein the *greatest oppressors*, the most profane, the most impudent, the most debauched, and the most irreligious persons were commonly found to have their dwellings, intermix  
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with such as were of a civil and pious conversation; for few or no places were there touched by the *fire* wherein either a public theatre, or a common gaming house, or a notorious brothel house, or a May-pole, or a Popish chapell, was at that time standing; which it may be some think so halloed the places, that the *fire* could not prevail against them; whereas it rather demonstrates that this visitation extends primarily to God's own people: and that the utter extirpation of Antichrist and his profane associates is deferred until a time yet to come, &c.

#### BRIEF NOTES ON THE ORGANS OF THE LONDON CHURCHES.

MR URBAN,

IN offering you a few observations on the above head, derived from not a few years' experience, I would intreat to be understood as not offering any full *catalogue*. There are many "instruments" not alluded to at all here, which may have sterling claims on the notice of the musical connoisseur and amateur; and the mention of two or three Organists alone out of a legion, will, from the necessarily curt scope of allusion, not appear invidious.

Yours, &c. J. D. PARRY.

#### *Eastern and Northern Parts.*

STEPNEY: an organ said to be nearly 200 years old. Has about 40 stops, including several not now commonly used.

ST. GEORGE'S EAST, — WHITE-CHAPEL, (a good "swell," ) and SHOREDITCH, the parochial churches, pretty good.

BETHNAL GREEN. In one of the new churches, standing in the "road," ST. JAMES, a good organ, given by two maiden ladies. In a new church on the opposite side of the way, a small sweet-toned organ, very tastefully played.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD STREET. Was formerly thought nothing of; but has lately been improved at an expense of 600*l.* the whole of which was raised by the sale of 2500 tickets, at 5*s.* each, for a musical performance in the church.

ST. JAMES CLERKENWELL, pretty good. ST. MARK'S, PENTONVILLE, very good. ST. JOHN'S CLERKENWELL, very old; tolerable.

ISLINGTON. I am not aware of any  
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organs requiring particular notice in this parish, except at the PARISH CHURCH, and HOLLOWAY CHAPEL, now called the Chapel of Ease.

ST. PANCRAS. The new church, a fine and powerful organ, — *Gray*. PERCY CHAPEL, very good. ST. JAMES HAMPSTEAD ROAD, small, but good. EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, Gray's Inn Road, an old organ, brought from Newcastle, refitted with choir organ by *Gray*. Grand tone, though harsh in parts—fine trumpet stop. There is here a choir of 20 boys, wearing surplices, who chant the Psalms, (though the tenets of the chapel are averse to what is termed "Puseyism,") under the direction of the organist, *Mr. Kilner*, a musician of talent in execution, composition, and compilation, of superior character; as also of personal worth.

ST. MARYLEBONE. The organ in the New (Rectory) Church has been called one of the finest in England, but it has not struck me as superior to many good modern ones. It stands in a recess (in this double galleried church) behind the communion table, (as does also that of CHRISTCHURCH, ST. PANCRAS.) The organs in the other district churches have nothing remarkable; there are some good ones in the old chapels of ease.

#### City, &c.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, Leadenhall Street, very large and grand—*Green*. ALLHALLOWS BARKING, and ST. DUNSTON'S EAST, good. SPITAL-FIELDS, grand; 44 stops. ST. MAGNUS, London Bridge (qy. *Father Schmidt*) very good. Ditto ST. OLAVE, Hart Street. Ditto ST. MICHAEL CORNHILL. ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK, fine—*Father Schmidt*. ST. MARY-LE-BOW, small, but effective. ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, with separate choir organ—*Father Schmidt*. ST. ALBAN'S WOOD STREET, old and small, but good. CRIPPLEGATE, old, large, powerful, and fine-toned, able and well known organist *Mr. Miller*. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—*Father Schmidt*; 24 stops; considered, since the double diapasons have been added, one of the finest in England. Tone rather peculiar; the effect of the church, with the dome, does not appear favourable to sound. The choir is as to boys de-

cidedly weak, there being only *eight*, four of a side; whereas, at King's Coll Chapel, Cambridge, and New Coll. and Magdalen Coll. Oxford, there are *sixteen*, eight of a side; and in most country cathedrals *ten* or *twelve*, which last is the least number there ought to be in St. Paul's. Every thing may be hoped under the present worthy Dean and public-spirited Chapter. Speaking of which, the writer of this cannot forbear a brief tribute to the deceased talent and goodness of a *Tate*, or living benevolence, coupled with genius, of a *Barham*. CHRISTCHURCH, NEWGATE STREET, one of the largest, if not quite the largest, in England; 68 stops, same number as that of *Haerlaem*. ST. SEPULCHRE, Snow-Hill; very large, rather too loud, separate choir organ, flute stop very fine. Able organist, *Mr. Cooper*,—formerly assistant organist at St. Paul's, which he resigned to his son, a very accomplished young man, who assists the talented organist *Mr. Goss*. ST. BARTHOLOMEW, Smithfield, very old but good. ST. BRIDE'S has been a good deal altered, and I have heard it spoken against, but it appears to me unexceptionable. The organist here, of rich and tasteful finger, *Mr. Mather*, is *blind*. May the writer quote the saying of his deceased excellent Father—that "he always liked to hear of a blind man being an organist." What a divine gift does Music appear to the Blind! Like the influence of Faith and Hope on the mental eye—"fixed on a light to which all suns are dark!"\* ST. DUNSTON'S, WEST; liberally given by a lady, but of most absurd size for a small church; a very large organ there being even worse than a small one in a large building—the talented organist, *Mr. Adams*. ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN; the original one in this most elegant of London churches was by *Harris*, and the unsuccessful one at the trial in the Temple church. It has since been entirely changed; and it is doubtful whether the church has not "gained a loss."

The organs in the Roman Catholic

\* Miss Porter's "*Village of Mariendorpt*,"—introduced also in the speech of a blind man in a drama, founded on the same, by Sheridan Knowles.

chapels are generally good. That at DUKE STREET, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, is perhaps superior in peculiar fineness of tone to that of any church in London. There is a powerful organ in ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL, Surrey Road, and a small number in dis-senting places of worship.

*Southern Suburbs.*

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK; the organ in this venerable building was by *Father Schmidt*, and was enlarged, for which there was not the slightest occasion, on its removal to that much-to-be-deprecated abortion the new Nave. There is scarcely another in the Borough, unless that of ST. JOHN'S HORSELYDOWN, requiring notice. A very fine one, with a commensurate organist, *Mr. Brownsmith*, in ST. JOHN'S WATERLOO ROAD; a tolerable one in NEWINGTON CHURCH; and a very good one at ST. PETER'S WALWORTH, with another "blind man eloquent," *Mr. Purkis*; a fine one, with 24 stops, in *Greenwich Hospital*; and good ones at the *Old and New churches* in that place.

*Westminster, &c.*

ST. CLEMENT'S, tolerable. ST.

MARY-LE-STRAND, small, but pleasing. COVENT GARDEN, fine, slightly harsh. ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS, given by George II. 1726, ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE, ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY, and ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS, not above mediocrity. In TRINITY CHURCH, Little Queen Street, St. Giles, a powerful and fine one, not unlike that in the Waterloo Road. ST. ANNE'S SOHO, very large, and extremely fine—*Green*; the late talented organist, *Miss Sterling*, died, a flower nipped in early bloom, aged 18, two or three years back. WESTMINSTER ABBEY—the organ in this ancient church leaves little to be desired. It has only 21 stops, but each *tells*: the swell (I believe new a few years back) is very powerful. The position and effect in the building admirable. There are here also only eight boys; but there are, I have understood, four "probationers;" and nine or ten usually attend. The taste and feeling, in every sense of the word, of *Mr. Turle*, the organist, are well known. ST. MARGARET'S, good. ST. JOHN'S, old, pretty good. ST. JAMES PICCADILLY—the organ in this elegant church is of beautiful tone; a better could not conclude the catalogue.

### SALE OF MR. BRIGHT'S MANUSCRIPTS.

A COLLECTION of Manuscripts of unexpected value was brought to sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. on the 18th of June. It had been formed silently and secretly by the late Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq. who appears to have had a mercenary pleasure in accumulating articles of admitted and increasing value, and keeping them unknown to those who might have employed them to a more general benefit. In two cases the auctioneer was able to enhance the value of his merchandize by an admission that reflects disgrace on its late possessor. In Lot 145, "the article No. IV. is the important work of William of Malmesbury, *recently edited* by Mr. Hardy for the English Historical Society, *but without having been compared with the present manuscript*, which has, in fact, never been collated." Again, in Lot 150, "This manuscript of Geoffrey of Monmouth has never been

collated," though Geoffrey of Monmouth has also recently passed through the press.

We wish such a man, or his survivors who are like-minded, were capable of a blush.

The "Memoirs of the Unton Family" were not published by the Berkshire Ashmolean Society until after public inquiry had been made for materials, yet Mr. Bright kept his secret that he possessed the volume catalogued as Lot 263.

So also, whilst this dog in the manger has concealed his possession of Lot 277, Mr. Davies in his publication of the Records of the Corporation of York, including a memoir of the ancient Dramatic Mysteries of that city, has lamented the loss of that volume, the former existence of which was known. It had seen the light, in an anonymous form, at the Strawberry Hill Sale, only to be privately recog-

nised, and again conducted like a culprit to confinement. It has now been purchased by Mr. Thorpe for another owner, who, like his predecessor, is apparently ashamed to let his name transpire. *Quousque tandem?* It is a truth which must be taught, if unacknowledged, that the possession of literary, as of other wealth, is a trust not to be abused with impunity.

We are happy, however, before concluding these remarks, to be enabled to state, that many articles of Mr.

Bright's collection have now become *publici juris*, and are safely brought to an anchor in the National Collection. This includes all that were purchased by Sir F. Madden, and lots 39, 116, 127, 164, 172, 245, 252, to which we have added the letters a.m.

It is believed that all the volumes to which the name of Payne is affixed were purchased as additions to the extraordinary collection of Manuscripts formed by Sir Thomas Phillippe, at Middlehill, co. Worcester.

28. The Book of Vices and Vertues, a MS. in vellum, of the XIVth century. 6l. 14s. Pickering.

29. Vita de Chiappino Vitelli, &c. Arbitro tra la Maestra Cattolica e d'Inghilterra. By Lorenzo Borghese. Vitelli came to England as Ambassador in 1568. 8l. 8s. Payne.

30. Breviarium secundum consuetudinem ordinis Sancti Benedicti. Two volumes, quarto, on vellum, with illuminated capitals and miniatures in Italian art. 6l. 15s. Sir F. Madden. (s.m.)

39. A large volume of letters, addressed to Sir Julius Cæsar by the Lord High Admiral and other officers of the Admiralty, from 1583 to 1600. 61l. Thorpe. (s.m.)

This was lot 181 at the sale of Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. in 1757, and was sold either for 2l. 3s. or 3l. 3s. to the name of Webb.

42. Chronicle, in Latin, of Charles VII. of France; folio, in vellum: formerly belonging to the church of Tournay. 23l. 10s. Payne.

54. The Tales of Canterbury, by Chaucer; a folio vellum MS. of the early part of the XVth century. 70l. Rodd (for Lord Ashburnham).

57. A collection of original Letters during the Commonwealth, from 1648 to 1660. 18l. 18s. Payne.

68. Copy-book or Register of Thomas Cotton, Clerk of the Hanaper, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary. 12l. 12s. Payne.

90. Voyage d'Angleterre fait en l'an 1641; ou, dans un agreable melange de romans et de veritez, les mœurs, les forces, et façons de vivre de cette isle y sont naïvement descrites, avec ce qui s'est passe de plus considerable dans les commencemens et le progres des guerres civiles entre leurs Majestez Britanniques et le Parlement. Written by one of the suite of the French Ambassador. 13l. Payne.

92. Mémoires d'un Voyage fait en Angleterre par L. D. L. S. [Lazarre de La Sale] D. L'H. P. 1684. 20l. 10s. Payne.

94. A Discourse of Witchcraft, as it was acted in the family of Mr. Edward Fairfax of Fyvestone, co. Ebor. 1621; transcribed about 1711. 6l. 15s. Rodd.

101. Yeeld, Yeeld, O Yeeld: Omnia vincit Amor. Venus est dignissima pomo. By Abraham Fraunce, addressed to Sir Philip Sidney. 4l. Rodd.

102. Correspondence of John Fry, of Bristol, on literary and antiquarian topics, 1809—1818. Bound in 3 vols. 4to. 14l. 14s. Payne.

104. Jocasta. A Tragedie written in Greke by Euripides, translated and digested into Acte by George Gascoyn and Francis Kynwelmarsh, of Grayes ynne. 1566. fol. 4l. 14s. 6d. Thorpe.

107. Works of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; transcribed for the author, and corrected by him; in 6 folio volumes with vellum covers. 11l. 11s. Thorpe.

115. Home, a MS. of the XIVth century. 4to. 5l. 18s. Pickering.

116. Home, in Latin and English: of the XVth century, with some illuminations of English art. Small 8vo. 10l. Thorpe. (s.m.)

118. Six illuminated miniatures from a service-book of the XVIth century. 9l. Strong.

122. Correspondence addressed to Sir Leoline Jenkins, English Ambassador at Nimeguen, from 1676 to 1679, bound in two volumes 4to. 21l. 10s. Payne.

123. Another volume of Letters to the same. 13l. 13s. Payne.

126. Liber Sententiarum Roberti Kilwarby, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis: of the XIVth century, on vellum, 4to. "Liber domus S<sup>i</sup> Edmundi Cantabrigie ex dono venerabilis Magistri Joannis Hanworth." 3l. 15s. Thorpe.

127. Travels of Hieronymus Koler in Holland, Spain, South America, &c. 1533-4, written in German, with curious coloured drawings. 9l. Rodd. (s.m.)



130. *Lydgate's Siege and Destruction of Troy*: small folio, of the latter part of the XVth century; imperfect. 3l. 15s. Thorpe.

131. An Historical Description of the Isle of Man, of the XVIIth century: with an autograph letter of Ric. Parr, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to the Earl of Derby, 1643. Folio. 20l. 10s. Payne.

133. Historical Collections, by Peter Manwood, temp. James I. A large folio. 17l. Payne.

143. Original Correspondence between John and Paul Methuen, and Sir Wm. Simpson, Baron of the Exchequer, from 1702 to 1708: containing the letters of both parties, altogether about 150. 59l. Payne.

145. A folio volume, of vellum, containing several pieces respecting Charlemagne, and a copy of William of Malmesbury: formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Martin of Tournay. 53l. 11s. Payne.

150. Another folio, from the same library, containing, 1. a history of the church of Tournay, (printed from this identical MS. in D'Achery's *Spicilegium*, vol. III.); 2. *Historia Judaica*; 3. *Historia Britannica* of Geoffrey of Monmouth; 4. *Prophetia Merlini*. 55l. 13s. Payne.

152. A miscellaneous volume on vellum, in 4to. of the XIIIth century, containing some pieces of Peter of Blois, and several others. 8l. 15s. Sir F. Madden. (s. m.)

163. A folio volume of the XIIIth century, containing, 1. *Liber Magistri Petri Cantoris Parisiensis qui dicitur Verbum Abbreviatum*; 2. *Vita sancti Thome Cantuariensis*, in Latin verse; 3. *De Magnete lapide*, in Latin verse. 30l. 10s. Payne.

154. A quarto volume from St. Martin's at Tournay, containing, 1. *De locis sanctis*; 2. *Beda de locis sanctis*; 3. *Glose super Bibliam*; 4. *Explicatio quorundam nominum distinctorum per alphabetum*. On vellum, of the XIIth century, with a very spirited outline drawing of Saint Martin on horseback. 14l. 14s. Sir F. Madden. (s. m.)

164. *Questio Consolatoria*, addressed to Mary Queen of France on the death of Louis XII. in 1515, by Joannes Benedictus Moncetto, de Castellione Aretino. 2l. 10s. Rodd. (s. m.)

168. A Pocket Diary of public and private occurrences, by Sir Edward Nicholas, Clerk of the Privy Council; two small volumes, 1667-8, and 1674. 2l. 17s. Payne.

172. *Ordinale Ecclesie Romanæ*; an octavo volume of the tenth century, in vellum, which formerly belonged to the church at Besançon. 10l. 10s. Rodd. (s. m.)

185. *Poesies Françaises du XVme Siecle*: on vellum, folio. 7l. 7s. Sir F. Madden.

197. An extensive collection of ballads and fugitive pieces of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, pasted in two folio volumes. 10l. 15s. Payne.

202. *Psalterium, cum Precibus*; a quarto manuscript on vellum, of the XIVth century. 225l. Rodd (for Mr. Holford).

"This manuscript is illuminated, apparently by a French artist, in a very minute and laboured style. It commences with the calendar in a tabular form, the dominical letter, &c. being in burnished gold upon a coloured ground, whilst the saints' days and holidays are in colours upon a silver ground, remarkable for the preservation of its brightness. Each page of this calendar is ornamented with two small miniatures, one representing the zodiacal sign of the month; the other its peculiar occupation. After the calendar follow three pages of tables of the moveable feasts, &c. richly ornamented in chequered work of gold and colours; then a series of illuminations on sixteen pages, four on a page, in compartments, representing the events of sacred history, from the Creation to the Assumption of the Virgin. Following these is a leaf containing on the recto the stem of Jesse, on the reverse the portrait of the person for whom the manuscript was executed, and those of his wife and children, in the attitude of prayer to the Virgin. The two succeeding leaves present events in the life

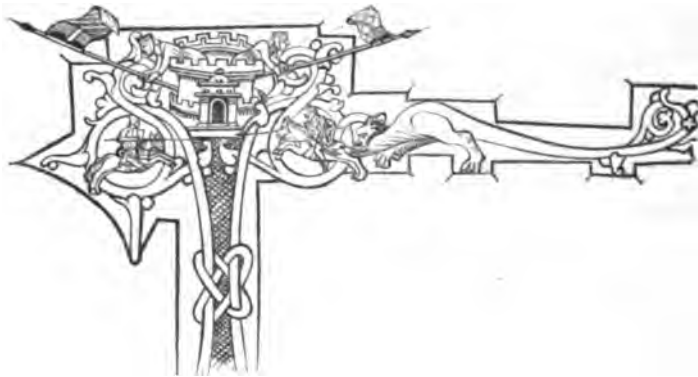
of David, four on a page, with a leaf of description in French, written in white upon a coloured ground, the lines being red and blue alternately. The Psalter then commences with a capital letter occupying half the page, and containing two illuminations. Other illuminated histories occur in various parts of the book, each being preceded by a page of description in French, and having to some of the Psalms an initial letter, with histories, occupying the entire page. The first letter of each Psalm is ornamented, and the initial letter of every verse is in gold; and, wherever the verse does not extend to the end of the line, the space is filled up with minute illuminations. These small illuminations are of a very singular and fanciful kind. They represent knights encountering, mock-combats, quintaines, monsters, grotesques, jugglers and posture-masters, and coats of arms; the bearings of the latter being quite well defined, although the shield is not more than the sixth of an inch in size.

"Two of these shields are evidently those of the families allied in marriage in

the persons for whom the manuscript was executed, as is proved by the large shields on the top of the page, in which they are represented kneeling. They are over the knight Vert, a fess argent, impaling, Argent, three bends vert, within a bordure gules: over the lady, Argent, fretté gules, a canton of the second. These arms may lead to the discovery of the persons represented. They occur in several parts of the volume on the shields of two knights encountering; and it is not

unworthy of remark, that in some instances one of the combatants is represented as a female. A fac-simile of one of these tournaments is subjoined, by favour of Mr. Leigh Sotheby.

"The large miniatures are much more varied in character than is usually found in manuscripts of this nature, and are remarkable for the spirit with which they are executed. A fac-simile in outline of one of the illuminated pages was given as a frontispiece to the Sale Catalogue.



215. *Le Roman du Renart*; of the XIVth century, upon vellum, with miniatures. (Imperfect.) 25l. Sir F. Madden. (s. m.)

224. *Les Histoires et Croniques des Belges*. Written by Hector Sandoyer, alias de Harchers, at Douay in 1534. 27l. 10s. Payne.

226. The journey of John-Ernest Duke of Saxony, in England in 1613, described by J. W. Neumayr von Ramazla: an English translation. 2l. 12s. 6d. Payne.

239. A Poetical Miscellany of the age of Elizabeth, in 4to. 12l. Thorpe.

240. *Astrophel and Stella*, sonnets, by Sir P. Sidney. A manuscript supposed to be corrected by the author and his sister the Countess of Pembroke; with an autograph letter of the Countess. 4l. 14s. 6d. Sir F. Madden. (s. m.)

241. *Psalms* translated by Sir Philip Sidney and the Countess of Pembroke: a MS. transcribed by John Davies, of Hereford, the Poet; from the collections of Boswell and Heber. 4l. 16s. Thorpe.

242. The same version of the *Psalms*, a 4to. MS. formerly belonging to the poet Hayley. 3l. 18s. Wilson.

243. A series of sixty-seven Autograph Letters, addressed by various foreigners to Sir P. Sidney during his travels, and eleven letters of Dr. Robert Dorsett, from Oxford, to the same. 50l. Payne.

244. Miscellaneous papers of Sir William Simpson, Baron of the Exchequer, temp. Anne and George I. chiefly relating to the affairs of the Temple. 4l. 14s. 6d. Payne.

245. A volume of Music and Poetry by John Redford and others, temp. Henry VIII. in oblong quarto. 15l. Thorpe. (s. m.)

247. Three hundred Meditations of the Love of God, by Robert Southwell the Jesuit and Poet, dedicated to the Lady Beauchamp. 4l. 2s. Dolman.

248. *Antiquities, &c. of the Isle of Man*, by Samuel Stanley, temp. Eliz.: from the Thoresby and Roxburgh collections. 22l. 10s. Payne.

251. *Memoires Manuscrites du Comte du Lucano*,—son of James FitzJames, Duke of Berwick. 17l. 6s. 6d. Payne.

252. *Virgill's Gnomologie*, containing his principall sentences and best applicable speeches, selected for his Highnes' use [Henry Prince of Wales] by Simon Sturtevant. 2l. 5s. Rodd. (s. m.)

253. *De Synedriis Britannicis*; an English treatise of the early part of the XVIIIth century, ascribed to Petyt. 2l. 11s. Thorpe.
255. *County Observations, &c.* 1638—1660, by Henry Townshend, of Elmley Lovett, in Worcestershire. 18l. 7s. 6d. Payne.
260. *Register of Privy Seals*, 13 Oct. 1611 to 12 Oct. 1614. 30l. 10s. Sir F. Madden. This was the second volume of Lot 182 of Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. in the Catalogue of 1757, and which then sold both together for either 15s. or 16s. 6d. to Lowndes. At its present price, however, it is a valuable addition (together with lot 39) to those purchased for the British Museum at Strawberry Hill. (See our vol. XVIII. p. 606.)
263. *State Letters and Papers of Sir Henry Unton during his Embassy in France*, 1591-2. folio. 46l. Payne. [It is remarkable that these Papers appear to exist in triplicate; there are similar volumes in the British Museum (MS. Cotton. Calig. E. vii.) and Bodleian Library (No. 3498 of Bernard's Catalogue). See Mr. J. G. Nichols's *Memoirs of the Unton Family*, printed for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, p. liii.]
265. *Herbarium, Medical Receipts, &c.* small volume on vellum of the XIVth century. 7l. 7s. Sir F. Madden. (s. m.)
269. *Autograph Life and Journal of Archbishop Wake*. 23l. 10s. Payne.
272. *Registrum Monasterii de Wardon*, [co. Bedford,] 4to. on vellum, of the XIIIth century; described in the new edition of the *Monasticon*. 95l. Payne.
273. *Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, and other Poems*: by Thomas Wenman, Fellow of Balliol College, and Public Orator of the University of Oxford. 1594. MS. of the time. 10s. 6d. Rodd.
274. *The Proceedings in the Starr-chamber against Henry Sherfield, esq. for breaking a glass window in the church of St. Edmund's in the city of Salisbury*, 1632. 4to. 5l. Payne. [See Hargrave's *State Trials*, vol. i. p. 399; and Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, *Hist. of Salisbury*, p. 372.]
275. *Antiquities of Malvern*, 1722. 8vo. 3l. 3s. Payne.
276. *Journal kept by Sir Henry Wotton in 1591 when attending on the Earl of Essex, in the army of Henri IV.* 10l. Payne.
277. *The York Miracle Plays*: in folio, on vellum. Formerly Thoresby's; purchased at his sale by the Hon. Horace Walpole; and sold at the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842 for 235l. 305l. Thorpe.
289. *Tractatus Historicus de Virtutibus Philippi Burgundie Ducis*. By J. Germain, Bishop of Cabillon, 1452. 4to. 17l. 17s. Payne.
290. *Abridgment of the Law Books, from Henry VI. to Henry VIII.* a very large folio volume by Judge Walmesley. 10l. Thorpe.

The whole day's sale produced 1995l. 3s. 6d. Mr. Bright's library is in preparation for a second sale; and his collection of works in natural history, geography, mining, &c. will, separately, form a third.

MR. URBAN, June 24.  
ALTHOUGH possibly you may think that I have sufficiently occupied the pages of your Magazine "On the Locality of Herne's Oak," my papers on this question having been alluded to by Mr. Jesse in his lately published "*Scenes and Tales of Country Life*," I beg to say a few words in reply. But as the style and tenor of his arguments are very similar to those with which he has already favoured us—and since, moreover, he is evidently "a man convinced against his will," I shall confine myself to an examination of his "Facts."

To begin then with the first, viz. "that the avenue in which Mr. Jesse's oak is now to be seen was planted by King William III., who delighted in straight lines"—were this at all relevant to the question, I would demand

proof of it from some of the Issue-rolls or books of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. And, as to the so-called "distortion" of this row of trees (for it is not, correctly speaking, an avenue), Mr. Knight and many others well recollect it to have been a mere belt or boundary—one of those, probably, mentioned in an account of Windsor, A.D. 1592—between the Little Park and a common field once belonging to the inhabitants of that town, and was, no doubt, so "distorted" because of the angular form of the boundary, and *not* to "introduce into it this oak"—the situation of which depended simply on its happening to have been near the fence.

The evidence of Collier's plan published in 1742, (and which, to my great surprise, Mr. Jesse says he "cannot but think in favour of his supposition,")

chiefly consists in a hand pointing to an oak, underwritten "Sir John Falstaff's oak;" and I still maintain that *this fact* is an irrefragable proof that Mr. Jesse's tree is *not* the Herne's oak so pointed out, however he may impugn the accuracy of this plan, because, forsooth, it is "a very old one." And Collier's tree *not being* in an avenue, it does not require *any* "ingenuity to show that the tree now standing *in* the avenue is *not* Collier's oak, although Mr. Jesse would infer as much from its "inclination outwards,"—an opinion to which I would humbly bow (since in his capacity of Itinerant-Deputy-Surveyor of Woods and Works, he must be better acquainted with such trees than I am), did not its unusually spiry form demonstrate that it was a flourishing tree long after it had become one of the row wherein it is now situated.\*

"The evidence, thirdly, of some old inhabitants of Windsor" (many of whom I examined with Mr. Jesse, and, as I then told him,) is objectionable, since many of them are interested in supporting his opinion on account of his official influence: and the evidence of one, now in her ninety-fourth year, is, from the very circumstance of her anility, especially dubitable. Nor does "the present appearance of this tree prove that it might (may) have remained in nearly the state in which we now see it through a long succession of ages," for many persons know that within the last sixty years it has borne acorns, and Mr. Jesse, for his seventh fact, himself asserts that it "is still sound as to the external wood, though it had evidently been blasted"—meaning, I presume, that it had been so injured before our great dramatist visited it (as I feel assured he did), with the other localities mentioned in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*—the pits, the ways, and stile yet traceable there—and all of which were probably well known to his royal auditor.

Our author's fourth fact is—"that King George III. frequently asserted that he had cut down an oak tree at

the edge of the pit close to the present tree, because many persons confounded it with the tree growing in the avenue, and called it Herne's oak, which *he* said it was not." Now, Sir, "this anecdote," although corroborative of my opinion, I cannot but deem a libel on the character of George III., albeit Mr. Jesse says that he had it from the royal huntsman. A brother, however, of this gentleman,—who, "equally with him, when young, was in the habit of attendance upon George III."—has often told me that Herne's oak was removed because it had been represented to his Majesty by the bailiff of the park (one Mr. John Frost) as an old and unsightly incumbrance—Mr. Jesse admitting, moreover, that "the tree then cut down was by many persons considered to be Herne's oak." But how this fact disproves a statement of Lady Ely, that George III. expressed to her "his sorrow for having destroyed the remains of Herne's oak," and why Mr. Jesse doubts the veracity of her ladyship's "representation of what the king had told her," or the misapprehension of Mr. Crofton Croker as to the matter,—I must leave to the animadversion of Mr. Croker himself, on whose authority, Mr. Jesse says, this statement was made.\*

As I do not see by what alchemy of ratiocination the following *opinions* can be converted to Mr. Jesse's purpose, I will give them complete in his own words: viz.

"Fifthly. The fact that the King placed the present tree under the especial charge of Mr. Engall, who is still the manager of the Home Park, forty years ago, telling him at the time that it was Herne's oak. It may be added on the same authority that some chairs were made from the supposititious Herne's oak, and presented to the King as interesting relics of that tree, but which he refused to accept, stating that Herne's oak was still standing. Many things also were made from the tree, and sold to various persons in the neighbourhood, which left the impression that Herne's oak had been felled.

\* The relative positions of Collier's tree and Mr. Jesse's tree may be seen in the smaller plan prefixed to our number for April, 1841.

\* Mr. Crofton Croker informs us that there can be no "misunderstanding" on his part, as he received the statement *in writing* from his father-in-law, the late Mr. Nicholson.—Ed.

"Sixthly. A statement, which I know was made by his late majesty George the Fourth, that Herne's oak had not been cut down by his father, and which has been confirmed to me by one of the surviving members of his family."

With regard to the opinion of Sir Herbert Taylor and Sir David Dundas,—these gentlemen were not likely to express one dissimilar from that of their royal master; and as to Mr. Jesse attempting to identify his tree from the admeasurement of its girth by however "respectable a carpenter," we might as well try to ascertain whether any individual in Aldermanbury or elsewhere be an alderman by getting a "respectable" tailor to take the circumference of such individual's corporation.

Our author then apologises for his obstinacy, and asks whiningly, "even if he could be proved to be wrong, what object would be gained by the endeavours to destroy the interest which would otherwise be attached to this last (?) relic of our immortal bard." To this I simply reply—Truth. Had Mr. Jesse, instead of "discovering the unexpected fact that superstition holds the same sway in Windsor that it did when our poet wrote," because "some females," it is said, "have been alarmed with the fear of meeting Herne the Hunter;" had he, I say, discovered any *documental* evidence illustrative of Shakespeare, *that* would truly have been "acceptable;" but never with such "arguments"—non tali auxilio—as those he has hitherto made use of, let him again trouble us. And so, leaving him to his conscience, should the board affixed by him to this tree have been instrumental in causing such men as the King of Prussia and the celebrated Humboldt to have "gazed at it in silence" as *the* Herne's oak of our immortal Shakespeare,

I am, yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN,

AS I hold that in matters of topographical import accuracy of information is a great desideratum, I trust that the following remarks may be deemed sufficiently important for insertion in your pages.

The Saxon Chronicle, under the date A.D. 742, says,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.

"There was a large synod\* assembled at Cloueshou (Cliffs Hoo), and there was Ethelbald, King of Mercia, with Archbishop Cuthbert, and many other wise men."†

Rapin the historian is more particular in his information, but has the synod under a rather different date, and says,

"In 747 was held at Cloveshoo, a cliff in the kingdom of Kent, a national synod, at which Ethelbald, King of Mercia, was present, with 12 bishops and a great number of lords. That Cuthbert Archbishop of Canterbury, who was president, read Pope Zachary's letter, wherein the pope admonished the English to reform their lives, and threatened those with excommunication that continued in their wicked courses. They made 98 canons, most of them relating to ecclesiastical discipline, the government of monasteries, the duties of bishops and other clergymen, the public service, singing psalms, keeping the Sabbath and other holidays."

Another synod, the Saxon Chronicle says,‡ was holden in 822 at Cliffs Hoo; but Rapin has it in 800, and is more circumstantial, and says it was held under Adelard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and convened for the recovery of certain church lands usurped by the Kings of Mercia.

Rapin further says, three years after (viz. 803) another council was held at the same place, wherein, according to Pope Leo's constitution, and with the consent of Cenulph, King of Mercia, the archbishopric of Lichfield was reduced to a bishopric as formerly.

In the Notes upon Rapin by Tindal and Smollett, as to these synods being held at Cliffs Hoo, in the kingdom of Kent, it is observed,

"Cliff or Hoo is a town on a rock near Rochester. But the presence of the King of Mercia at this and some other councils held at Cloveshoo makes it supposed that it is the same with Abingdon, in Berkshire, about the middle of the nation, antiently written *Shovesham*, by mistake for Clovesham or Cloveshoo."

\* Wittena Gemote or parliament.

† Vide Ingram's edition and translation, p. 67. See also Spelman's Concilium, I. 230.

‡ Ingram's edition and translation, p. 87; and Spelman's Concil. for the whole of the synods.

Now the learned Camden (vol. I. p. 159) observes upon these synods or councils at Cloveshoo, under the head Abingdon,

"That it was in antient times called *Sheovesham*; it is not unreasonable to think this the very place where two synods were held, one in the year 742, and the other in 822, both said to be at Cloveshoo; for though it hath been settled," says Camden, "in Kent, at a place called Cliff at Hoo, yet that conjecture is wholly founded upon the similitude of names, and doth by no means agree with what is supposed, that Cloveshoo was probably in Mercia, and Ethelbald King of the Mercians had the greatest hand in it, because the Saxon annals mention him particularly as present; and Cliff at Hoo, in Kent, is too much in a corner to answer the character of Cloveshoo, which is mentioned but twice in the Annals, and both times said expressly to be the place of a synod. And in a council at Hertford in 672 we find it decreed that there should be two synods yearly; but, because there were several incidental causes which might prevent them, it was unanimously agreed, however, that there should one meet yearly the first day of August, at the place called *Cloveshoh*, which cannot be supposed unreasonably to point out a place so little for the convenience of most of the members; but may very rationally be meant of this place (Abingdon), a place, perhaps, by reason of its situation, as eligible by all parties as could be well thought of."

Yet in another place, under the head Cliff at Hoo, Kent, Camden, "according to the opinion of Sir Henry Spelman and Mr. Talbot, both eminent antiquaries, (alluding to these councils or synods,) observes,

"The first, called by Cuthbert Archbishop of Canterbury, at which was present Ethelbald King of Mercia, A.D. 742; the second, under Kennulph, also King of Mercia, A.D. 803; and a third under Ceolwulf, his successor, A.D. 822. Upon which account Mr. Lambard also doubts whether Cloveshoo were not in Mercia rather than in Kent, the kings of Mercia being either present at them or the councils called by their authority, neither of which would probably have been at a place so remote from them (as Cliff at Hoo, in Kent,) or so incommodious for such a purpose; nevertheless Mr. Lambard, upon the authority of Talbot, (yet reserving a paper of revoking upon better information,) agrees that Cliff at Hoo must be the place, and the rather because he finds no such place as Cloveshoo within the precincts of Mercia, although there be divers

places there that bear the name of Cliff as well as this."

With submission, however, to so grave an authority as that of Camden, I think he could not have seen or at least examined that copy of the Saxon Chronicle kept or compiled at Abingdon; he would there have seen that these synods (or one of them) were there said to have been held at *Claveshoo* not *Sheovesham* (Abingdon); and, indeed, Leland the historian calls Abingdon antiently *Seukesham*, "whether from record or mistake I know not," says Camden; and the affinity of the name *Sheovesham* or *Seukesham* to *Cloveshoo* seems to me very small, (independently of that place or Abingdon being as it was in the West Saxon kingdom and not in Mercia, and Egbrichus, then King of the West Saxons, was not present thereat though a renowned Christian;) besides, the termination "*ham*" instead of "*hoo*" is, I think, definitive that this latter place could not be the *Cloveshoo*, as "*ham*" is the Saxon house, farm, or village, and "*hoo*" the Saxon *high*; I think, therefore, I have disposed of the probability that ever *Sheovesham*, *Seukesham*, or *Abingdon*, was or were the locality of this synod, or, indeed, of any of these synods. With regard to *Cliff at Hoo*, in Kent, its situation, as will be seen by the map, renders it most improbable even for a Kentish synod, being that of a *chersonesus*, and not approachable by land except on one side of it, viz. that between Rochester and Gravesend; and that the Kings of Mercia, and their dukes, lords, and prelates, &c. should be drawn such a distance out of their own territories to attend synods in two of the cases, viz. that of taking the archiepiscopal seat from Lichfield, and that of obtaining the restoration of property taken from the Church in Mercia, seems altogether improbable.

I shall now proceed, without further preamble, to fix the locality of these synods in the county of Bedford, a part of the Mercian kingdom. It must be premised that this district seems to have been a species or sort of *terra incognita*, never having had its own particular or exclusive historian. Its division into a county by the name of *Beddanford*, or Bedford, did not take place until the reign of Alfred (about a century after the holding of

the synods at Cloveshoo,) which would be another reason why a more particular or explanatory account of the situation of Cloveshoo had not been given by historiographers. And Bedford must at that time have been a small place, though daily growing into more importance by one of the vicinal ways, probably made by Ostorius the Roman proprætor, from Towcester (the ancient *Tripontium*) by Newport (Nova porta), through the Ouse at Bedford, to Salena (Sandy), passing through it, and earthworks being thrown up on one side of the river, and a sort of military defence made and kept by troops at the passage, as was customary at great rivers, the people began to draw themselves together to such localities, to partake of such defences, and to build houses; which in this case (Bedford) was increased by King Offa the Mercian taking to its situation, and afterwards more increased by King Edward, who built that part of the town south of the Ouse, viz. St. Mary Street and Potter Street, or *Porta* Street, (the street of the vicinal way or *passage* to Salena or Sandy).

We come now to observe, that at the west end of the town of Clifton, in the county of Bedford, and in a line leading to Meppershall and Shetlington, is an ancient way, which, before the late inclosure of Clifton, was and is yet called the Hoo way, and at the extremity of it, as it enters and crosses the London and Bedford roads, which separates the parishes of Clifton and Meppershall, is there called Clifton Hoo. This place, "the Hoo," is the highest place in Clifton parish, and commands an extensive view of Bedfordshire on the one side, and into Hertford on the other. And on the north side of it, looking down for Shetford, or Shefford, about half a mile hence, is quite a declivity. On the right hand of this "Hoo way," in Clifton parish, about half a mile from the town before the inclosure, was a large quantity of argillaceous earth, thrown up, much resembling an ancient barrow or tumulus, but, instead of being round like the Roman tumuli, was oblong, like that of the Danes or Saxons, according to Olaus Wormius, and the descent therefrom was gradual into the valley, admitting of a famous opportunity of

being addressed therefrom; and I can almost figure to myself Archbishop Cuthbert (the holy Cuthbert) surrounded by Ethelbald the king, the twelve bishops, the dukes and nobles, reading to this admiring primitive Christian assembly, on the onset of their synod, the letter of Pope Zachary to him on Christian duties.

This place is distant from Hertford, where the synod was held in the 6th of Ethelred, king of the Mercians (directing a synod or council to be held yearly at Clives Hoo), about 25 miles, and in a direct line by the great road leading from London to Bedford and into the heart of Mercia; and it is remarkable from this spot were roads leading crosswise into almost all parts of England; besides, it is seated in a fine sound gravelly soil, in an open situation (the open fields), about two miles from Arlesey, a market town in the time of the Saxons, and about five or six miles from Ashwell, a borough in the time of the Saxons, and both of which, according to the Domesday Survey, remained, and were such in the time of Edward, and subsequently of the Conqueror. Biggleswade, also another Saxon and hundred town, only four miles from Clifton, and having a market, temp. Hen. I. the grandson of the Conqueror, and Clifton itself being in the time of King Alfred a place of so much importance as to give name to the hundred in which it is situate, and consequently affording convenience for the holding of its Hundred Court and Stolfold (anciently called Stalfalt) little more than three miles from Clifton Hoo, being in the time of Edward, and subsequently of the Domesday Survey, so large as to have four mills,—one is led to suppose it may have been equally capable of affording convenience for travellers at the time of these synods.

Clifton derives its name from its situation, the town on the cliff. An old farm, about half a mile from the locality of this synod, or not so much, but directly by the Hoo way, is now, and has from antiquity, been called the Hoo farm. And at the time of the Domesday Survey, we have other towns in its neighbourhood, all equally high situations, such as Silvershoo, (Silsoe,) Cain-hoo, and Millo.

Yours, &c. W. CHAPMAN.

## ANCIENT MANSION AT SANDFORD-ORCAS, co. SOMERSET.

(With a Plate.)

SANDFORD-ORCAS is situated on the southern confines of Somersetshire, adjoining Dorsetshire, and is only three miles from Sherbourne in the latter county. It is a small and sequestered parish, lying under the western declivity of the Corton Hills, which sweep round towards the west, forming two sides of a small valley. The parish is diversified with hill and dale; the soil a sandy loam, and stone brash, chiefly in pasture, interspersed with a small portion of arable. An extensive sheep-walk occupies the declivity of hill on the east, and the parish contains 1,370 acres. Cows are principally fed in the valley. A small stream flows down the vale, on which the village, surrounded by trees and orchards, is situated. It consists of a long straggling street, running along the hawk of the rivulet nearly a mile; at its western extremity stands the church, and near it the ancient manor house, still in tolerable preservation.

This mansion Mr. Phelps, in his History of Somersetshire, stated to be "in the Elizabethan style," a general term, and much too generally employed. The building in question is older than the reign of Elizabeth, and perhaps of the time of Henry VIII. We are sorry, however, not to possess the materials for describing it minutely. It has a porch and large bay windows. A lofty arched gateway leads into a court; over it are the arms of Knoyle, in a pannel; and also over the entrance-porch. The hall has been divided, and converted into a farm-house.

The additional name of *Orcas* is a corrupted abbreviation of *Orescuilts* or *Orskoyes*; a family who possessed this manor, with other lands in the same county, in Wilts, and in Gloucestershire, soon after the Conquest. In the time of Henry I. Henry Orescuilts held one knight's fee in this county of the Abbot of Glastonbury; and was succeeded by Helias de Orescuilts his son, who was living 12 Henry II. 1166. To this Helias succeeded Richard de Orescuilts, his son, lord of this manor and of Sturis, in the beginning of the reign of King John. In the 12th of the same, Roger

de Viliers paid twenty marks, that he might inherit the share of his mother Alice in the lands of the said Richard de Orescuilts. Maud, the daughter and coheir of this Richard, and sister of the said Alice, was lady of this manor and of Sharncoot, in the county of Wilts. She married William, son of William de Harptree, of Harptree in this county, and made a partition of her inheritance with her sister Alice, by a fine, 10 Richard I. 1199. He died 16 Henry III. 1232, leaving issue Thomas de Harptree, who married Eva de Gournay, sister and heiress of Maurice de Berkeley. The moiety continued in that family for a long series of years, and became involved with their other estates in the vicissitudes of the Gournays, till it fell to the Crown, after the death (most probably) of Mathew de Gournay, the last of the line, in 1406. The manor seems to have been divided about this period between the families of Knoyle, who had held possessions in this parish in the time of Edward III., and of Jerrard; one of whom, John Jerrard, died seised of a moiety of this manor and of the advowson of the church, 6 Henry VI. 1428.

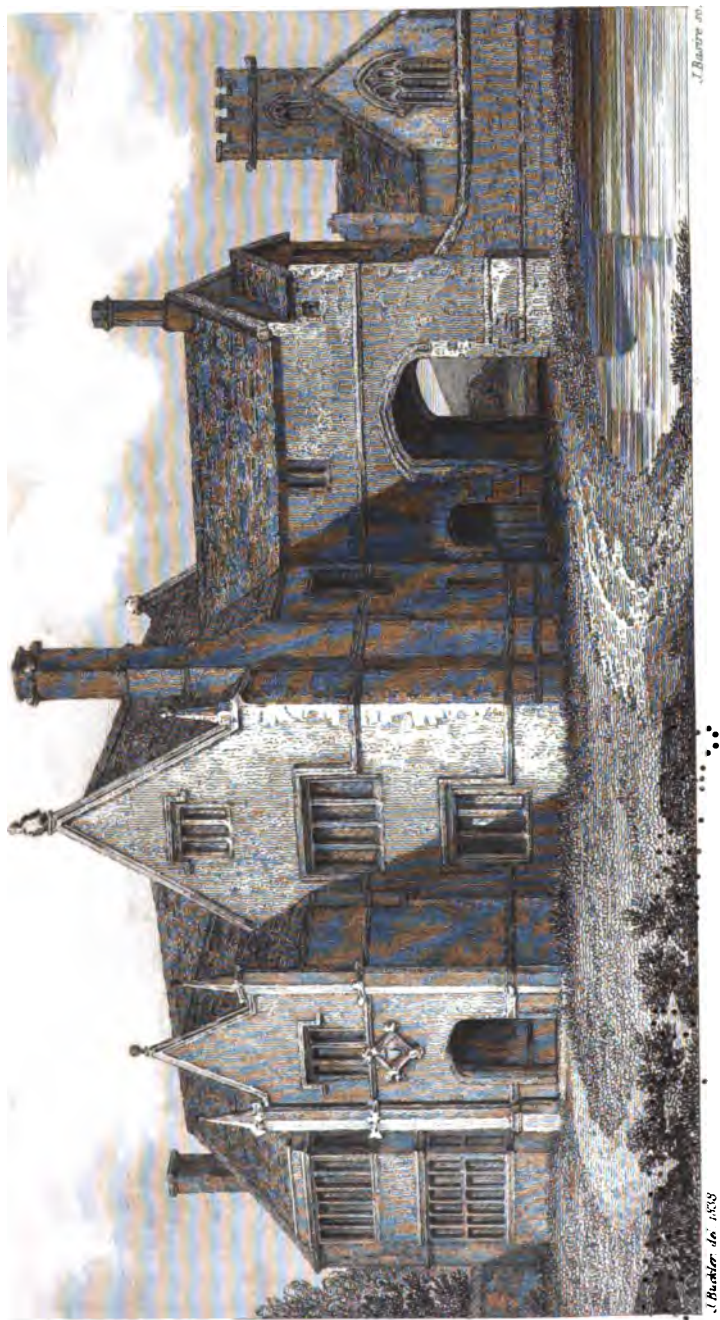
William Knoyle, who died in 1607, is called of Sandford-Orcas, and left three sons and four daughters.

In 1708, Sir Thomas Webster, of London, Bart. was seised of a moiety of this manor; and soon after the other moiety belonged to John Hunt, of Compton Pauncefoot, Esq. whose widow presented to the living in 1723. He devised it to his second son Dodington Hunt, who died in 1749, leaving the moiety of the manor and of the advowson of the church to his eldest son, Dodington Hunt, Esq. of Charlton King's, in the county of Gloucester, who sold it to John Hutchins, Esq. in 1735; whose grandson John, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, now holds the manor and advowson. The other portion belongs to Lord Portman.

(These particulars are extracted from Mr. Phelps's History of Somersetshire.)



cont. May. F. i. XVII. Aug. 1844.



North East View of the Manor House at Sandford Orcas, Somersetshire.



CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND  
HENRY HALLAM, ESQ.

THIS Correspondence, which has been privately circulated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and is now published with his approbation, relates to the following note which is appended to the account given of John Le Clerc by Mr. Hallam, in his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, vol. iv. p. 145. First edit.

Bishop Monk observes, that Le Clerc "seems to have been the first person who understood the power which may be exercised over literature by a reviewer." *Life of Bentley*, p. 209. This may be true, especially as he was nearly the first reviewer, and certainly better than his predecessors. But this remark is followed by a sarcastic animadversion upon Le Clerc's ignorance of Greek metres, and by the severe assertion, that "by an absolute system of terror he made himself a despot in the republic of letters." The former is so far true, that he neither understood the Greek metres as well as Bentley and Porson, or those who have trod in their steps, nor supposed that all learning was concentrated in that knowledge, as we seemed in danger of supposing within my memory. The latter is not warranted by the general character of Le Clerc's criticisms, which, where he has no personal quarrel, is temperate and moderate, neither traducing men nor imputing motives; and consequently unlike certain periodical criticism of a later date."

1.

The Cloisters, Westminster,  
June 3, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—Presuming upon the common bond of sympathy in which literature unites its professors, I take the liberty of calling your attention to a passage in your *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, by which I feel myself aggrieved.

It is your note (in vol. iv. p. 145, 1st edition) respecting Le Clerc, and the notice taken of him as a reviewer and a scholar in my *Life of Bentley*. When I first saw this note, three or four years ago, I conceived the idea of pointing out to you the erroneous representation which is there given of my sentiments: but the distressing state of my vision has long compelled me to renounce almost all correspondence, except upon the business of my diocese, to which I devote what remains

to me of eye-sight. However, an accident having recalled it to my mind, I have determined, though late, to name the subject; being convinced that it is due to you, as well as to myself, to afford you an opportunity of repairing the wrong, if upon consideration you should deem that any has been inflicted.

After noticing my observations upon Le Clerc as a reviewer, you say, "but this remark is followed by a sarcastic animadversion upon Le Clerc's ignorance of Greek metres, and by the severe assertion, that, 'by an absolute system of terror, he made himself a despot in the republic of letters.'"

I must infer that while writing this note you had not my book before you; for you speak of the above "severe assertion" as *the latter* of the two censures, when in fact those words precede my remark upon Le Clerc's ignorance of Greek [comic] metres, which I mention as among the circumstances which utterly disqualified him from undertaking an edition of the fragments of Menander and Philémon.

But, however this may have been, the words quoted by you are but the conclusion of a sentence describing the mode and the effect of a plan of reviewing, which was at that time novel, and in which he had no competitor. The sentence is this: "Such an adept was he in the science of reviewing, so skilfully did he distribute his praises and censures, and so well did he understand the artifice of interposing his own judgment on some of the leading subjects, that he maintained an air of superiority on every topic, and by an absolute system of terror made himself a despot in the republic of letters." It is only by separating the last words from the context that they can be represented as a severe reflection upon Le Clerc. His becoming a literary despot is stated as the result of his executing with ability and address the office of *sole* reviewer, and of the consequent terror with which his censures were regarded. Had there been numerous competitors in the same line, as has

subsequently been the case, no such supremacy could have been maintained.

I have only to add, that your own character of Le Clerc's criticisms is not very different from, certainly not incompatible with, that given by myself: indeed, I had bestowed upon him higher praise than you do, for candour and moderation, as having displayed those qualities in a case where he was exposed to the influence of personal irritation (see *Life of Bentley*, vol. i. p. 322). Respecting the classical enterprise of Le Clerc, which brought him under my censure, I have undoubtedly expressed sentiments of unqualified condemnation. But if the account which I have given of the book itself, and of the want of all qualification in the editor, be correct, it can hardly be thought that I have spoken of the performance with undue severity. The point therefore is, whether those particulars in my book (p. 266—280) be correctly stated, without exaggeration or over-colouring. I take the liberty of sending a copy of the second edition; you will see that I have not censured Le Clerc for inferiority in metrical knowledge to *subsequent* scholars, (which in a matter of that nature would have been palpably unfair,) but because his information on this subject was far below that usually possessed by contemporary and by preceding scholars, and particularly by Grotius, the editor whose errors he undertook to detect, and whose fame he seemed anxious to eclipse.

I should much wish that you would ask the DEAN of CHRIST CHURCH, or any other impartial scholar, familiar with that department of literature, whether in his opinion I have spoken of Le Clerc's publication of Menander and Philemon with unmerited severity. It would give me pleasure to reconsider any particular so pointed out, and to retract or soften any sentence or any word which seemed more harsh than the justice of the case demanded.

After each of your remarks upon my sentiments, there follows an allusion to some unnamed publications of late years:—you say, "he neither understood the Greek metres so well as Bentley and Porson, or those who have trod in their steps, nor supposed that all learning was concentrated in that

knowledge, as we seemed in danger of supposing within my memory;" and again, "the character of Le Clerc's criticisms, where he has no personal quarrel, is temperate and moderate, neither traducing men nor imputing motives; and consequently unlike certain periodical criticism of a later date."

What allusions you designed to convey by the words marked, I cannot pronounce or conjecture; but of this I am sure—as I am the person against whom this note seems especially directed, your readers will suppose these sentences to contain oblique censures of some writings of mine. Now, in whatever I have written upon the subject of Greek metre, I am perfectly certain that I never attempted to exalt that science above its proper station, as auxiliary in a humble degree to true criticism, and consequently to the accurate knowledge and perception of the language. And in regard to the other imputation, levelled against modern reviewers, I not only feel innocent, but of the very small share which, in the course of my life, I have had in periodical criticism, I am at a loss even to guess at what such a charge could have been directed.

Had this note appeared in an anonymous publication, or with the name of an author of inferior celebrity, I should have disregarded it as harmless, and never have bestowed upon it a second thought. But when given to the world under the sanction of a writer of the highest reputation among his contemporaries, and in a work which, among other merits, lays claim to impartiality, I cannot help feeling that it has a tendency injurious to my literary reputation. It is now therefore submitted to your consideration, whether there be any grounds upon which it can be justified; since, if injustice has been committed, though to a humble individual, you must see that the note is *pro tanto* a disparagement to your work.—Believe me to be, with much respect, my dear sir, your faithful and humble servant,

J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.  
HENRY HALLAM, Esq.

II.

24, Wilton Crescent,  
June 5, 1844.

MY DEAR LORD,—I cannot but much regret that any expressions of

mine should have seemed to your mind rather unfair and uncalled for. Possibly the latter charge may have some foundation, as I was not bound, in my History of Literature, to make any remark of the kind. But I had contracted, from early reading, some degree of partiality for Le Clerc, and had derived much information from his Bibliothèques. I was somewhat hurt, therefore, to find a person of your eminence treat him, as it seemed to me, more harshly than on consideration of his general merits he deserved.

"The absolute system of terror," and the name of "despot in the republic of letters," did not strike me as very applicable; because Le Clerc is not, *in general*, a severe critic, though, like almost every critic, capable of being bitter enough when irritated. It could not be necessary to quote the former part of the sentence, which introduces this clause; since it does not modify it, but only points out the qualities by which, in your Lordship's opinion, he established this despotism. Many reviewers since have practised the arts you impute to him, and thus have become terrible and almost despot.

I must now advert to the expression, "certain periodical criticism of a later date." If this could be taken by your Lordship as referring to anything of your composition, I could not be surprised at your being offended at it. But I most unequivocally deny that any such allusion was in my mind. In fact I cannot recollect more than one article in periodical criticism which has been generally attributed to your pen; though there may probably be others, which do not occur to me, or of which I had no information; and that article was of a nature hardly within the verge of *literary* criticism, nor open to any censure. The word "certain," indicates perhaps, in general use, some peculiar allusion; but I am satisfied that I did not intend it for any individual, and unquestionably not for yourself.

The observation about "concentrating learning in a knowledge of Greek metres," was not specially directed against yourself. I thought that, at one time, metrical criticism was unduly held up in England, to the injury of other philological learning; and in this the present age of scholars

appears to agree with me. As to Le Clerc's ignorance of metres, I never pretended to set him up; but is it not to be remembered, that little had been known by the preceding age, and that Bentley's acuteness was not given to every one? Bentley, like yourself, is not very gentle towards Le Clerc.

If my book should reach a third edition, I will endeavour to modify the phrases of my note, so far as they can be construed into anything offensive to yourself, which, as I repeat, I never meant, nor could, in a case where there was no provocation, and much respect for your literary character, have inserted without lowering myself. I am much obliged by the handsome way in which you have spoken of my work.—And am, my dear Lord, with much respect, your most faithful servant,

HENRY HALLAM.

THE LORD BISHOP OF  
GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

### III.

The Cloisters, Westminster,  
June 6, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—My best thanks are demanded by our obliging reply to my letter of remonstrance, and I assure you that it gives me much satisfaction to learn, that your two reflections upon metrical scholarship and periodical criticism were not designed against myself; which, as the note now stands, your readers will generally suppose to have been the case.

But your reply to my complaint of the manner in which my sentiments were represented, is not satisfactory. An author has a right to have his words quoted correctly, and without mutilation, particularly when, as in this instance, a censure is founded upon the quotation. The sentence, when fully cited, gives a different impression of my meaning from that conveyed by the piece which you have taken from it. Perhaps the words "terror" and "despotism" were too strong, and not well chosen: "Arbiter of literature" (as I elsewhere call Le Clerc) was more appropriate. Still the passage, when read fairly, leaves no doubt upon the reader's mind in what sense I designed the words. I represented Le Clerc to have become formidable and despot, not *malis artibus*, but by the natural effect of

that engine, which he wielded so ably, and without a rival. I should certainly not have written as a distinct and complete sentence the words which you quoted; nor should I have used them at all, had I apprehended the danger of their being misconstrued.

You say, "It could not be necessary to quote the former part of the sentence which introduces this clause; since it does not modify it, but only points out the qualities, by which, in your Lordship's opinion, he established this despotism." You will pardon me for remarking, that you have yourself here given a reason which made it necessary, in fairness, to have quoted the whole sentence, particularly as my assertions were to be styled "severe" and "unwarranted." The words which you omitted point out the qualities by which I held him to have established this despotism; he was not accused of having done it by discreditable practices. At all events your readers, had they seen the whole sentence, would not have been left to suppose (as they now may) that I had charged this famed reviewer with having attained his terrible pre-eminence, by "traducing men" or "assigning motives."—I remain with great truth, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully.

J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.  
HENRY HALLAM, Esq.

## IV.

The Cloisters, Westminster,  
June 14, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—To prevent the danger of accident or mistake, I take the liberty of asking whether you received the letter which I addressed to you on the 6th of this month.—I am, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,

J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.  
HENRY HALLAM, Esq.

## V.

24, Wilton Crescent,  
June 15, 1844.

MY DEAR LORD,—I certainly received the letter which your Lordship addressed to me on the 6th instant. It did not occur to me that any answer was required, as I could only have said, as I now do, that I omitted a part of the sentence in the *Life of Bentley*, because I did not perceive that it affected the sense of what I quoted. No one, I can sincerely say, is more

averse to garbled quotation than myself; but it may easily happen that two persons do not see the importance of particular clauses in the same light.—I am, my dear Lord, very faithfully yours,

HENRY HALLAM.

THE LORD BISHOP OF  
GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

## VI.

The Cloisters, Westminster,  
June 17, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your favour of June 15th has reached me.

I am still of opinion that an injury has been done to me, which, had our cases been reversed, I should have felt pleasure in redressing. Having now only a prospect of partial redress, and even that uncertain, I have no course left me except to enable the public to judge of the merits of the case which we seem to regard in such different lights.—Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.  
HENRY HALLAM, Esq.

## VII.

24, Wilton Crescent,  
June 18, 1844.

MY DEAR LORD,—I have never said that I would not, if my *History of Literature* should reach another edition, insert the whole sentence, which, in your Lordship's opinion, I have too partially quoted, though I was unable, as I still am, to perceive what important difference it would make in the sense of the clause which I have extracted. But if I was to do so, as I am ready to promise, it will be as a matter of courtesy at your request, and not as feeling it due in justice and candour. Here we do not agree, as must often happen where two authors have to defend themselves. I ought, however, to observe, that I have no immediate or near expectation of publishing another edition; so that, if your Lordship feels yourself aggrieved, it may be better to lay the matter before the public.

You have my full permission, if you think fit, to print my letters on this subject, including, of course, the present.—I remain, my dear Lord, very faithfully yours,

HENRY HALLAM.

THE LORD BISHOP OF  
GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Poems of Charles Churchill, with Notes and Life. By W. Tooke, F.R.S. 3 vols. Aldine Edition.*

WE think that Mr. Tooke has done all that an editor could do to illustrate the works and revive the reputation of a neglected poet. His copious annotations not only explain the obscure passages of the text, but also contain a pleasing variety of literary information. Of all poets the *satirist* stands most in need of a commentary: his allusions are temporary and fugitive; instead of speaking boldly out, he sometimes "hints a fault, and hesitates dislike," and sometimes the object of his satire, though notorious in his day, becomes in a generation or two a lost and forgotten name. There is no one now who can fill up the blank initials in the satires and other personal poems of Pope. We happen to possess all that Horace Walpole's memory or curiosity supplied, and he was the last person who interested himself in the personal and curious anecdotes of that time; and yet our list is still imperfect. We feel assured that Doctor Joseph Warton possessed opportunities of which he was too careless or indolent to avail himself; and it is curious that no edition of Pope's works has, to our knowledge, ever turned up, in which any one of his contemporaries or admirers had supplied the deficiency we are lamenting. Mr. Tooke, however, has performed an editor's task with fidelity, and has enabled us to read Churchill with double pleasure. Whether all his well-directed efforts will restore a departed popularity we cannot say, but the first edition having sold off, is a proof that curiosity is even now awake to the merits of a writer who once filled a large space in public estimation, and many of whose productions may be still read with instruction and delight. Churchill has received the praise of men who were able judges of the art he professed, and who could support their favourable opinion of him with sufficient reasons. Warburton, a critic not over easily pleased, says, "he was

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surprised at the excellent things he found in the *Rosciad*." Cowper calls him "the great Churchill," and says, "he deserves the name of a poet;" and, indeed, as Southey has remarked, Cowper formed his style and tone (we are speaking of his poems in rhyme and in the heroic couplet,) more after Churchill than any other model.

It certainly is wonderful how much and how well Churchill wrote, considering the shortness of his life and the idle dissipation of his habits. He possessed a wonderful fertility of invention and fluent copiousness and command of language, which might have led to the highest excellence; but no one who writes as he did, can hope to write uniformly well, and we fully agree in Lord Bath's decision, "He has a great genius and is an excellent poet; there are to be seen some as fine lines as ever were writ, and some as low, prosaic trash as ever came from Grub Street. One may plainly see that all his works are what the French call *pieces rapportées*;" and Colman describes his muse as "now a queen and now a slattern." Those of his poems were the most popular at the time which had the most personal allusions; but the *Rosciad* has other and higher claims to admiration, and possesses in itself much of the pungency, wit, force and expression of the best satire.

We now shall extract from high authority a passage regarding our poet both as a man and as a writer, in the spirit and tone of which we fully agree, and we believe also it will meet with Mr. Tooke's approbation.

Mr. Southey, when speaking of Chalmers's *Life of Churchill*, in his edition of the *British Poets*, says, "The editor bestows due commendation upon the powers of Churchill, wasted as they were on worthless subjects, and comments with not undeserved severity upon the errors and vices of the poet. Yet it is not in a tone of unmitigated censure that the life of this extraordinary man should

be written. To one who died in his 34th year something may be allowed on the score of hot youth, unsubdued passions, and principles which were rather unfettered than depraved. It ought also to be remembered that he was not without some redeeming virtues,—that he had an open heart and a liberal hand, and was steady as he was ardent in his friendships. Temporary as were the topics on which he squandered himself, and wicked as was the malignity of his personal satire, the general strain is of that character which, now that all personal and party feelings are gone by, elevates the reader by its manliness and generous spirit. This it is which, like spice in a mummy, has preserved, and will continue to preserve, his works from the dissolution to which the subject would otherwise have hastened. The life of such a man should be written in the spirit of philosophy; it is not difficult to trace the self-delusions by which he was misled, and the lesson which such a life holds out would be most impressive when expressed with most charity for one who deserves compassion even more than condemnation."

We have now only further to say, that we have added a few observations of our own to Mr. Tooke's Commentary, which we cannot make so full or correct as we could wish, as we are away from our books, and must trust entirely to our memory for what we have written. In one or two instances we differ from Mr. Tooke in our opinion of the merit of the writers on whom he passes his judgment; but a difference of opinion that is formed with deliberation, and that is supported with temperance and judgment, is the "pioneer of truth." We are quite willing to go with him in his estimation of Churchill, and in return we shall hope to lead him to reconsider his judgment on Pope.

Vol. I. p. 17. The character of Arthur Murphy is not in our opinion sufficiently favourable; and the high commendation of him by Johnson, as narrated by Boswell, should have been placed on *the other side*.

P. 31. Sir Michael Foster. A life of this learned person was published by his nephew, Michael Dodson, esq. in 1811. It was intended for the

sixth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, and was the last article printed for that work.

P. 96. The picture of Betterton by Pope is now at Lord Mansfield's at Caen Wood, where we lately saw it. It is a very moderate production, and the hand in particular is ill-drawn.

P. 148. As regards Garrick's want of generosity; we should observe, that, like other men who have made their fortunes in an arduous profession, he knew the difficulty of making money, and therefore did not unnecessarily part with it; but when occasion called he was liberal, and we refer with pleasure to his correspondence with Madame Riccoboni, and to his very liberal assistance to her.

P. 172. In the list of *illustrious men who have had illustrious sons*, should not the editor have mentioned Lord Burghley and his son the Earl of Salisbury?

P. 179. Mason had generally "escaped the imputation of being the author of the Heroic Epistle;" but it was suspected by a few, and known to Horace Walpole. He seems to have had a personal dislike to the King, and grew more bitter in politics and literature as he grew old. See in his *Life of Whitehead* his anger against Johnson, breaking out in a most hyperbolic attempt to imitate his style.

On Lord Lyttelton — we have only to observe that there is a small volume called "The Correspondents," which is generally attributed to him; but without sufficient reason. It is published anonymously. The letters of the younger Lord Lyttelton in one volume were written by W. Coombe, the author of *Dr. Syntax*.

P. 182. Allan Ramsay, the portrait painter,—we possess his portrait of himself in the act of painting.

P. 186. "Macpherson published a contemptible translation of the *Iliad*." True; but perhaps the finest translation that could be made of the *Iliad* would be in the *prose of the Bible*.

P. 187. David Mallett filled a considerable space in the public mind in his day; his manners were elegant, his conversation interesting. He was not a man of genius, but was *clever*; he imitated, and not badly, Pope's couplets and Thomson's blank verse: his life was prosperous, and he lived in



affluence. That he was selected to write the Duke of Marlborough's life, and to edit Bolingbroke's posthumous works, show that he was in general estimation as a man of literature and knowledge. A wit of the day said his proper name was *Moloch*, which he softened down to *Malloch*, and then to *Mallett*.

P. 220. "The defaulter of unaccounted millions," i. e. Lord Holland. This injurious calumny has been amply refuted by Lord Brougham in his sketch of that statesman.

P. 230. Thomas Potter was author of several short poems in the *Asylum for Fugitive Pieces*: among which is one on Mrs. Warburton going to a ball in the character of Diana, alluding to the scandal of the times, (See Duellist, iii. p. 238, for an allusion to it.)

"See Dian's crescent on her front displayed;  
Behold the wife confess herself a maid,"  
Mrs. Warburton married after the Bishop's death his chaplain, Mr. Martin Stafford Smith. The lines

"And was so proud, that should he meet  
The Twelve Apostles in the street,  
He'd turn his nose up at them all, [ &c.  
And shove his Saviour from the wall,"

might be illustrated by Churchill's once saying, that, if Warburton had met the Apostle Paul, he would have said—Paul, hold my horse! We may remark by the way that Parr's character of Warburton in the "Warburtoniana," is one of his most elaborate and successful performances. Parr used always to say, that Warburton's fame stood on the double pedestal of his and Johnson's praise.

Vol. II. p. 121. "Alluding to the sudden death of Henry Prince of Wales." The term sudden death is surely wrong; Prince Henry died of decline and inflammatory wasting of the lungs, and accurate details of his illness are in print. He died at Sheen, and a post-mortem examination took place.

P. 136. The suspicion of James II. being implicated in the death of his brother, whose disease was manifestly

apoplectic, is utterly without foundation, and most abhorrent from the character of that unfortunate Prince, who, at least, was a conscientious man.

P. 138. The House of Nassau—this is justly praised. Neither France nor England can boast such a succession of heroes and patriots. Next to them in talent would come the Stuarts of Scotland.

P. 156. We do not approve of the character given of Pope in this note; but we have no room to enter on reasons. The life of this great poet has not yet been written.

P. 171. "Of his (Marvell's) controversy with Archbishop Parker;" does not the editor mean Bishop Parker, the author of the Memoir of his own Times, and the friend of Sheldon? Archbishop Parker was a very different person, living in a very different time.

P. 183. We do not exactly know what Gray means when he writes to Walpole,—"*Guthrie is a rascal, but rascals may find out curious things,*" &c.

P. 186. Canning's saying on Sir Philip Francis being the author of Junius just meets our feeling. We think it was a *parry* paper, and Francis might have been the scribe.

P. 222. This account of the gypsies should be corrected and enlarged from Mr. Borrow's History of them, which is very curious and authentic.

P. 234. Lord George Sackville. Cumberland's interesting character of him, 8vo. 1785, should have been referred to or consulted. Cumberland lived in habits of intimacy with him. He appears to advantage in the Chatham Correspondence, and recovered from the blow received at Minden.

P. 265. Dr. Douglas also wrote a very judicious and celebrated essay on miracles, called *The Criterion*.

P. 340. Glover left memoirs, which have been published since his death, called "*Memoirs of a celebrated Literary Character.*" His poem of *The Athenaid*, 3 vols. should also have been mentioned. His ballad of *Hosier's Ghost* is the most popular of the productions of his muse. He wrote it at Stowe, and, it is said, in his poetical enthusiasm he was found cutting a bed of favourite tulips to pieces.

P. 346. We do not approve of the

\* See Monthly Review, Sept. 1809, p. 11, where this anecdote is told in bolder language than we have chosen to use.

note on Secker, which the editor has taken from Walpole. Is he aware that on its publication Dr. Porteus, who wrote an account of Secker and published his *Sermons*, addressed a remonstrance to Walpole, of which an account may be found in Dr. Hodgson's *Life of the Prelate*. Secker's *Sermons* have something more in them than fanaticism.

Vol. III. p. 19. Both these poems of Mason and Warton are well known. Warton's certainly must claim the superiority; but the poem of Tyrwhitt's which preceded them, and to which Warton alludes, is known only to a few, and is not alluded to by Dr. Mant, the editor of Warton. It is very scarce, and was reprinted by us in our Magazine for Dec. 1835.

P. 56. Sir Thomas Robinson. The anecdote of his being mistaken at a dinner at Paris for Robinson Crusoe is told in the *Walpoliana*. We possess many curious manuscript anecdotes of him. From his height he was called *long Sir Thomas*. When he was very ill, Lord Chesterfield asked some one how he was: the answer was, he was dying by *inches*; Then, said Lord Chesterfield, *it will be a long while before he dies*. He was a person of talent and acquirement.

P. 124. It was on Lord Sandwich standing for the University of Cambridge that Gray wrote his very severe poem called *The Candidate*, in which a very curious misprint has existed in all the editions,

"But his name is a shame."

In the Aldine edition of Gray's works it is rightly printed "*nose*." Lord Sandwich was very accomplished in music. The present Mr. B. Montague is his son by Miss Ray.

P. 132. "Langhorne, author of some poetical pieces of merit." Yes, his Owen of Carron is a beautiful ballad-poem, and every one knows the fine lines,

"Cold on Canadian hills or Minden plain," &c.

He also deserves our gratitude for the first collected edition of Collins.

P. 158. "The Rev. Sydney Smyth was a creditor." True, and the ball went with great force considering the little powder it had; for all the reverend

speculator hazarded in the Pennsylvanian funds was 600*l*.!

P. 164. Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity College, known by his *Treatise on Optics*. In allusion to this work Gray wrote his severe and caustic epigram on him, beginning,

"What's the reason old Fobus has cut down yon tree," &c.

P. 170. Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall. The editor might have mentioned the "*Anecdotes of his own Times*," written by him, and published a few years since by Mr. Murray. His poem of *The Toast* has been reprinted in a quarto volume called "*Opera Gulielmi King*." It is remarkable that the lady whose reputation he assails with such unmitigated severity, and whose name he would consign to infamy, is no less a person than the *Myra* of Pope's *Windsor Forest*. We believe this to be a fact little known. We possess a copy of King's Latin Orations which belonged to Dr. Burton, in which are bound up about 30 pages of the most severe attack on his Latinity. Part of one, the late orator Crowe adopted into one of his English poems.

P. 174. "Dr. Heberden." His Latin work "*De Curatione Morborum*" might have been justly mentioned. There are three works by our physicians in excellent Latinity: the one just alluded to; Dr. Gregory's *Conspectus Medicinæ*; and Sir George Baker's *Orationes*; and we have heard that Dr. Chambers composes in the same language with taste and correctness.

P. 180. We are much inclined to agree with Dr. Elmer respecting Colman's concluding couplet on Powell, and we certainly do not know what he intended by

"All else a bubble and an empty name."

Does he mean all beside Powell's "pity, love, and friendship?" or does he mean all besides his own grief and fidelity?

P. 182. Together with Mr. Macaulay's *Essay on Machiavelli*, which the editor extols, we should recommend the character of that writer as drawn by Mr. Dugald Stuart in the preface to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, as both elegant and just.

P. 196. "One Thomas Taylor, a crazy believer in the inhabitants of

Tooke's Pantheon," &c. We could wish this account of Taylor to be much modified in another edition. We were acquainted with this gentleman; he was a simple-minded, inoffensive, learned visionary, well read beyond any one of his age in the Platonic writers, though never pretending to critical scholarship. We think he passed forty years of his quiet inoffensive life in the same little house at Walworth; and he was followed to the grave by those who much esteemed him when living, and who had enjoyed his learned and amusing society. His highest hopes probably were, to be permitted to join the company of Proclus and Plotinus; and with them and John Philoponus

"Inter sylvas Academi querere verum."

P. 262. Too severe a note on the noble poets. Roscommon had great merit as a versifier. Is there nothing to be said for the author of *The Rehearsal*? Who was equal to Lord Surrey in his day? and who does the editor mean by the Herberts? We hope not the accomplished author of *Attila*.

P. 280. We think the account of Gerard Hamilton not sufficiently favourable to him. His talents were highly esteemed in his day. We think that Burke might be quoted in his praise.

P. 300. Burke had the sole management of the *Annual Register* at its appearance in 1758, and some subsequent years. He was paid 60*l.* or 50*l.* per annum for his labours; so very humble was this great man's commencement.

P. 308. Dr. Armstrong was a very clever writer, and his two volumes of *Miscellanies* will well repay the perusal. We remember Sir Francis Burdett quoting from him in the House of Commons. His "*Art of Preserving Health*" is a very classical and elegant poem. He lived on terms of intimacy with the late Mr. Fuseli, and we think travelled with him.

We just remind Mr. Tooke, in case of another edition being called for, that there are several repetitions in his notes, and that his arrangement of them might be improved. There are also *not a few* typographical errors not marked in his *Errata*, which should not exist in the classical typography of Aldus.

*The History of Stowmarket, the ancient County Town of Suffolk; with some notices of the Hundred of Stow, compiled in a popular form by the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, M.A. Rural Dean and Vicar of Stowmarket with Stow-upland. Small 4to. pp. xii. 248.*

THIS is a volume full of matter, compressed by means of double columns and small type into a narrow compass. It is compiled, as the title-page professes, in a popular style; and from the variety and minuteness of its information, and its abstracts of historical and statistical documents, of all periods, it will prove both locally interesting and generally instructive. Its perusal will give any incumbent of an old town who finds his parish chests full of papers, a good idea of what matters of pith and moment may be extracted from them.

In his earlier chapters, however, the author enlarges not only on the ancient history of Stowmarket, but on that of the county at large, in the days of the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans. He gives a plan of the Roman camp at Haughley, named *Sitomagus*, and in another plate the plans of no less than thirty-two moated sites in Suffolk, the antiquity of which is carried back to the time when the Saxon proprietors had occasion to protect themselves from the Danish invader. This explanation (derived, it appears, from Mr. Biddell of Playford, the apportioner under the *Tithe Act*, who has furnished the plans,) is, we believe, new, and we are doubtful how far it can be maintained.

"Their shape is not uniform, and the exigencies of the time, or the nature of the ground, caused some of these forms. In many the simple inclosure of a small space of ground by a deep trench filled with water, and surrounded within by an earthen rampart, is all that was attempted: In others, as at Monewden, Stowupland, Hasketon, Elmsett, a peculiar figure adapted to suit some particular species of defence was adopted. In every hundred throughout the country will be found a larger work suited to accommodate the forces or men of that hundred, and become a fortress into which they might retreat from the smaller or parochial forts, and defend themselves."

"The old halls were afterwards built in the interior, as both secure and con-

venient, for such residences are dry and have water very near them. In every parish one or more ancient halls exist, surrounded by moats."

On points of ancient history or usage we find the author occasionally tripping from want of antiquarian experience. We take for example his XVth chapter, containing "General History from A.D. 1030 to 1200." At p. 80 it is said of a benefactor to Stoke Priory, circ. 1100, "his father Eliward was a viccount:" we presume he was the sheriff of Suffolk.

"The third Earl Bigot fought against Henry the Second, and is by tradition a poet, as well as a turbulent warrior.

Were I in my castle of Bungay.

Upon the waters of Waveney,

I would ne care for the king of Cockney.

If his sword had not been better than his pen, the king of Cockney, or London, need not have been much disturbed at his prowess. This, however, proves that the term Cockney, as applied to the Londoners, is as old as 1178..... The term literally taken is 'little cooks,' &c.

On this we may remark that so early an application of this term of reproach or ridicule to London would be curious, were it clearly so applied, which would have been the case if the Lord Mayor or the Portreeve, as the chief magistrate was then called, had been coming against Bungay Castle; but Henry the Second was not especially king of London, nor his army composed of Londoners. Neither does the term appear to have originated with cooking; but rather from the land of Coccagne, a scene of old romance (originally French), where the manners were delicate and effeminate. The term "King of Cockney" would therefore be a sarcastic term, irrespective of the metropolis and its inhabitants, and rather allusive to the character of the royal courtiers, in contrast to the Earl's determined and hardy soldiers.

"William of Torneia or Stowmarket. This name became, like others, in time, either simply Williams or William Thorne." (p. 81.)

Never Williams: which is a Welsh patronymic.

"Most of the signatures to these ancient deeds are signed by the nobility with a mark. Roger Bigot, Earl of Nor-

folk, and the great man in this hundred, only attached his consent with a mark 'uncle cross.'—*Ibid.*

The author means to imply that the great nobility could not write. Perhaps not. But any signature at all was very unusual indeed. Seals were then everything in point of ratification, and the variations or identity of autograph handwriting alike unknown.

Glanville the great justiciary

"became a red-cross warrior to avenge the sufferings of Christ (*ad ulciscendas Christi injurias*)."—(p. 83.)

We suspect that the import of this phrase has not been appreciated by the reverend author. Its extravagance is modified when it is understood, as it was certainly intended, in the spirit of Col. i. 13; the mystical body of Christ remaining in the world was suffering injuries from the Saracens, upon whose persons the crusaders (however unwisely) undertook to revenge them.

Our last remark on this chapter will be merely an expression of astonishment at the following:

"In 1641 'Dorothy, the ladye of William Fford, kt. late of Butlye Abbye, was buried in Stowmarket church.' (Register.) But whether he was a descendant of the famous justiciary is uncertain."

That is to say, Glanville having endowed the priory of Butley more than three centuries and a half before the Dissolution, and Sir William Ford having resided there one century after that event, the author is uncertain whether the wife of the latter was descended from the former! It was surely unnecessary to point out an uncertainty so infinite.

In the next page it is stated that

"Sir R. Copinger was knighted by Edward the Third on Muckleburg Field, he having valiantly assisted in beating back the Scots, who would otherwise have captured the royal standard;"

which must mean, we presume, that Sir R. Copinger was knighted by the Duke of Somerset, the Lieutenant-General of King Edward the Sixth, on Mussleborough Field.

In p. 86 Flixton and Felixstow are supposed to be the same; but surely the names could never be confounded except by blunder, for there are two parishes named Flixton in Suffolk,

both distant from Felixstow. The nunnery founded by Lady Creke was at Flixton near Bungay.

In p. 32 Ada de Bolonia should be Adam, and Robert Earl Morton was lord of Creting, not in 1330, but in the days of the Conqueror.

It is very obvious that the author is far from accurate, and that, if we went through his volume page by page, we might fill our Magazine with remarks. But what we disapprove still more is, that he makes general assertions on insufficient premises, such as the following respecting armorial bearings:

"Each family obtained them by grant from the crown, and none had them who were not esquires, and none assumed them without some legible meaning connected with their origin and fortunes;" (p. 73)

where, in one short sentence, three dogmas are advanced, each of which is not only unsupported by evidence, but absolutely contrary to the truth.

We cannot conclude without noticing another bold hypothesis, equally new and not so plausible as that respecting the moated sites which we before noticed. By way of Appendix the author gives a table of the number of churches and parishes in Suffolk, computed from Domesday Book, "with the quantity of land each of them possessed as glebe or minister's ground." This, accompanied by the notices of the churches then existing, is interesting and valuable if carefully executed; but the hypothesis we have alluded to is this:

"As the survey is most minute, and every tittle had a meaning, some of the churches are begun with a large E, others with a small one. I have therefore conjectured that the capital indicated a large church, or one of stone; and those with a small e, the old churches of timber."

But, before Mr. Hollingsworth proceeded to decide on the value of the capital letters of Domesday Book, he ought to have made himself acquainted with its contractions and terminations. He would not then have presented to his readers the word

*Righeshalam,*

where there is one letter too little and two too much; the former an *n*, represented by a contraction over the *i*, and the latter the accusative termination

*am*. A like disregard of the letters omitted in the contractions of the manuscript occurs in Blachenham, Froxenden, Helmingeham, Leuentun, &c., and Debenham appears in two forms, Depbenham and Depbenham, whilst from the Latin accusative we have such names as Hoxanam, Suinlandam, Seameram, Eiam (meaning Hoxne, Swinland, Seamer, Eye), &c. thus confounding those names with others which really end in *ham*. Still more frequent, indeed, almost pervading, is the excess of the ablative termination *a*; and in one case the preposition is prefixed as well,

*Jasibbetuna*

instead of Sibbetun. The Latin forms are only confusing detached from the context. From not knowing the value of other contractions, the author presents us with P'stetone instead of Prestetune, B'mingham for Bermingham, Preham for Perreham, Regua for Regrava.

In one instance the same inattention has quite misled our author in his modern name: he suggests that "*Bu-feldam*" is Bulcamp or Bulkeham, but he will find that place twice in the survey as Bulecampe. There is here, in fact, an error in the printed Domesday, of an *u* for an *n*, and the real name is Brwnfeld (now Bramfield), which name will be found at length under the very next paragraph, which relates to Walpole. In Kkewortha (lckworth) we have another misprint of Domesday for Ikewortha: Brihtolnestana is a misprint of Mr. Hollingsworth's for Brihtolwestane—Brihtol'stane, which he can scarcely have correctly understood for Brightwell, for that occurs as Brihtwell. Haraguana is also his misprint for Haragana; Eleheteshala for Elcheteshala. Canavatham is probably a misprint of the original for Cavanatham (Cavenham). Heluedon (misprinted by Mr. Hollingsworth, p. 237, Haluedona) and Heluedan are clearly Elvedon, as well as Elveden. Wlteskeou is now Wixoe, not Wickham. Huepestede is of course Whepstead, not Horse Croft. Ervestun is Wyverston; and Esce-fella is Ashfield: why Mr. H. has combined both into "Totshill" we do not apprehend. Still more strange is it that he should not perceive that Belestid is Belestead, instead of proposing

it for "Bentley." We linger too long on this ill-executed vocabulary, and will notice only one name more—

"Genonefoforham—Fornham St. Genevise;"

where are three corrigenda in the Latin, and one in the English. We find it printed in Domesday book "Genonefæ forhā." In this instance Mr. H. has supplied the final *m*: but he ought to have corrected the typographical error of a for *u*, and have written—Genonefæ Fornham.

In the same page we find it asserted of "Vluerestun (now Wolverston)," "This is one of the most curious corruptions of an original name—Guthlum's or Gurthrum's ford, where the Danish chief crossed the river." How will our author prove that?

On the whole, we have rarely met with a book requiring more revision and correction; at the same time that our opinion of its general readable character, and interest upon more modern subjects, remains unaltered, particularly if its rural statistics, which the disturbed condition of the neighbourhood now renders particularly valuable, stand the test of examination.

*Plain Practical Sermons.* By J. W. Warter, B.D. 2 vols.

A MORE interesting publication of the kind we never read. The author possesses in addition to his theological knowledge various and elegant acquirements in classical and modern literature. The numerous quotations from our elder poets, which are copiously sprinkled throughout, will be most acceptable to every reader of taste; and the introductory portion of the work, in which the author speaks of himself and of those who directed and assisted his studies, begets a lively interest in the subsequent parts, and has, as it were, the advantage of a perfect introduction. We have had occasion to express our surprise that the writers of sermons have not more often availed themselves of the learning and talent of our elder divines, by giving quotations of remarkable passages, and references to the manner in which certain topics are treated by them. He must have great confidence in his own powers who can hope to express

himself with greater clearness, vigour, or elegance than others have done before him, or place a subject in a brighter light, or adorn it with more eloquence, or penetrate it with more just and close reasoning, than the great masters of our theology have shewn in their treatises, on which we may say the utmost powers of our language have been called out and tried by them. Now as it must be confessed that sermons are after all, in ordinary hands, not the most attractive class of compositions, we can see no way in which curiosity may be more reasonably and successfully excited and gratified than by the occasional admixture of quotations from Taylor, Barrow, South, and others, where, as may be found plentifully in them, the weight of the argument is set off by the lustre of the expression. This will act by way of relief to the other parts, and certainly will do no injury to the author's own part of the composition. Who would think of writing on ethics without quoting passages from Locke, or Paley, or Stewart, or Mackintosh? or without availing himself of every assistance his predecessors could afford? but certainly, from what cause we do not know, this has not been the habit of writers of sermons, especially in later days. They appear reluctant to feel indebted to any borrowed assistance; or, if they are fed with any tributary waters, they silently receive them into the parent stream, where they are mingled without distinction. But if this system appears to us wrong when reasoning on it, we are still more supported in our view when we look *practically* to it, for we have seldom heard a preacher break the continuous thread of his discourse by inserting a quotation with the prefatory words, "As a father of the Church says," or "As one of our eminent divines asserts," or "to use the words of one of the great lights of the Protestant Church," or with a mention of their names; we say that this we always observed to be followed by an instant attention of the auditors. It re-animates the drooping spirit of the weary, and acts like the call of the trumpet in awakening the sleepy. The present author seems fully aware of the advantage of this practice, and has used it accordingly: and his read-

ing, at once extensive and judicious, has enabled him to bring from his stores, old and new, most interesting and able passages. Of the sermons themselves we must express very high approbation; they were delivered to a country congregation on the Sussex shore, in a parish where the author is the rector; they are affectionate in temper, a quality we can never dispense with, and earnest in exhortation, and, when needed, most solemn in reproof. In style, manner, and expression they are well suited to their design, for he who converses on the week days with his parishioners will soon know in what language to address them on the Sunday. But we think these volumes will spread over a wider field than the boundaries of a rural parish, and we are mistaken if they will not be read with delight by the younger clergy, who will be able to draw much information, not only from the doctrines contained in them, but from the spirit that animated and guided the writer both in his mental labours and his academical course, and they will see what rich fruits have arisen in this case, where the tree has been judiciously planted and duly watered; for the author says "he will never fail to express his obligations to the late Bishop Lloyd, whose private lectures the late lamented Professor Burton so worthily followed up: with the first he read the Catholic epistles, with the latter the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius; and since that time the greatest advantage has been drawn from the Hebrew lectures of Dr. Pusey," &c. On this admirable foundation it is evident that the author is never weary to raise a suitable superstructure by his own labours, in this too affording a monitory lesson to his younger brethren, who in the distractions and *solitude* of a country parish, and in the different occupations and engagements on which they have entered, either at once lay aside or gradually disuse those studies which ought to be inseparable companions and guides of their pastoral labours. We can warmly recommend these volumes, but we have no room for extracts.

*Lay Lectures on Christian Faith and Practice.* By John Bullar.

WE have been much pleased with this little work, with its rectitude of principle, its earnestness of religious feeling, its soundness of observation, and the just and happy application of its theological knowledge and biblical history. We cannot quote as we could wish, but must take an extract from the chapter on the mental cultivation of the ancient Israelites. (p. 19.)

"The peasant of Palestine must have been far superior to the country people of England. Every year he made three journeys to attend the celebration of the three great festivals. These journeys, with their turns and changes for the sake of variety, would bring him into acquaintance with a great number of persons, places, and adventures, and would thus give him much scope for observation and reflection. An English farmer may live all his days in a nook of his native county without extending his knowledge by observation or report over a larger space than the few miles between his own village and the nearest market town, and then he will meet those only who live within a very moderate circle round that town; not so the yeoman of Israel. In many instances he had to pass over spaces from 50 to 120 miles. He would meet and travel in company with men branching off right and left in all directions. All would have something to tell of their own territories. Friendships formed by travelling together would give rise to frequent invitations between members of distantly settled tribes. Thus a general knowledge of the whole country would be spread everywhere. The dwellers in Dan would know far more about Beersheba than Hampshire men know of Lancashire, and the tribes beyond the Jordan would have a far better idea of the whole Mediterranean coast, derived from intercourse with those settled in that direction, than the men of Norfolk have of the coast of the Irish channel. We may convince ourselves how certainly this was the case, by turning over the Bible simply to mark how generally the localities of the whole country and their characteristics were known to the public at large. Thus, to take a single instance out of multitudes. The prospects from Lebanon,—the odour of its cedars, brought out by the heat of summer,—the grand masses of those cedars, with what the Prophet Ezekiel so portrayingly called their 'shadowing shrouds,'—the headlong torrents of Leba-

Z

non lulled gradually into quiet streams in the valley,—its desolate forests as enhancing the beauty of surrounding fruitfulness,—its snowy heights in contrast with its sheltered flowery dells and vineyards,—are subjects of frequent allusion in the inspired literature of Judea. Nor would they thus have been used but that such points were familiar with those whom the prophets (the public preachers of the time) addressed in discourses full of feeling, and adapted to all ranks. There are but few in this part of England who would be impressed by allusions from the pulpit to the mountains of Wales or Cumberland, to Snowdon, Helvellyn, or Skiddaw. But every Israelite could enter into the force and beauty of allusion to the nearer or more remote scenes of his native land. He was therefore no half-barbarian. He was one of a nation trained to be a 'wise and understanding people' (Deut. iv. 6). The learned and accurate Dr. Robinson was much struck during his travels in Palestine with the number and definiteness of the topographical notices preserved in the Old Testament," &c.

The above, we think, a judicious reflection, founded on truth, and narrated in a pleasing and picturesque manner.

*Zareefa, a Tale, and other Poems. By the author of Cephalus and Procris, &c.*

THESE poems are the production of an elegant mind. They are written with feeling and taste generally correct, and they show that the author is not only conversant with the best models of his art, but has within himself the power of embodying the creations of his fancy in "thoughts that breathe," if not "in words that burn." There is too a gentleness and tenderness in his conceptions that is very agreeable to our taste; a soft calm atmosphere is diffused over his pictures, which calls forth a feeling akin to that we always experience when we are reading Virgil, and to which we always hasten as to a blessed haven of repose, from the trumpets of war, the clangor tubarum, and rolling clouds of battle. The largest poem, "*Zareefa, or the Excellence of Woman*," in itself unites the various merits of the volume, and is indeed a pleasing little tale; it is however too long to quote, too closely united to sever. The "*Burden of Britain*" is

in a good lyric strain, and reads like an old tragic chorus, with somewhat of the dark prophetic strain about it; but let us give the entire poem of "*Warkworth*" as a specimen of the author's style.

Beneath a northern sky the river flows, [hill,  
Its source mid dreary moor and vaporous  
Where many a tower in bygone days arose,  
And frown in ruin still.

Winning thro' sullen rocks its rapid way,  
Their rugged brows put on a smile, and,  
crowned

With leafy bowers of softer climes, array  
Their sheltering ramparts round.

And, ever wandering on, these waters bring  
A loveliness and joy unknown beside  
To all the land, and rarer flowers upspring,  
Thro' greener meads they glide.

Till nearing now the wide absorbing main,  
Lingering as loath their blithe course thus  
to end, [plain,  
Circling round wooded height and verdant  
How do they wind and bend.

And you may stand and hear chafed ocean  
chide, [scene,

While far around outspreads that inland  
And seems to sleep, the calm unconscious tide  
Its sloping banks between.

Even so, as smiling in some pleasant dream,  
Once I beheld, and age on memory dwells  
Afar, old Warkworth's legend-haunted stream  
Blending with fancy's spells.

Bright day was sinking in the golden west,  
Mild autumn shone o'er summer's sweet  
decay,

Balm-laden airs had fann'd themselves to rest,  
The wave broad-mirror'd lay.

Smoothly along the current borne, our boat  
Scarce ruffled the reflected wave below,  
By the pervading spirit taught to float  
Noiselessly, with ripple low.

High o'er the eastern marge a castle stood,  
With keep and battlement and archway  
grand,

A princely structure once, tho' long subdued  
To Time's destroying hand.

Yet beautiful; in broad refulgence glowed,  
Fair sunset, bathing tower and hall in light,  
Nor less in the translucent crystal showed  
Their pictured reflex, bright.

There once the storied Percy's ancient line  
With bow and spear held border warfare  
strong;

Now, grey memorial of fierce feud's decline,  
And glory dear to song.

Thus gliding on, the sunny banks were past,  
The castle and its image in the flood;  
A deeper calm was o'er the stillness cast,  
Soft shadows from the wood.

On either side o'erhanging, gradual stole  
Into a deep, sequestered, hushed repose,  
Not gloom, but sacred peace, when the sick  
soul

Might hope of ills the close.



And soon our shallop touched without a shock  
The moss-grown brink. Midway the cliff,  
Behold,  
Hollow'd within the steep obdurate rock,  
The hermit's cell of old.

Ascending, to the low-arch'd door we came,  
O'ershaded by a beech-tree's woven boughs,  
Where the world-wearied man his home did  
frame,

Self-pledged to sternest vows.

Here was his hard couch, on the cold damp  
stone,

And here the chapel with its altar due,  
Where, through long hours of night, his vigils  
lone

Each star revolving knew.

And here, mysterious index of his doom,  
A sculptur'd form recumbent, at whose feet  
Stood an arm'd knight; was this the lady's  
tomb?

This cave his last retreat?

Did he cast off his sword in warrior-prime,  
Of yon proud towers the far-descended heir,  
To mourn a cureless loss, or expiate crime,  
In penitence and prayer?

Or, fill'd with high devotion's holier fire,  
Did he seek out this undisturb'd abode,  
And from the pomps and cares of life retire,  
To commune with his God?

More of his name and story none may know  
Than vague tradition and these walls attest,  
But surely, whether from remorse or woe,  
Such sanctuary were blest.

And bless'd the age when fervent piety  
Still kept her new-trimm'd lamp so pure and  
bright,

The spectres of despair and dread must flee  
From its celestial light.

Now love grows cold, and faith doth dimly  
burn,

The herd will trample on the stricken hart;  
But whither shall the poor dejected turn,  
Where hide the bitter smart?

Perhaps e'en here a visionary hue  
Of raptured quiet ne'er vouchsafed on earth,  
My soul from the dim past and future drew  
Her refuge in life's dearth.

O, perfect scene! O, hour of charm'd repose!  
Long may thy changeless soothing aspect  
beam

O'er memory's waste, and silently disclose  
What is not all a dream.

We much like the "Evening Ode"  
(p. 59), but we have no room for further  
extract; and we were so grieved by  
the poem on Milton (p. 114) and his  
dishonoured name, that we closed the  
volume (otherwise esteemed) in grief  
and anger.

*Life, and other Poems.* By S. S. S.

WE have nothing to object to these  
poems, but there is a little monotony  
in the subjects, and perhaps a little

want of care in the finish and execu-  
tion. If they are by a young author,  
there is that feeling and sensibility and  
poetical power that may lead, under  
proper cultivation and study, to future  
excellence: but let it always be remem-  
bered that to be a poet requires nights  
and days of thought and toil. It is  
something very different from mending  
a pen and spreading a sheet of paper  
on the desk, and then thinking on  
what we shall write. Poetry is a flame,  
but that flame must be fed by proper  
and sufficient fuel. For that purpose  
study the Elizabethan poets and prose  
writers,—for the prose writers of our  
early days were poets in their minds,—  
and read as little of your contemporaries  
as you can help. We now give  
two or three extracts.

#### TO MEMNON IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

I've bent beneath the shadow of that head,  
Which oft the waters of the Nile have lash'd,  
While round its base her proudest waves  
have dash'd;

And often thither hath the saint been led  
In pious fear, or superstitious dread,  
But not with truer sanctity, I ween,  
Than her's who here thy majesty hath seen,  
As though her foot did tread on sacred ground;  
Nor wonders she that spirits of the deep  
Were conjured up, and naiads danced around,  
To list thy music wild. Oh! who could keep  
His ear unbent to such mysterious sound?  
Fancy's broad pinion, in its mystic flight,  
Soars o'er thy head majestic with delight.

to ———.

Though all without may dark appear,  
And hope withhold its cheering ray,  
Let but thy love illumine my path,  
And in this world I yet would stray.

Though there's a darkness of the mind  
That sheds a sadness o'er the heart,  
Which friendship with its sacred light  
May bid, but cannot make, depart;

Yet envy with thy love may rage,  
And fortune change,—'twill all be well,  
Such love can never fail to calm  
The heart where heaviest sorrows dwell.

Then wilt thou not for ever stay,  
And watch me with affection's eye,  
Wipe every rising tear away,  
And break each heart-oppressing sigh?

I know thou wilt,—for thou art true,  
And, when o'erclouded most my way,  
Thy love, like sunbeam through a cloud,  
Shall come and chase the gloom away.

Let but thy voice in accents mild  
Fall like soft music on my ear,  
I shall forget the storms without,  
And calmly smile if thou art near.

In these verses we have made two alterations which were necessary to the metre and the grammar; and we advise the author carefully to go over his (or her) poems, and to mend his (or her) pen very hard for the job.

## ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

As one by one the fragile chords  
That bind me to this lower sphere  
Loosen their hold, my spirit faints,  
And mourns the power that keeps me  
here.

Borne on the wings of those I love,  
All lesser joys I'd leave behind,  
And stretch my thoughts to higher things,  
On which may feast the immortal mind.

That subtle essence undefined,  
Which holds with spirits oft unseen  
The converse sweet of kindred souls,  
As though on earth it ne'er had been.

Oh, might I but the breeze command,  
My little barque would homeward steer,  
To our own haven bearing safe  
The friends that still on earth are dear.

*Poems on Man.* By Cornelius Mathews.

THE author is an American. His book is printed at New York, and dedicated to the hopeful friends of humanity. Man is considered in nineteen different characters, beginning with the *child* and ending with the *poet*. There is little attempt at correctness in the language or harmony in the metre, but there is still a poetical vein at the bottom. We give

## THE MASSES.

When wild and high the uproar swells  
From crowds that gather at the set of day,  
When square and market roar in stormy  
play,

And fields of men, like lions, shake their fells  
Of savage hair; when quick and deep call out  
the bells

Through all the lower heaven ringing;  
As if an earthquake's shock  
The city's base should rock,  
And set its troubl'd turrets ringing.

Remember, man! on massy strength relying,  
There is a heart of right

Not always open to the light,  
Secret and still, and force-defying;

In vast assemblies calm, let order rule,  
And every shout a cadence owning,  
Make musical the vex'd wind's moaning,  
And be as little children at a singing-school.

But when thick as night the sky is crusted  
o'er, [idle dream,  
Stifling life's pulse, and making Heaven an

Arise! and cry up, through the dark, to God's  
own throne;

Your faces in a furnace-glow,  
Your arms uplifted for the deathward blow,  
Fiery and prompt as angry angels shew,  
Then draw the brand and fire the thunder-gun.  
Be nothing said and all things done;

'Till every cobweb'd lover of the common-  
weal [back, the steel,  
Is shaken free, and, creeping to its scabbard  
Lets shine again God's rightful sun.

We do not know exactly what the purpose of this poem is, or of the advice it gives; but it seems to us to advise an insurrection at night, with fire and sword, in the streets of New York, at a time when no one expects it. With this, however, if so it be, we have nothing to do, nor with the author as a citizen; but as a poet we should advise him, if advice can cross the Atlantic, to consider whether turning substantives into verbs is idiomatic, or if so, whether it is graceful, as *ex. gr.* "cavass-tents the sea—trumpets men—shining and axled," &c. and what "is the amber-cope of the world?" or "dusk-red words," or "hell not the quiet," or "the shaggy past," or "and with the tidiest pillows for a wife," or "a withered Paul, *apostleless* beyond recall." When these and similar expressions are amended, we shall be happy to see another edition of the poems.

*The Memoirs of the Conquistador Bernal Diaz del Castillo, written by himself; containing a true and full account of the discovery and conquest of Mexico and New Spain, translated from the original Spanish.* By John Ingram Lockhart, F.R.A.S. Author of "*Attica and Athens*."

MR. LOCKHART'S clever little compilation on the topography and chorography of Attica and Athens has been introduced to the notice of our readers in our Magazine for Jan. 1843, vol. XIX. p. 61: we are glad to find this gentleman still pursuing the same track, and by his knowledge of languages acting as interpreter to the curious narrative of the brave and frank old Spaniard who accompanied Cortez to Mexico.

The introductory notice of Diaz with which Mr. Lockhart prefaces his translation is brief. We extract from it a few particulars of this scribe mili-

tant, and add some from another source. Bernal Diaz del Castillo

"Was of a respectable family, born in Medina del Campo, a small town in the province of Leon. He was what in Spain is termed an *hidalgo*, though by this little more was signified than a descent from Christian forefathers, without any mixture of Jewish or Moorish blood. With respect to the precise year of his birth he has left us in the dark; but, according to his own account, he first left Castile for the New World in the year 1514, and, as on his first arrival in Mexico in the year 1519 he calls himself still a young man, we may safely conclude he was born between 1495 and 1500."

He remained in the country to the conquest of which his valour had greatly contributed, and received a considerable allotment of land, which was named *encomienda*, or the commandery, as gained by knightly service in the field. This veteran was in a hundred and nineteen battles, and he had become so entirely devoted to military habits, that he is said, by the editors of the *Biographie Universelle*, always to have slept in his armour.

This, however, is a slight variation of his own account.

"I grew," says he, "so accustomed to being armed night and day, as it were living in armour, that after the conquest of New Spain I could not accustom myself for a length of time to undress on going to lie down, or make use of a bed, but slept better in soldier fashion than on the softest down."

"Even at the present day, in my old age, I never take a bed with me when I visit the townships belonging to my commandery (*encomienda*), and if I do take one it is merely because the cavaliers who accompany me may not think I take no bed with me because I have no good one. From continued watching at night it has become natural to me to sleep for a short time together only, and get up at intervals to gaze upon the heavens and the stars, and take a couple of turns in the open air. Neither do I wear a night-cap or wind a kerchief around my head; and, thanks be to God! this has become so natural to me that I never feel any inconvenience

from it. I have merely mentioned all this to convince the reader how we, the *true conquistadores*, were always obliged to be upon our guard, and what hardships we had to undergo."

The work of Francis Lopez de Gomara intituled, "*Historia General de las Indias con la Conquista del Mexico y de la Nueva Espan'a*," published in 1554, made Diaz an author; he was indignant to find himself passed over altogether without notice by that writer; he therefore took his military reputation into his own hands, and wrote with spirit and simple fidelity his own commentaries on the war in Mexico. The omission of Gomara, therefore, by its consequences gave to the world a most interesting and authentic narrative. In 1568 he completed his MS. not without a severe censure on "*cosas escritas viciosas en un libro de Franciso Lopez de Gomara*."† Six only of his brother adventurers, called by the honourable title of *conquistadores*, were then alive. He has given a very long list of his companions in arms.‡ He must then have been about 76 years of age, and there is every reason to suppose that he attained to that of 86 before he died, and left to his country his memory, his best epitaph, as a soldier, valiant, pious, frank, and honourable. The testimony of these qualities, and of his achievements, are now given to the public by Mr. Lockhart in an English version. The original Spanish manuscript remained unpublished for upwards of sixty years after the death of Diaz, when a monk of the Order of Mercy, or of the Redemption of Captives, Alonzo Remon, drew it from oblivion, and it was printed in 1632, with a dedication to Philip IV. by F. Diego Serrano, Master-General of the Order of Mercy, who thus gave his sanction to Remon's editorship.

In the two hundred and twelfth chapter of this extraordinary and minute auto-chronicle, (and the whole work contains no less than 213 chapters, according to Mr. Lockhart's division, which appears slightly to differ from the earliest Spanish edition,)

\* How similar is this passage to the words of Shakspeare's hardy soldier Othello, "The tyrant custom hath made the flinty and steel couch of war my thrice-driven bed of down." How readily did our poet comprehend professional traits,

† Hist. Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva Espan'a. Escrita por el Capitan Bernal Diaz del Castillo. Madrid, 1632.

‡ Ibid. capitulo 205.

Diaz, with that simplicity which is the mark of a mind unsophisticated by the refinements of false delicacy, informs us that when he had completed his history two licentiates called upon him and begged permission to peruse it, that they might see how far it differed from the relations Francisco Lopez de Gomara and Dr. Illescas had given of the heroic deeds of the Marquis del Valle Oaxaca, Cortez. He willingly lent them, in order, he says, as an ignorant man to profit by their learning. They returned it him, praising his memory and the plainness of his style, but making some exceptions as to which his recounting his own exploits, he thought he should have left for other pens to register. To this he replied, that Cortez forwarded from Mexico in 1540 testimony of the services he had rendered to the Spanish Crown; he spoke as an eye-witness of his courage, and the wounds he had received; "And, gentlemen licenciates," continued the frank old soldier, "if you do not feel satisfied with such witnesses as Cortez and the Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, who wrote of me to the same effect, I can bring forward another witness who must have a greater weight than any other in the world; I mean Emperor Charles the Fifth himself, who by one of his royal letters, bearing his own seal, addressed to the viceroys and presidents, commands that I and my sons shall be munificently rewarded for the many important services I have rendered to the Crown. . . . Another reason why I have written this true account is because the historians Illescas and Gomara never mention a word in our praise, but give to Cortez alone the glory of our conquests. If they had been honestly inclined they would not have passed us, the conquistadores, by in silence. A share of Cortez' heroic deeds is also due to me, for in all his battles I fought among the first. . . . I can also claim my share of the inscription put on the culverin of gold, silver, and copper,\* we called the

Phoenix, and which Cortez sent a present to his Majesty from Mexico. "Esta ave nacio sin par; yo en serviros sin secundo, y vos sin iguel en el mundo." This bird was born without its equal; as a servant I have not a second, and you have not an equal in the world.

Whatever share Diaz might have had in contributing the rich metal for this remarkable piece, it is evident that, in the legend which it bore, Cortez divided all the compliment between the cannon, himself, and his royal master. Diaz went on to ask the critic licentiates how it was possible for any one to describe a battle faithfully, who had not been present in it? Also, if the sparrows could speak of it who flew over the heads of the combatants, or the clouds that floated on high? "Who," said he with emphasis, "can speak better about it than we the officers and soldiers, the men who themselves fought the battles?" Julius Cæsar and Wellington have proved that honest Diaz was right. Bernal Diaz then, like ourselves, feels himself tempted to make a comparison, though between a very great man, he allows, and a poor soldier like himself: "If historians relate of the emperor that he fought fifty-three battles, I may say that I fought in many more battles than Julius Cæsar, as may be seen by my narrative. . . . What I have said of myself has, so to say, happened but yesterday, and not centuries ago, as the exploits of the Romans." He then proceeds to give a summary, with brief particulars, of one hundred and nineteen battles in which he had been present; and on one occasion, on the return of the Spanish force to Mexico to relieve Alvarado, the battle continued eight days and nights,—but he modestly only carries on that occasion six battles to his credit on the general account. The siege of Mexico lasted 93 days, fighting day and night, and this gave him eighty severe engagements and skirmishes for his bank of honours. "I wish not exactly," he says, "to praise myself, but it is truth what I have written, and my history is not a book of old traditions, or an account of things that happened in ancient times among the Romans." Had Bernal Diaz lived in our day he would neither

\* Mr. Lockhart reads silver only, but the text says plainly, *de oro, plata, y cobre*, a much more probable mixture for the metal of a cannon. On the custom of naming cannon, we need not cite ancient examples.

have become a member of the Society of Antiquaries nor of the Archæological Society. He liked laurels fresh and newly plucked from the field, and would not have consented to wear them snatched, faded and embrowned, from a sepulchral chamber. His sneers at Julius Cæsar and the poetical passages of Roman history are at once amusing and characteristic.

Our space will allow us but small opportunity to do justice to the details which Diaz gives us of the conquest of Mexico. Robertson has frequently had recourse to his narrative, which he duly appreciated, calling it one of the most intelligent and singular to be found in any language.† It has, indeed, all the wild interest of a Crusoe tale, with the additional value conferred by the stamp of truth. How striking is the following reflection on the conquest achieved by such slender means as Cortez and his followers possessed! How pre-eminent a place does it occupy in the romance of history!

"I must now beg the kind reader to pause a moment upon the heroic deeds we performed, and consider their magnitude. First of all we destroy all our vessels, and thereby cut off all hopes of escaping from this country. We then venture to march into this strong city, though we were warned against it on all sides, and assured we should merely be allowed a peaceable entrance, to be the more easily destroyed. We then have the audacity to imprison the monarch of this vast empire, the powerful Motecusuma (Montezuma), in his very palace amidst his numerous troops. . . . When again on earth will be found such a handful of soldiers, in all scarcely 550, who dare to penetrate, at a distance of above 6,000 miles from their native country, into the heart of such a strong city, larger than Venice, take its very monarch prisoner, and execute his generals in his very presence? These things, indeed, ought to be deeply pondered on, and not mentioned so briefly as I here have done. But it is time I should continue my history."

In the above passage, Diaz says, however, nothing concerning the very large number of native auxiliaries which joined the army of Cortez on their expedition against the capital of Mexico. Even the cavalry, artillery, and mus-

ketry which he brought to bear on that ill-fated nation, after the first surprise which they created had subsided, might have availed him nothing but for the numerical support he received from his allies, who found that they made common cause with warriors who wielded at their pleasure the thunders of the gods, and who were borne over the field on supernatural animals, for such they took the horses to be.

Moreover, the examples in the Old Testament gave the conquests of Cortez a religious character. He found the Mexicans polluted with unnatural lusts, sacrificial murders, and gross idolatry; to reform such practices even by the sword was to choose infinitely the least of two evils. Cortez was fully aware of this justifying plea, as may be seen from the following narrative of his conduct at Tzinpantzinco. Vol. I. p. 119.

"Hardly a day passed by that these people did not sacrifice from three to four and even five Indians, tearing the hearts out of their bodies to present them to the idols, and smear the blood on the walls of the temple. The arms and legs of these unfortunate beings were then cut off and devoured, just the same as meat from a butcher's shop; indeed, I believe that human flesh is exposed to sale cut up in their *tianges* or markets. . . . Cortez spoke a long time to us on the subject; he brought many holy and useful lessons to our minds, and observed, 'that we could do nothing which would be more beneficial to this people and more to the glory of God than to abolish this idolatry, with its human sacrifices. It was certainly to be expected that the inhabitants would rise up in arms if we proceeded to destroy their idols; we should however make the attempt if even it were to cost us our lives.' Upon this we all arrayed ourselves as if we were preparing for battle, and Cortez acquainted the caziques that we were now going out to destroy their idols. When the fat cazique heard this he ordered the other chiefs to call out the warriors in their defence; and, when we were about to mount up a high temple where the sacrifices were made—I forget now how many steps led to the top—he and the other chiefs became outrageously furious. They went menacing up to Cortez, and asked him 'why he was going to destroy their gods? such an insult they could not suffer; it would be their and our destruction.' Cortez now also lost patience, and answered, 'he had already

† Hist. of America; Notes and Illustrations.

told them several times they should not sacrifice to these monsters, who were nothing more than deceivers and liars. There was now therefore no alternative left him than to lay violent hands on them himself, and hurl them from their bases. He must look upon them as his worst enemies and not as friends, since they would put no faith in his advice. He was well aware what design their chiefs and armed warriors had in hand; his forbearance was at last exhausted, and any opposition would cost them their lives. These threats were most intelligibly interpreted to the Indians, by Don'a Marina, who also put them in mind of Motecusuma's (Montezuma's) army, which every moment might fall upon them. They therefore turned the question another way, and declared, 'that they were not worthy of laying hands on their gods; if we durst venture to do so they supposed we must, for we could not resist the temptation, but they would never give their consent.' They had scarcely done speaking when more than fifty of us began mounting the steps of the temple. We tore down the idols from their pedestals, broke them to pieces, and flung them piece-meal down the steps. Some of these idols were shaped like furious dragons, and were about the size of young calves, others with half the human form, some again were shaped like large dogs, but all were horrible to look at. When the caziques and papas thus beheld these monsters lying crumbled on the ground they set up a miserable howl, covered their faces, and begged forgiveness of the idols in the Totonaque language, as they were unable to protect them against the *seules*."

It will ever be matter of regret with the Christian who is free from the superstitions which the dark ages have built on revelation, to find that the communicants of the faith to heathen nations did little more than substitute new superstitions for old ones; yet they taught, it must be allowed, the

humanities of religion and some of its great leading features, as the vicarious sacrifice of Christ, the unity of the triune Godhead; but, to counterbalance all this, the idolatrous deification of the Virgin Mary was made an article of belief, and the human mother was preferred above her Son the incarnate deity. Thus was a principle of faith superadded at once erroneous and derogatory to Almighty God.

In comparing Mr. Lockhart's translation with the original edition, we find some abbreviations and variations from the text of the author, of no very material character. For example, eight or ten concluding lines of chapter 108 are omitted. In chapter 184 "y Sandoval les dixo con palabras algo desabridas" is construed "and Sandoval, to use a common phrase, *blew them up* in fine style." In the spelling of the names of chiefs and townships he says he has followed Torquemada, who lived fifty years in New Spain, and was perfect master of the Mexican tongue. There is one deviation which we would rather Mr. Lockhart should have avoided, as not in accordance with the uniform authority of the text of edit. 1632. In the original we find Montezuma always written *Mōtecuma*, or *Montēcuma*; the dash over the *ō* of course expresses the *n*, the cedilla softens the *c* into *s* or *z*; but Mr. Lockhart constantly calls the Mexican Emperor *Motecusuma*, a variation from received practice perplexing and unnecessary. These are, however, minor specks in an achievement of great merit. Mr. Lockhart, by his translation of this rare old Spanish writer, will afford to all who love original narratives by eye-witnesses high and rational gratification. The book deserves a place in every well-chosen library.

*Rodolph the Voyager.*—A wild fantastic tale, not a little obscure, and in parts beyond all measure strange, yet showing much fancy, and picturesque imagery, and grandeur of scenery. We should have looked for its birth-place rather on the banks of the Elbe than of the Thames. The whole is allegorical, poetical, visionary, and the first part only is concluded.

*Euphrosyne.* By H. Von Mensch.—A pleasing little book of moral sayings and wise maxims and useful truths; as,

"Old men and single women no one ever feels grateful to; what have they to do with their money, time, and affections, but give them?"

"The aristocracy to come sits now behind the counter, or keeps school.

"We make God a liar, if we fear lest examination and knowledge shake our belief.

"Religion relieves the mind by futurity from the toil of happiness now.

"There is the easy peace, when all want and suffering count as a merit and blessing. There is the hard strife, when we aim at perfection, yet would not lose happiness.

"Natural virtue required respect, applause, victory, and what it did was a means to an end; Christianity removed the end into another world, and for glorifying in success substituted humble endeavour.

"It was no doubt a thing impossible that Pagan men coming crudely to the teachings of Christianity should comprehend that this perfection was a whole, real and entire as the statue of the artist; not a case and a mask, as are always the idols of savages.

"It might often need much self-conceit for one of a noble and bountiful spirit, to see that what it deems ingratitude is merely the contrast of its own wealth with the more sterile natures around.

"Truth must be met with smiles; when past she will not be recalled, or if she turns she is sullen and ungracious."

*The Pastor preparing his Flock for Confirmation.* By Rev. Al. Watson, A.M.—This little work is dedicated to the archbishops and bishops in their several dioceses; and it is worthy of their patronage, being a very able exposition of the subject.

*On the Choral Service of the Anglo-Catholic Church.*—It appears that the author interested himself much in the promoting the restoration of the choral service in the Temple church; but he considers it to be a great disadvantage to the choral establishment of the Temple church that there is not daily choral service. He thinks there should be rehearsals on Friday and Saturday, and that, to promote the perfect and careful performance of the parts, a few compositions only should be selected, and these should be the choicest examples of our early Anglo-Catholic music. The work contains an account of the origin, antiquity, and services of the Jewish Church from the earliest times—of the same sanctioned by our blessed Saviour, then of the Christian worship, and the parts retained at the Reformation. It then gives an account of the services and anthems, and a very interesting mention of the English composers of the Anglo-Catholic Church in early times, and of their successors to the present day, from White and Tallis to Wesley and Atwood. The author owes himself indebted to the Rev. John Jebb's *GENT. MAG.* Vol. XXII,

Choral Service, &c., and the Rev. Mr. Latrobe's treatise on the Music of the Church: and with their assistance he has composed a very able, judicious, and instructive work, on a subject which we are glad to find is occupying the attention of all who feel, as we do, that the best return of gratitude we can show to those who have given us in our venerable cathedrals the means of forming the finest choirs, is to restore the services to their original beauty; and what is proposed in our cathedrals will doubtless be followed in many of the smaller churches throughout the land.

*Sermons on the Liturgy.* By J. W. North, M.A.—The author in his preface speaks very modestly of his work; but we think he is the only person who can see "the manifold demerits of his Sermons," though written in the midst of clerical duty and professional exertion. "The single aim (he observes) is to make our congregational service a more intelligent and spiritual service, and to point out the unseasonableness of the objections made to our beautiful form of prayer;" and he hopes "that the attention of some who read these sermons may be drawn to the importance of familiar expositions of the Book of Common Prayer. The tendency of such expositions will be to promote a really sound Church feeling; to secure the attachment of a large body of the people to our venerable Church, not on account of her presumptive authority, nor her apostolic form of discipline, but her own inherent excellence, and her entire agreement with the word of God," &c. The author, in the course of twenty sermons, goes through the great divisions of the Common Prayer, devoting six discourses to the Liturgy, and four to the Communion Service, and ending with a very excellent and emphatic discourse—"The Presence of the Saviour in his Church." The judiciousness and usefulness of the design is well sustained by the execution, and we think these sermons might be advantageously read in families and distributed amongst the best educated portion of a parish. Whatever tends to sustain the attachment to our Church on reasonable grounds, and with temperate expression as regards that of others, is to be encouraged, and we think also will generally meet with success. The author must excuse our inability to give extracts, which in works of this kind, where to be of any use must be of certain length, is seldom in our power.

*Contributions to Aural Surgery.* No. 5. *On the Pathological Connexion of the*  
2 A

*Throat and Ear.* By James Yearsley, M.R.C.S.E.—To show the usefulness of the institution over which Mr. Yearsley presides, it is only necessary to mention that up to December 1843 no less than 3414 persons had been registered as patients in the admission book on account of affections of the ear. This little work appears to us to contain much curious information, and such as will be new to the general reader. It appears that deafness of one ear only is very rare; also, that the great preponderance of ear diseases is on the *left* side, particularly among sportsmen, since the introduction of the percussion lock. Cold produces far the greater number of cases; one person attributes his to the *noise at the battle of Waterloo!* There are some curious notes of the *tinnitus* which often accompanies deafness, and which occasions much misery. The author speaks of his mode of treatment (p. 14), and the advantage of the *catheter*; also of the excision of enlarged tonsils of the throat, which is a common cause of deafness. "The connexion," says the author, "between the throat and ear has been little thought of, and is even yet but little recognised by medical men: be it mine to inculcate still more than I have done, the importance of directing their treatment *more to the throat* than to the ear; and let their treatment be directed to the stomach, as probably the source of the morbid condition of the mucous membrane; and, if local treatment be required,

let it be applied to the throat, and through the Eustachian tube." The whole work, though small, appears to us to abound in the most useful information, the result of extensive practice and judicious inference. He who can cure, or even lessen, so great and common an infirmity as deafness, one that embitters solitary life and precludes social intercourse, may surely be ranked among the benefactors of his race.

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#### Preparing for Publication.

The Second Part of Mr. HUNTER'S

[Aug.]

"New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare" is nearly ready for publication. It contains illustrations of the Comedies.

Mr. W. D. BUTCH, of Ripon, co. of York, has been for some time collecting materials for a History of the Island of Barbadoes, on a plan similar to the county histories by Nichols, Baker, &c. He will be greatly obliged to individuals forwarding to him information, such as MSS. rare books, pedigrees, &c. many of the most ancient and honourable families having settled in that island during the time the civil war raged in the mother country. (See Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.)

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year: viz.—

*For Latin Verse*—"Numa Pompilius."

*For an English Essay*—"The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions among the Ancients and the Moderns compared."

*For a Latin Essay*—"De Ordine Equestri apud Romanos."

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize*—"Petra."

*Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize*—"On the doctrine of Faith in the Holy Trinity."—"On the duties of Christianity, incumbent on a national Community."

*Theological Prize*—"The Law was our Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ."

The Examiners for the Pusey and Elertton Hebrew Scholarship have elected to the vacant Scholarship Charles Frederick Secretan, B.A. of Wadham college. Mr. Secretan obtained the Kennicott Scholarship in 1843.

The Examiners for Mrs. Kennicott's Hebrew Scholarship have elected to the vacant Scholarship Robert Gandell, B.A. Michel Scholar of Queen's.

At Wadham College, on the 30th of June, the Rev. John George Sheppard, M.A. Henry King, M.A. and the Rev. Richard Congreve, M.A. were elected Fellows; and John Langford Capper, Postmaster of Merton college, Francis Morgan Nichols, Commoner of Exeter college, and Henry Wearé Blanford, Commoner of Wadham college, and a native of the county of Somerset, were elected Scholars.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Marquess Camden's Gold Medal for Latin verse has been adjudged to William Johnson, Scholar of King's college. Subject—"Archimedes."

The Chancellor's Gold Medal for English verse to Edward Henry Bickersteth,

Trinity college. Subject—"The Tower of London."

The Members' Prizes for Dissertations in Latin Prose:—Bachelors of Arts, Timothy Byers, Scholar of Christ's college, and Henry Mildred Birch, Fellow of King's college. Subject:—"Quomodo in ædibus sacris ornamenta artesque ad architecturam pertinentes vere religioni præsent.".

Undergraduates, John J. S. Perowne, of Corpus Christi college, and James George Curry Fussell, of Trinity college. Subject:—"Quanam beneficia a legibus præscriptis diligenter observatis Academia alumnus percipiant."

## ROXBURGH CLUB.

This Society held its anniversary at the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday the 22nd of June. There were present, the Earl of Powis, President; the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.; Earls Brownlow and Cawdor; Visct. Clive; Right Hon. Sir James Parke; the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart; Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. V.P.; Beriah Botfield, esq.; David Dundas, esq.; Henry Hallam, esq.; Rev. Dr. Hawtrey; A. J. Beresford Hope, esq.; J. A. Lloyd, esq.; J. H. Markland, esq. Treasurer; W. H. Miller, esq.; Thomas Ponton, esq.; E. P. Shirley, esq.; Peregrine Towneley, esq.; the Rev. Henry Wellesley, M.A. Vice-Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. The last named gentleman, with Sir R. H. Inglis and Mr. Hope, have been recently elected. The members of the Club were in the evening received at Stafford House by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Roxburghe Club has this year printed "The Household Books of John Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Surrey, 1481—1490; from the original MSS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries;" edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A. a handsome quarto volume. After supplying each member of the Club with two copies, the residue are set apart for distribution as presents and for sale.

## THE PERCY SOCIETY.

The general meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, on the 1st of June, the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, President, in the Chair. The Secretary read the Report of the Council, which stated that, by the economical application of comparatively small funds, they have been enabled to publish 1069 pages of matter during the first year, 1359 pages during the second year, 1042 pages during the

third, and 1550 pages in the year which has just ended. They have regarded with increased attention the intrinsic merits of the works prepared for the press, and they feel confident that many of those now in preparation for publication will be of equal, if not of greater value. The Council have not lost sight of a suggestion made in the third year, to print from time to time the collected Works of some of the distinguished authors in our elder literature, whose various productions have not hitherto been assembled in any uniform series, or which have been printed incorrectly. Mr. Peter Cunningham is preparing for the press the Poems of William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*; and Mr. Wright has signified his willingness to edit, at a subsequent period, from contemporary manuscripts, a more correct text of the works of Chaucer than has hitherto appeared. Tyrwhitt's text of the *Canterbury Tales* is now known to be inaccurate, owing to his entire ignorance of the grammatical form and construction of the language as used by the poet.

The publications of the last year are—

34. *The Four Knaves. A Series of Satirical Tracts, in verse*, by Samuel Rowlands. Edited by Edward F. Rimbault, esq. LL.D., F.S.A.

35. *A Poem to the memory of William Congreve*, by James Thomson. Edited by Peter Cunningham, esq.

36. *The Pleasant Conceits of Old Hobson, the Merry Londoner, 1607*. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

37. *Maroccus Extaticus; or Bankes' Bay Horse in a Trance, 1597*. Edited by Edward F. Rimbault, esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

38. *Lord Mayors' Pageants, Part I: being Collections towards a History of these annual celebrations*. By F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.

39. *The Owl and the Nightingale, an early English Poem*. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

40. *Thirteen Psalms, and the First Chapter of Ecclesiastes, translated into English Verse* by John Croke, in the Reign of Henry VIII. Edited by the Rev. P. Bliss, D.C.L.

41. *An Historiall Expostulation against the Beastlye Abusers, both of Chyrurgerie and Physyke, in oure tyme*. By John Halle, 1565. Edited by T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

42. *Old Ballads illustrating the Great Frost of 1683-4, and the Fair on the River Thames*. Edited by Edward F. Rimbault, esq. LL.D., F.S.A.

43. *Lord Mayors' Pageants, Part II: containing specimens of Dekker, Hey-*

wood, Tatham, and Jordan. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.

44. *The Honestie of this Age*, by Barnaby Rich, 1611. Edited by Peter Cunningham, esq.

45. *Reynard the Fox: From Caxton's Edition*. Edited, with an introductory essay, by W. J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A.

Many other works are in different stages of preparation, with which it is intended to maintain the Society's monthly issue.

C. Purton Cooper, esq. Q.C., F.R.S. and F.S.A., Henry J. Dixon, esq. and Sir Cuthbert Sharp were elected members of the Council in the place of Mr. Crofton Croker, the Rev. A. Dyce, and Dr. Rimbault, retiring; and Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. was elected to the offices of Treasurer and Secretary, in the place of William Chappell, esq. and E. F. Rimbault, esq. LL.D. both of whom had resigned.

#### THE RAY SOCIETY.

This Society, instituted 2nd February, 1844, has been formed upon the principle of the Parker, Camden, Sydenham, and other Societies, for the purpose of printing works in Zoology and Botany. Its publications are to consist of original works; of new editions of works of established merit; of rare tracts and MSS.; and of translations and reprints of foreign works. The subscription is one guinea annually. The number of Members already exceeds three hundred, and the Council hope to publish two volumes before Christmas, the first of which will consist of translations, from the German and Italian, of reports on the progress of Zoology and Botany during the last few years. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretaries, Dr. George Johnston, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Dr. Lankester, Golden-square, London.

#### NORTHERN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

On the 12th June a meeting was held at the Bull Inn, Preston, of the subscribers and friends of this institution, which is about to be established at Rosall-hall, near Fleetwood on Wyre, for the good and sound religious education of the sons of Clergymen and other gentlemen, under the direct superintendence of the Established Church, upon a plan nearly similar to the school at Marlborough. The Bishop of Chester presided, and there were also present the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Archdeacon of Manchester, and several of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, as well as a large proportion of the gentry and eminent manufacturers of Preston

and its vicinity. It appears that upwards of 5,000*l.* has been already subscribed; and the establishment is to be immediately opened for the reception of pupils, as it is found that 100 can be received in the present building at Rossall-hall.

THE JEWS' AND GENERAL LITERARY  
AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

May 28. A meeting was held at the Jews' Free School-room, Spitalfields, Hananel De Castro, esq. patron, in the chair, who said that a general desire was felt by the metropolitan Jews for the formation of an institution amongst themselves, in which an acquaintance with science, arts, and literature may be obtained by means similar to those adopted with such beneficial results in other literary associations. The secretary read a report, which showed among the list of subscriptions and donations the Baroness N. M. de Rothschild, 25 guineas; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, 25 guineas; Sir Moses Montefiore, 25 guineas; F. H. Goldsmid, esq. 15*l.*; Isaac Cohen, esq. 25*l.*; Hananel De Castro, esq. 50*l.*; David Salomons, esq. 25 guineas; making a total of upwards of 600*l.* Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid supported the institution, but objected to its being called "The Jews' Literary and Scientific Institution," not that he objected to the word Jews from any disrespect to his nation—all who knew him were aware that he was proud of it—but he objected to it on this ground,

that it would be considered an exclusive society; and therefore moved that it be called "The Eastern Metropolitan," instead of "Jews'." This was objected to by the meeting, and it was ultimately agreed upon that the society be called "The Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

June 7. The first general annual meeting of the members of this institute was held at their rooms in George-street, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, President of the Society, in the chair; supported by Earl Grosvenor, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir George Staunton, Lord William Lennox, &c. &c.

The report stated at length the progress and present state of the Institute, and gave an abstract of its statistics and finances, which showed it to be in a flourishing condition, both as to members and funds; there being 1255 members, including those families entitled to the privilege of membership, and a vested capital of 4000*l.* in the Three per cent. Consols, and assets to the value of 5000*l.* and liabilities to the extent of 2000*l.* only.

A vote of entire satisfaction with the management of the past year was passed unanimously, as well as votes of thanks to the Earl of Devon, to Mr. Buckingham for his able and satisfactory management and superintendence, and to the committee.

## FINE ARTS.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE FINE ARTS.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, have resolved that six arched compartments in the new House of Lords, each measuring nine feet three inches wide, by sixteen feet high to the point of the arch, shall be decorated with fresco paintings; that the subjects of such fresco paintings shall be illustrative of the functions of the House of Lords and of the relation in which it stands to the Sovereign; three to be personifications or abstract representations of Religion, Justice, and the spirit of Chivalry; and that the three others, corresponding with such representations and expressing the relation of the Sovereign to the Church, to the Law, and, as the fountain of honour, to the State, shall be—the Baptism of Ethelbert; Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., ac-

knowledging the authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne; and Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from King Edward III.

The Commissioners have selected six artists from the present exhibitors in Westminster Hall, to prepare designs for these subjects, who are required to prepare a cartoon, coloured sketch, and specimen of fresco painting by the first week in June, 1845, for exhibition in Westminster Hall. They are each to be remunerated with the sum of 400*l.*; but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to employ them finally on the fresco paintings in the House of Lords. The six subjects are distributed among the six artists as follows:—the subject of Religion is given to Mr. John Calcott Horsley; the subject of Justice to Mr. William Cave Thomas; the subject of Chivalry to Mr. Daniel Maclise; the subject of the Baptism

of Ethelbert to Mr. William Dyce; that of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry the Fifth, acknowledging the authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne, is given to Mr. Richard Redgrave; and that of Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III. to Mr. Charles West Cope.

Although the six subjects are required to be undertaken by and among the six artists, the artists are at liberty to exchange subjects; and, although the commission given to each artist is for one subject only, each is at liberty to treat any other in addition. A general competition is also invited among artists, for designs for the same subjects, to be prepared by the time before specified, for which three premiums of 200*l.* each are offered, and the six commissioned artists are not allowed to be competitors for such premiums.

1. Mr. Horsley, the first-named gentleman, received a second-class prize of 200*l.* in 1843 for his cartoon of "St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his Christian Queen." He has two frescoes in the present exhibition—the one, No. 9, a female head entitled "Prayer," the border to which was designed and painted by Mr. Owen Jones; and the other, No. 63, entitled "Peace," a very beautiful whole-length female figure embracing a dove.

—2. Mr. Thomas was a successful competitor in 1843, having received an additional premium of 100*l.* for his cartoon of "St. Augustine preaching to the Britons." He contributes to the present exhibition a cartoon, a fresco, and an oil painting, respectively marked Nos. 52, 54, and 55, all from one design, entitled "The Throne of Intellect."—3. Mr. Mac-lise, the well-known artist, contributes to the present exhibition a magnificent fresco, No. 74, "The Knight." In composition and splendour of colouring it equals his well-known oil-paintings; but in the latter respect it is too glaring, and not successful in its flesh-tints.—4. Mr. Dyce's name did not appear in the catalogue of the cartoon exhibition last year, but he has an exquisite subject among the frescoes now exhibiting. It is marked No. 66 in the catalogue, and entitled, "Two Heads from a Composition representing the Consecration of Archbishop Parker in Lambeth Chapel, A.D. 1559." This, produced almost entirely in one brown colour, is yet one of the most expressive and effective pictures in the exhibition.—5. Mr. Redgrave, a name also not appearing in the catalogue of 1843, is the artist of No. 51 among the frescoes now exhibiting. It has excited considerable notice, and is entitled

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"Loyalty: Catharine Douglas barring the Door with her Arm to withstand the Assassins of James I. of Scotland."—6. Mr. Cope received a first-class prize of 300*l.* for his cartoon of the "First Trial by Jury," in the exhibition of 1843. He has a beautiful fresco in the present exhibition, entitled "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel."

#### PANORAMA OF BAALBEC.

This view is in a graver style than those Mr. Burford has lately exhibited, but is not less meritorious in its execution or attractive in its subject. The vast extent of the scene, the magnificence of the ruins, the air of desolation that reigns around them, the striking isolation of façades and columns, which seem preserved to mark the beauty of the temples of which they are the only remains, the mountainous country, with Lebanon rising in the distance, are forcibly represented. The drawing is extremely accurate, and the colouring properly subdued to suit the sombre character of the scene. But its highest merit is that it is a faithful representation of reality, and that, if the spectator will allow himself to think that he stands in the middle of the ruins, he can survey them rising around him in all the sublimity of aspect they present to the eye of the traveller on the desert plains of Asia. Mr. Burford may well be congratulated on the novelties he is constantly preparing for public gratification, and on the perfection to which he has brought this striking style of art. His views are always among the best exhibitions of the metropolis, and fill the mind as well as gratify the eye.

July 10. The third annual distribution of prizes of the Spitalfields branch of the Government School of Design took place at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. The Marquess of Normanby filled the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Dr. Stone, the Rector of Spitalfields. It stated that the number of students attending the school was now 238, being 122 more than last year. It was proposed to raise the sum given for teaching from 150*l.* to 250*l.* as a second master was now required. A subscription had been raised of 450*l.* the interest of which it was proposed should be expended in prizes. The prizes, which consisted of sums varying from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* were then awarded. Many of the works were extremely clever and ingenious.

## ARCHITECTURE.

MR. URBAN,

Since I wrote you my last account (p. 21) of the restorations at Woodchurch, the work has been carried on with spirit, and in a short time will be completed. The gallery I mentioned has been entirely removed, and the beautiful arch of the tower is now open to the body of the church. Beyond it the original *decorated* west window has been perfectly repaired, and, being furnished with several interesting pieces of the old stained glass, is a fine feature of the edifice in every point of view.

It is gratifying to acquaint you, that, notwithstanding the rate unanimously voted at Easter for the restoration of the nave and aisle, the rector with his accustomed kindness has signified his intention of being at the whole expense himself.

A subscription has since been commenced by some of the landed proprietors, for the repairs that may be required in the exterior of the church.

The east window has already been visited and admired by many persons of taste around the neighbourhood, and the restorations are considered to be an excellent pattern to excite the adjacent parishes to "go and do likewise."

The very interesting old church of Bebington cannot fail to cause emotions of painful feeling on viewing its present state as contrasted with what it evidently has been in times past.

It consists of a nave, a south aisle, with a tower and spire at its western termination, a north aisle, a chancel, and on each side of it an aisle or chapel. All these parts are admirably arranged, and present specimens more or less of every style, from *late Norman* to *late Perpendicular English* inclusive. The nave, of a fair length, has on each side a range of rather light Norman piers, with semi-circular arches. The tower, the aisles, and the chancel, partake of the *early English* and *Decorated* characters, and were most likely built in the period of *transition* from one to the other. A large window in the west side of the tower, another equally large at the east end of the chancel, the windows of the aisles of the nave, and the north and south porches as usual towards the west end of the church, are all of the same character.

A very peculiar but noble addition was made to the church, evidently designed early in the sixteenth century, and probably suggested by the celebrated chapel of King's College at Cambridge, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster. On each

side of the chancel is an aisle of large dimensions, open to it by three lofty arches, and lighted on the outer sides by as many beautiful windows of corresponding proportions. Immediately westward of these aisles, which doubtless were intended to be screened in that direction, as well as on their sides adjacent to the chancel, is a still loftier but less ornamented arch northward and southward, which have plainly been intended to have the effect of a transept. These last erections have never been entirely finished, and were perhaps closed in at a short time previous to the Reformation.

I now come to the painful task of describing the present state of this once beautiful church: and well would it be if the example of Woodchurch should stir up the minds of all who are really interested in its preservation to commence in earnest, and in correct taste, the great work of restoration. If so a glorious church would be produced, and (with respect to the peculiarity alluded to) unlike any other in the kingdom. The cost would certainly be great, but the result would be most satisfactory. I do not say that the church is absolutely in very bad repair, though many of its parts are fast approaching to dilapidation. The whole of the interior should be stripped of its present hideous deformities. They are chiefly the work of the last century, and have been effected at no trifling expense. At least one third of the nave and its aisles have been cut off by a rude screen of timber reaching to the roof, and left in a deplorable condition. A fine old font, which might easily be restored, still remains in this rejected portion of the church, and, like the place wherein it stands, has long ceased to be made use of for its once holy purpose. Within the screen is a western gallery, so wide from back to front as to approach much too nearly to the entrance of the chancel. An organ was erected some years ago, but not in this gallery, for a small one was built to contain it over the little portion that remains of the south aisle. The access to it is of a piece with the rest, and has been gained by breaking a doorway through the south wall. It is approached by a miserable flight of stone steps that would not be thought too good to lead to a hay-loft. Thus disfigured is the otherwise venerable south front. Returning to the interior, we scarcely find a relic of wood-work worthy of being preserved, excepting a few old carved stalls without canopies. They have been ill treated, but are still



capable of being brought back to much of their original appearance. Near to these is a very diminutive and uncanonical sort of font, which for many years has been used instead of the real one, and, far from "the accustomed place," we find it within a few feet of "the holy table." I shall conclude by adding that one of the piers

on the south side of the nave has been removed, and two arches formed into one of most disproportionate figure and dimensions. Hoping that some good and wealthy Christians will arise and do justice to a church that so intelligibly calls for it, I remain,

Yours, &c. SAXON.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Central Committee of this Association have continued their meetings every fortnight, and the following subjects have been brought before their notice:

*March 13.* Mr. William Wire exhibited drawings of Romano-British and Middle-Age Antiquities, found in and about Colchester within the last few years. The former consist of a great variety of earthen vessels, lamps, enamelled bronze fibulae, coloured clay and glass beads, buckles, bracelets, rings, bone pins, a fragment of a bone comb, a small bronze statue of Mercury, and an ornament in jet, on which is carved, in high relief, a representation of two winged Cupids filling a bag. It appears to have been worn suspended from the neck. The fictile urns and vases are numerous, and of a great variety of shape. Many of these remains were found on the site of the Union workhouse, and between Butt and Maldon lanes, both of which localities, from the great number of skeletons and urns containing burnt bones which have there been discovered, were doubtless appropriated as burial places. The objects of Middle-Age art comprise a brass image of the Saviour, the eyes of which are made of a blue transparent substance, a small brass crucifix made in two parts with a hinge so as to contain a relic, seals, and a tap, the key of which is in the form of a cock. Mr. Wire also forwarded a map of Colchester, on which is marked in colours the various spots where Roman buildings, pavements, and burial places have been discovered.

Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., exhibited sketches of twenty-two crosses on grave slabs, discovered beneath the church of Bakewell in Derbyshire.

The Rev. Allan Borman Hutchins, of Appleshaw, Hants, communicated an account of the opening of a barrow, situated seven miles to the east of Sarum, near Winterslow Hut Inn Inclosures. The Committee do not give the date of this excavation in their report. It was in the

year 1814: and an account of the discoveries, addressed by Mr. Hutchins to the late Sir R. C. Hoare, has been printed (but not yet published) in the Addenda to Hoare's History of South Wiltshire.

*March 27.* Communications were received from Mr. William Sidney Gibson and Mr. G. B. Richardson relating to the destruction of the ancient church of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In its progress a fine chancel-arch, sedilia, &c. have been stripped of the modern barbarisms which concealed them, as well as the east and west windows. The corporation collectively authorize the spoliation. Mr. Dobson, an architect of Newcastle, made plans for its restoration as a chapel in connection with the Church of England; but the site has been devoted to "the town improvements."

A letter from Mr. Edmund Tyrell Artis, of Castor, in Northamptonshire, stated that paintings had recently been discovered on the walls of five of the churches in that neighbourhood, namely, in those of Castor, Etton, Orton, Peakirk, and Yaxley. The subjects, which are accompanied with inscriptions, are scriptural, and differ from each other, but the colours are the same in all, and the great similarity in style leads Mr. Artis to believe that they were executed by the same artists.

Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun. exhibited a drawing of a pewter chalice, found with a patina, and one or two coins of Edward II. in a stone coffin in the churchyard of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Mr. Thomas Clarkson Neale exhibited a richly-ornamented jug of Flemish ware, of a greyish white colour and elegant shape, found at Butley Priory, Norfolk, and now preserved in the Chelmsford and Essex Museum. Its date is of the close of the sixteenth century. A drawing of the jug by Mr. John Adey Repton accompanied the exhibition.

*April 10.* Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Salford Walden, exhibited various objects found at the most northerly extremity of

that parish, about three miles directly south from Chesterford, supposed by some to be the Camboricum of the Romans. On one of the most elevated spots in the vicinity, as the progress of land-draining was proceeding, the workmen stumbled frequently upon what they called pieces of old platters and bits of old glass, which proved to be fragments of Romano-British funeral utensils. The following articles (of some of which engravings are given in the Society's Report) were all found together, not more than two feet from the surface, and from the occurrence of iron hinges, &c. the conclusion drawn is, that they were buried in a box:—No. 1. A glass bottle, 3½ inches high, of the class to which the term *lachrymatory* is given. 2. A square vessel of tolerably thick green glass, with a small neck, and an elegant striated handle, in size six inches high, and about four inches square at bottom. 3, 4. Portions of two cinerary urns. 5, 6. Two *pateræ* of red or Samian ware. 7. A large *simpulum* of red Samian pottery, with the ivy leaf running round its edge, nine inches over, of elegant shape, but defaced. 8. The wide mouth or rim of a small vessel of nearly colourless glass. 9. An iron lampholder. 10. Part of a spear-head, of iron, barbed on one side. 11. Shaft of the same, or another. 12. Pair of rude iron hinges, one of which is perfect and acting. 13. Parts of an iron staple and hasp, probably the fastenings of a box. 14. Pieces of lead, one of which looks as if it had been folded round something. 15. Six bronze ornaments, of tolerable workmanship, with iron rivets in the centre of each, and five rings of bronze. At other parts of the field were found a full-sized red dish, a small plain *simpulum*, about six inches over, with potter's mark, *OP. VEAR*, much mutilated; a wide-mouthed vessel of very thin greenish glass, 4½ inches high, mouth 2½ inches wide, holding about half a pint, embossed with protuberances after the manner of the cone of the fir; a *lachrymatory*, 3½ inches high; portions of several other vessels of pottery and glass; and a coin of Trajan, second brass, with radiated head.

April 24. Mr. John Green Waller made some suggestions on the possibility of restoring paintings on walls covered with many coats of whitewash. His opinion is that the paintings frequently found on the walls of churches, and designated "*fresco*," are in reality nothing more than distemper, for the cleaning of which he suggests the use of vinegar, carefully applied with a brush alternately with water, to modify its action, and prevent the acid from injuring

the layer of plaster containing the paintings.

Mr. Thomas Farmer Dukes, of Shrewsbury, presented a drawing of the window of St. Mary's church, in that town, which contains the greater portion of the painted glass formerly in the eastern window of old St. Chad's church, and represents the genealogy of our Saviour. At the bottom is depicted the patriarch Jesse, as large as life, being six feet in length. He is in a deep sleep, reclining upon a cushion. From the loins of this figure proceed a vine, the branches of which extend nearly over the entire of the window, inclosing within small oval compartments the descendants of Jesse down to Joseph. Under these paintings there appear amongst others the representations of Sir John de Charlton, Lord of Powis, and his wife Hawis, who seems to have been the donor of this window sometime between the years 1332 and 1353. The figure of the lady differs in its details from a drawing taken by Sir William Dugdale in 1663, now in the Heralds' College, wherein her robe is ornamented by armorial bearings. This painting has been engraved by Carter.

Mr. Dukes also presented another drawing from a piece of glass in his own possession representing Alexander alaying Clitus; and a view of an ancient wooden chapel at Molverley, about ten miles from Shrewsbury, nearly adjoining the conflux of the rivers Severn and Virniew; and a sketch of the remaining portion of an octagonal font, bearing the inscription in Greek, reading forwards and backwards the same, "ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ," accidentally rescued from destruction at Kinnerley in Shropshire.

Mr. Albert Way exhibited a forged brass seal of Macarius Bishop of Antioch, which the owner had purchased upon the assertion of its having been found in the Thames by the ballast-heavers. The seal is circular, about one and a half inch in diameter; the upper part is in form of a tortoise, on the back of which is a semi-circular handle. Many similar forgeries, executed in the immediate neighbourhood of Covent Garden, have been dispersed not only throughout England but also in the various towns in France most frequented by English travellers. (They were noticed nearly five years ago in our vol. XII. p. 236.) Many of these seals are merely lead electrotyped, the weight of which alone would lead to their detection. They have moreover in most cases a light mouldy-green rust, the surface is uneven and covered with very minute globules, and the edge has a coarse look and appears filed.

**May 8.** Mr. Wright laid on the table a vase of stone apparently of the time of James I., dug up within the precincts of the priory of Leominster in Herefordshire, and a fragment of a head sculptured in stone (Norman work) dug up at the depth of 12 feet in a field in the neighbourhood of Leominster. These articles are the property of John Evans, esq., F.S.A., of Upper Stamford Street.

Mr. E. B. Price, of Cow-cross Street, West Smithfield, communicated an account of the discovery of vast quantities of human remains during excavations for sewerage at the west end of Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, within a short distance eastward of an old brick wall which Mr. Price thinks formed part of the barrier of the river Fleet. These remains were found at the depth of about five feet. Another similar deposit was discovered at the depth of six or seven feet about twenty or thirty feet further up the street, near Seacoal Lane. A very ancient wall still exists at the foot of the precipitous descent named *Breakneck Stairs*, which was a relic in Stowe's day. He alludes to "an old wall of stone inclosing a piece of ground up Seacoal Lane, wherein (by report) sometime stood an Inn of Chancery, which house being greatly decayed and standing remote from other houses of that profession, the company removed," &c. When the excavation had descended to the depth of 14 feet, numerous fragments of Roman pottery, an iron *stylus*, and two small brass coins of Constantine, were discovered.

Mr. A. Stubbs of Boulogne communicated a drawing from stone capitals of pillars sculptured with the Tudor arms, deposited in the museum of that town. These capitals were found on taking down a house on the Tintilleries in 1807, and Mr. Stubbs conjectures that they belonged to the *jubé* or rood-loft of the church of St. Nicholas in Calais, taken down to make room for the citadel erected by the French after the recovery of the town from the English; and which *jubé*, it appears, was by order of Charles IX. transferred in 1561 to Boulogne.

Notes were read from Arthur W. Upcher, esq., on the discovery of a small bronze figure of the crucified Saviour in a field adjoining Beeston Priory, near Cromer; and from Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, mentioning the finding of a small brass coin of Victorinus and some tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, in digging the foundations of a house at Broadstairs, near Ramsgate.

Mr. Charles L. Fisher, of Aldenham Park, solicited the kind interference of the Association on behalf of the Prior's House at Wenlock, an interesting monastic house,

almost the only one remaining habitable which has not been altered or modernized. It has since been proposed that some members of the committee should rent the ruins of Wenlock for the purpose of commissioning a gentleman in the neighbourhood to see to their preservation from unnecessary injuries, and at the meeting of the committee of the 10th July, four gentlemen were named for that purpose.

Mr. W. H. Rolfe exhibited a small enamelled and gilt bronze figure, apparently of a mass-priest, found at Hammel, near Eastry in Kent.

**May 22.** Mr. William Edward Rose presented a spear-head in iron, 23 inches in length, a bronze ornament attached to a portion of a chain, and a small brass coin of Constantine (Rev. SPES REIPVBL'), a figure on horseback with the right arm elevated, and holding in the left hand a javelin; before the horse a captive seated; in the exergue, PLN. These objects were discovered in 1838 (the date is deficient in the Report) on the apex of Shooters' Hill, Pangbourn, Berks, in making excavations for the Great Western Railway. At the same time and place were brought to light a variety of urns, coins, and spear-heads, together with nearly a hundred skeletons lying in rows in one direction. There was also discovered, Mr. Rose states, a structure resembling the foundations of a lime-kiln, about thirty feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep, composed of flints cemented with mortar of intense hardness; the interior contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt human bones. A brief account of these discoveries appeared in our vol. x. p. 650; and they were also noticed, with a description of the skulls of the skeletons, by Dr. Allnatt, F.S.A., in the *Medical Gazette*.

Richard Sainthill, esq. of Cork, forwarded a coloured drawing of an ancient punt or canoe, with a descriptive letter from J. B. Gumbleton, esq. of Fort William, near Lismore. Mr. Gumbleton writes, "The canoe was found on very high though boggy land, a few feet under the surface, on the lands of Coalowen, the estate of Richard Gumbleton, esq. The river Bride is about a mile, and the Blackwater river about two miles distant, but I do not think the canoe was ever on either. Its length is 16 feet 6 inches; breadth, 4 feet; depth inside, 1 foot 2 inches; depth outside, 2 feet. It is hollowed out from the solid timber with, I should say, the smallest and rudest axes; it seems also to bear marks of having been partly hollowed out by fire; there is no appearance of seats, or places for oars; the timber is oak, and so hard that a hatchet can make but little impression on

it; there are four large holes, two at each end, the use of which I cannot guess. Its weight is I think about three tons."

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a coloured drawing of various ornaments from some ancient tapestry in his possession, apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

June 12. Mr. C. R. Smith informed the Committee of the existence of the remains of some Roman buildings in the church-field at Snodland in Kent. About two years since, Mr. Smith having observed Roman tiles in the walls of the church, was induced to examine the neighbouring field with a view to ascertain whether these tiles might have been taken from Roman buildings in the immediate vicinity, as in several instances where Roman tiles compose in part the masonry of church walls, he had discovered indications of ancient habitations in the adjoining fields. He found the field in which the church of Snodland is situate, strewed in places with the tesserae of Roman pavements, and fragments of roof and fine tiles, and pottery, and also observed in the bank of the field which overhangs the river Medway other evidences of buildings. During a recent visit to Snodland, Mr. Smith examined the latter more circumspectly, which he was better enabled to do from a part of the bank having foundered from the action of the water. The remains of the walls and flooring of a small room are now distinctly visible in the bank, at about six feet from the surface of the field. The walls, two feet thick, are composed of chalk and rag stone; the pavement, of lime mixed with sand, small stones, and pounded tile. In continuing his search along the bank towards the east, Mr. Smith discovered the remains of other buildings, of one of which, part of a well-built wall of stone, with alternate layers of red and yellow tiles, is to be seen beneath the sedge and underwood with which the bank is covered. Mr. Smith hopes the attention of some of the members of the Association will be directed to these remains, with a view to effect a more complete investigation.

Mr. Smith also exhibited several drawings, already noticed in our report of the Society of Antiquaries, at p. 77.

Mr. Henry Norris of South Petherton communicated the discovery on the 23d May, at Stroudsbill, near Montacute, Somersetshire, of between seventy and eighty iron weapons, which at first sight appeared to be sword-blades, but on closer inspection seemed more probably to be very long javelin heads, from the total absence of any thing like a hilt, as well as from the circumstance that each

of them has a socket, or the remains of one, evidently intended for a shaft. Those that are in the most perfect state are about two and a-half feet long, their greatest breadth one inch and three quarters. They were found in a corroded mass, covered over with a flat stone, and the field in which they were discovered is continuous with Hamdon Hill, the site of a British-Roman encampment, where numerous remains in iron and bronze have been found, such as coins, arrow-heads, fibulae, &c.

Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., informed the Committee that Mr. George Woollaston, of Welling, has discovered some fresco paintings on the walls and window-jambs of the church of East Wickham, Kent, of which he is engaged in making tracings, which he offers to lay before the Association at the proposed meeting at Canterbury. They consist of a double row of scriptural subjects in colours, extending originally (it is believed) all round the church. The lower range is within an arcade of pointed trefoil arches, each arch containing a distinct subject. The subjects at present made out are, the three Kings bringing presents to Herod; the flight into Egypt; the meeting of Elizabeth and Mary; the presentation of Jesus in the Temple; and the archangel Michael overcoming Satan. Mr. Corner states the paintings to be exceedingly well drawn, and to be in his opinion as early as the thirteenth century, the probable date of the chancel.

Mr. John Sydenham informed the Committee, that, in consequence of a reservoir being about to be erected by order of Government in Greenwich Park, for the purpose of supplying the Hospital and Dockyard with water, the Saxon barrows, the examination of which by Douglas forms so interesting a feature in his *Nemesis Britannica*, would be nearly all destroyed. The Association had not time to take any effectual steps in consequence of this communication; for, on the 14th of June, in the face of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich proposed to be holden on the same day, the greater number of the twenty-six barrows were hastily cleared away, under the immediate superintendence of the Woods and Forests Committee, leaving only three or four to point out their former site.

A letter from Mr. E. I. Carlos was read, containing objections to certain alterations said to be contemplated in the interior arrangements of Westminster Abbey. It is understood that these plans are now abandoned.

The Committee of the Association have fixed the second week in September for the general meeting at Canterbury. Clai-

culars will be addressed to the members stating the plan and arrangements of the meeting.

#### THE RUINS OF ATHENS.

The Archaeological Society of Athens has, with the aid of the subscriptions of the English committee, terminated the restoration of the Temple of the Wingless Victory. Not only was this an object of primary necessity, but the former work (not having been terminated) was in a course of destruction, as unfortunately demonstrated by the fall of one of the replaced columns. A capital and a drum of a column have been supplied, as well as several small transverse marble beams, which have enabled as many lacunaria to be placed in their proper position as could be found. The architraves have also been placed on the columns, and the whole of the frieze on the east side. The whole is firmly connected together, and the three reliefs of Winged Victories, which formed part of a balustrade round the temple, are placed in safety within its walls. Though the traces of the balustrade remain on the north side of the temple, it has been deemed most advisable to preserve them separately. Two pieces of the frieze, probably built into the Turkish bastion below, and the four pieces in the British Museum, are still wanting, but the effect of the temple is perfect as regards its principal front. The bases of all the columns of the Propyleum have been long since cleared from the earth which reached to half their height; and the Pinacotheca now forms a clean and orderly museum for the preservation of inscriptions and small fragments of sculpture. From the Propyleum to the Parthenon, and from the Parthenon to the Erechtheum, the whole of the rubbish has been removed down to the rock, so that the perspective effect of the great temple has been restored; it is, however, to be regretted that the great expense of this labour (for in some places the soil and stones were ten feet high) has prevented the principle being carried out by the removal of the larger fragments of marble which encumber the ground. To save expense, too, and to preserve a vast number of sculptured fragments of different eras, the conservator of antiquities has imbedded them in low walls of plaster, which injures the general effect. When means have been afforded to clear the great space beyond the Parthenon at the eastern end of the Acropolis, these remains may be arranged conveniently, and a proper place chosen for a simple building to be used as an Acropolis Museum. This would render it possible to pull down the several Ve-

netian casemates, &c. which so much destroy the effect of the beautiful buildings in the centre and western part of the Acropolis.

The interior of the Parthenon has been cleared of the Turkish mosque in its centre, which had become dangerous, and, could it now be relieved of the huge fragments of the Christian church (at its east end), the whole area would be displayed in the pristine proportions of its beauty, excepting always the interior of the columns, which (thanks to the builders of mosque and church) have wholly disappeared. The position of the Chryselephantine statue, by Phidias, is, however, clearly ascertained, as well as the site of the colossal Minerva.

What does most honour to the labours of the conservator of antiquities, and the Archaeological Society, however, is the rebuilding of the southern wall of the Temple of Minerva Polias, and the repair of the portico of the Caryatides, with the complete clearing of the Erechtheum and of the Cecropeum, with the exception of the northern portico. To this portico, now wholly filled by a modern powder magazine, the attention of the Archaeological Society has been drawn, and the English committee have reserved what remains of the very small sum placed at their disposal, until the clearing of this beautiful object can be undertaken. Two enormous fragments of its marble beams remain suspended on the roof of the modern building, their corresponding parts being on the ground below.

Few who see the Acropolis in its present state would be disposed to deny that the clearing the portico of the Erechtheum, and opening the beautiful door from it to the Temple, is evidently the next great work which should be undertaken by the Society; and it is lamentable that so very small a sum as what is necessary should be wanting. A French commission, under the direction of Mons. Le Bas, has been employed in making casts and drawings in the Acropolis for these last eight months; and an arrangement—due to the good understanding of the French and English ministers—has just been made, by which some of these admirably executed works will find their way into the halls of the British Museum. The French artists have just erected scaffolding which will enable them to make a magnificent cast of the north-west angle of the Parthenon, including the upper part of its column, frieze, and entablature, which will give a correct idea of the colossal proportions of the whole building.

Among the many inscriptions of the

Acropolis which have been published in the *Ephemera* of the Archaeological Society, are three or four of peculiar historic interest—the inscription on the base of the *Volpe statue* to Minerva of health, mentioned in the *Life of Pericles*, by Piatarcha and by Pliny; the catalogue of the contributions of different towns to the treasury in the Parthenon and the description, price, and distribution of the work done in erecting the Long Walls.

The following statues and reliefs are of sufficient value to merit casts, were the means afforded from the museums of Europe:—10 pieces of the frieze of the Parthenon, of the 14 still in the Acropolis; 1 metope—the Winged Victory taking off her sandal, and another called the Bull of Marathon, reliefs from the exterior of the Victory Apteros, with part of a third, a beautiful little statue of a faun, about 2 feet high; Ceres, or Diana, ascending a car, in a style resembling that of the Zanthian Marbles; about eight of the small sepulchral and other reliefs preserved in the Pinacotheca; several beautiful fragments of small statues, three of those preserved in the Stoa of Adrian; a torso of a Cupid; a bold sepulchral relief of an old man and a youth, 5 feet high; a finely draped statue, of the best era, 6 feet high, found at Andros, head wanting, having been replaced by a Roman bust, as the cutting at the neck shows; small relief, with inscription "Athena," &c.; the colossal statue of Erechthonius, still *in situ*, below the Temple of Theseus, 8 feet high, head wanting; colossal statue of Minerva Victrix, remarkable for its exquisite drapery, head wanting, near the Theseum. In the Theseum—the very curious relief, 6 feet high, of a Warrior with spear, with great remains of colours—a work of Aristeion, of the ancient school of Sycon; a beautiful figure, of the very best era, perfect all but the legs below the knee and the arms, 5 feet high, called the Apollo, from having a serpent on the base; a statue supposed to be Apollo Lycius, 6 feet; a beautiful little Silenus, with the infant Bacchus on his shoulder, 3 feet; a Pan, 3 feet high; a beautiful little Terminus, 1½ foot high, with three heads of the Diana Triformis, and one of Hermes; a sepulchral relief, 5 feet by 4, of a youth, dog, and boy; another, of the same size, of female, nurse, child, and friend—both these pieces, in very prominent alto-relievo, are admirable specimens of the common sepulchral style subsequent to the best period of Athenian sculpture. Several other reliefs, of small size and minor importance.

No excavations have been made lately out of the Acropolis, neither is there any

probability of any being made, for the Greek Government have no funds for the purpose. And the law prevents any individual from removing any antiquities from Greece. It is much to be lamented, that great part of the town is built over ancient remains, and little hope can any longer be entertained of any discoveries in Athens, except in the Acropolis.

Athenium.

C. H. B.

#### COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH. WINCHESTER.

The long continuance of dry weather has so withered the grass in the meadow on the south-east of Winchester College, as to render the foundations of a building of considerable extent and strength very conspicuous. They consist of flint and chalk, and, from their position being due east, scarcely a doubt can exist of their having formed the chapel attached to the College of St. Elizabeth, of which there are no other remains. The length inside the walls is 120 feet, and the width 36 feet; each wall and buttress, of which there are seven on the north and south, and two at the east and west, can be easily traced, and measure about six feet in thickness. This college was founded in 1301 by John de Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, and dedicated under the name of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, with funds for a warden, six other priests, three deacons and sub-deacons, besides young clerks or students, one of whom was appointed to wait on each priest. At the dissolution of religious houses the yearly income was valued at 112*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Runcorn was at that time warden, and was afterwards appointed one of the first prebendaries of the cathedral upon the expulsion of the monks. The buildings and site were given to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, who sold them to Dr. John White, then Warden of Winchester College, for the use of his society, for 360*l.* subject to the condition, that the church should be turned into a grammar school for 70 students, or else that it should be pulled down before the pentecost of 1547. In consequence the church was destroyed to the foundations. It is said to have been ornamented with three altars, one of St. Elizabeth, a second of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence, and a third of St. Edmund and St. Thomas the Martyr.

A considerable portion of the site of this establishment was added in 1554 to the meadow attached to Winchester College, and the wall inclosing it has every appearance of being erected with stone taken from the destroyed buildings.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*June 16.* Lord *Wharnccliffe* moved the first reading of the LEEDS PAROCHIAL DIVISION Bill. Its object is to divide the large and populous parish of Leeds into separate parishes, and it originated with Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, in order that better spiritual instruction should be afforded to the inhabitants of that town. The Bishop of *Ripon* said that the measure was entirely in conformity with the ancient usages of the Church. The object of the Bill is, in the first place, to empower the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to constitute the existing churches in Leeds parish churches, and to grant endowments for those churches from the tithes and other emoluments belonging to the vicarage of Leeds, on condition that the nave, or body of each church, should be free to the poor, and a house be found for the minister of each parish.

*June 21.* A lengthened discussion took place on the BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS AMENDMENT Bill and the DEBTOR AND CREDITORS Bill—the former being introduced by Lord *Brougham*, and the latter by Lord *Cottenham*; and, the object of both being somewhat similar, they were discussed in conjunction. The Lord *Chancellor* suggested that both Bills should be referred to a Select Committee to inquire which Bill was preferable, or whether a measure preferable to either might not be compounded from both. Lord *Brougham* assented to this arrangement; but Lord *Cottenham* persevered in moving that his Bill be read a third time, to which an amendment was moved that it be sent to a Select Committee. Their Lordships divided, and the third reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 28 to 4. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, which was in effect getting rid of it for the present Session.

*July 5.* Lord *Campbell* moved the third reading of the LAW OF LIBEL Bill, designed to allow the defendant in a trial for libel to establish, if he could, the truth of the charges he made. His Lordship explained that the Bill was intended to complete the measure of last year, and would place the law for public libel on the same footing as that of private libel. The Lord *Chancellor* did not approve of the Bill, on the ground that it would be no

improvement in the law as it at present existed, and moved that it be read a third time on that day three months. The House divided; when the third reading was lost by a majority of 33 against 3.

*July 9.* Chief Justice *Tindal* read the opinion of the Judges on the claim of Sir Augustus d'Este to the DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX, which entered into a long, elaborate, and comprehensive view of the meaning of the Royal Marriage Act. The Judges were of opinion that the language of the Royal Marriage Act was clear and precise; that there was no ambiguity about it, and that no marriage of any branch of the Royal Family was a valid marriage unless the consent of the Crown was previously obtained; that the consent of the Crown must be given by the Sovereign in Council; that such consent must be inserted at full length in the marriage licence, in the certificate, and also in the registry of such marriage. That was a law made and agreed to by the British legislature, and it was to all intents and purposes binding on all British subjects, whether they resided within the realm or in some other country. The sons and daughters of the Sovereign could not marry without his or her consent; they could not marry in defiance of an existing law; and, consequently, if such a marriage took place, the eldest son was not entitled to his father's lands and estate. Under these circumstances, the judges were of opinion that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex ought not to be allowed. The Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Cottenham*, and Lord *Campbell* fully concurred in the opinion delivered by the Judges. Lord *Brougham* also concurred, but strongly condemned the Royal Marriage Act, and the Parliament which passed such a measure. He thought compensation ought to be given to the children of the Duke of Sussex, and others injured. The Lord *Chancellor* then put the question that the opinion of the learned Judges be affirmed, which was agreed to.

*July 11.* In consequence of its having been stated by the Duke of *Wellington* on a former evening that the Bill for repealing the intended union of the SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR required the previous consent of the Crown, which the Ministry chose to withhold, the Earl of *Powis* stated

that he should not proceed with any further steps regarding it, on account of the late period of the Session.

*July 15.* The *Lord Chancellor* having moved the consideration of the Commons' Amendments on the *DISSENTERS' CHAPELS Bill*, the *Bishop of London* moved that they should be taken into consideration on that day three weeks. He objected to the measure as opposed alike to truth, equity, and religion; as one rejected not only by the members of the Church, but by all classes of Dissenters excepting one—the Unitarians, for whose benefit it was solely intended. The *Bishops of Durham* and *Norwich* and *Lord Brougham* defended the Bill, as wise and equitable, and merely as placing property in Chapels on the same footing as other property. On a division there appeared,—Contents, present 27, proxies 14, Total 41; Non-contents, present 100, proxies 102, Total 202. The Commons' Amendments were then agreed to.

*July 16.* *Lord Monteaigle* introduced a Bill for the legalization of *ART-UNIONS*. It provides that the practice of *Art-Unions* should be made lawful after January next, by the larger societies obtaining charters of incorporation, and the smaller ones having their rules sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*June 21.* On the bringing up of the report on the *SUGAR DUTIES Bill*, Mr. *Ewart* moved that the same rates of duty should be levied on sugars, whether the produce of slave or free labour. The motion was defeated by a majority of 183 to 65.

On the motion for going into committee on the *DISSENTERS' CHAPELS Bill*, Mr. *Plumptre* moved as an amendment that the order for committing the Bill be discharged.—Sir *R. Peel* said the question was treated by the Government as one of property, and not of faith. They were not endowing Unitarianism, but deciding a controversy as to the rights of property by that rule of prescription which was the foundation of all justice. Notwithstanding, therefore, the unpopularity and misconstruction to which it would expose them, the Government still thought the course they pursued the right one.—Mr. *Plumptre* withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee. On the second clause, Mr. *Staw* moved as an amendment, that if any congregation possessed documents contemporaneous with the endowment, indicating specific religious doctrines, the usage for twenty-five years should not be taken as evidence contradictory of those documents. His

object was to enable the Synod of Ulster to claim certain endowments alleged to be founded for Trinitarian doctrines. This amendment was negatived by a majority of 161 to 43.

*June 24.* On the motion for going into committee upon the *BANK CHARTER Bill*, Mr. *Muntz* moved that the Bill should be committed on that day six months.—Sir *R. Peel* said the Government could not assent to any alterations in this Bill which would affect its principle. He was, therefore, unable to accede to the proposals of Mr. Alderman Thompson and of Mr. Masterman for an advance upon the *maximum* of 14,000,000*l.* The modifications to which the Government were prepared to consent were the following:—Instead of taking a two years' average for determining the *maximum* of the circulation of country banks, he was prepared to take an average of the twelve weeks preceding the announcement of this measure. The increase of circulation thus occasioned would not be much more than half a million; and the satisfaction produced would be very considerable. With respect to the returns to be published, he proposed to ascertain the *maximum* by monthly instead of weekly averages. The House divided—For the commitment, 205; against it, 18; majority for it, 187. The House then went into committee, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the clauses of the Bill.

*June 25.* Sir *J. Graham* brought forward a measure on the *TURNPIKES OF SOUTH WALES*. He proposed to appoint a commission to visit each trust in the six counties of South Wales, and report their aggregate value to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, from whom they were to raise a loan, repayable by way of annuity, for the extinction of the debts of the trusts in the course of thirty years. All the existing Acts were then to be repealed, existing trusts extinguished, and the management of each board was to be vested in a county board, to be composed of *ex officio* members, magistrates chosen at quarter sessions, and representatives of the rate-payers in certain proportions. In this Bill there was also a provision for reducing the amount of the tolls, and the distance between two turnpikes was to be in no case less than seven miles, except on the borders of adjoining counties.

Mr. *Villiers* moved a series of Resolutions condemnatory of the present *CORN LAW*, which were met by an Amendment containing some counter Resolutions by Mr. *Ferrand*. The debate was adjourned to the next day, when, the Amendment having been withdrawn, the House divided



on Mr. Villiers's motion, Ayes 124, Noes 328.

June 28. Sir R. Peel moved the third reading of the DISSENTERS' CHAPELS Bill, which was carried by 201 to 81.

July 1. The REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (IRELAND) Bill was withdrawn for the Session; the UNLAWFUL OATHS (IRELAND) Bill, to continue the Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 74 for one year, went through Committee.

July 2. In consequence of the letters of certain foreigners having been opened, Mr. T. Duncombe proposed the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the department of the POST OFFICE called the Secret or Inner Office, and the expediency of making any alterations in the law under which the secret opening, delaying, or detaining of letters is conducted. The motion, with some modification of its terms, was assented to by Sir James Graham, and a Select Committee was appointed. On its being moved that Mr. Duncombe should be one other member of such Committee, the House divided, Ayes 52, Noes 128.

July 4. On the order for Committee on the POOR LAW AMENDMENT Bill being read, Mr. Borthwick proposed an Amendment, "That the Act 4 and 5 Will. 4, c. 68, commonly called the New Poor Law, is unconstitutional in principle and oppressive in operation; that it is therefore expedient that the said Act should be taken into consideration with a view, not to its partial amendment, but to its entire reconstruction."—Ayes 18, Noes 219. After another division for going into Committee, Ayes 199, Noes 19, the Bill was taken into consideration; as it was again on the 5th July, when no less than five divisions took place on several clauses.

July 8. The order for the second reading of the RAILWAYS Bill having been read, Mr. Gladstone rose to make the Government statement on behalf of the Bill. He contended that the portion of it which provided for the humbler classes conveyance at a penny a mile, in carriages sheltered from exposure to the weather, constituted a national question of considerable importance. But the essence of the Bill was rightly conceived to be that power which it gave to the State of purchasing lines of railway, should it be thought such purchases were for the public interests. On this point great delusion prevailed; it was assumed that the Bill gave to the Executive Government the option of purchasing existing or future railways, or of revising their tolls at discretion. This was erroneous. The Executive would have no power under it

of purchasing without coming to Parliament in each specific case. An adjournment of the debate took place.

July 9. Mr. Christie moved for a Committee on the DANISH CLAIMS, or claims for losses sustained from the Danes in 1807.—Ayes 68, Noes 72.

July 10. A debate adjourned from the 13th March, on the question that the COURT OF ARCHES Bill be now read a second time, was resumed, and the question negatived by 30 to 17.

On the order for Committee on the Bill for the Disfranchisement of the borough of SUDBURY, in consequence of the Bribery proved to have taken place at the last election, Mr. Blackstone moved as an amendment that the franchise should be extended to the entire hundred of Barbergh. The House divided, Aye 1, Noes 37.

July 11. The RAILWAYS Bill was read a second time, after a division, Ayes 186, Noes 98; Sir R. Peel having stated that all that was asked by the measure was that after a lapse of fifteen years it should be competent to Parliament to deal with Railways as it pleased; it was asking no more than was asked by the renewal of the Bank Charter Bill.

July 13. Mr. Wyse moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the fact connected with the formation of the Special Jury, in the case of the Queen, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General v. DANIEL O'CONNELL and others. It was negatived by 91 to 73.

July 16. In Committee on the CRIMINAL JUSTICE (MIDDLESEX) Bill, it was resolved that provision be made for an Assistant Judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace of the county of Middlesex; and in Committee on the TURNPIKE TRUSTS (SOUTH WALES) Bill, it was resolved that provision be made from the Consolidated Fund, for the salaries, &c. of Commissioners and other officers appointed under an Act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to Turnpike Trusts in South Wales, and for the advance of 225,000*l.* to pay off the creditors on those trusts.

July 19. On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Milner Gibson read an Address to her Majesty, praying for a Commission to inquire into the INCENDIARISM prevalent in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, which was negatived by 130 to 41.—In the Committee votes were passed of 40,000*l.* for Public Education in Great Britain; 72,000*l.* for Public Education in Ireland; and 8,928*l.* for the Roman Catholic College (of Maynooth) in Ireland,—the last after a division, Ayes 87, Noes 30.

*July 22.* In Committee of Supply, votes were passed, among others, of 4411*l.* for the Schools of Design; 6,000*l.* for repairs of Lecture-rooms, &c. at the university of St. Andrew's; 8,000*l.* for the completion of Lord Nelson's Monument; 7,524*l.* for pictures for the National Gallery; and 6,900*l.* for the purchase of Books, Manuscripts, and Coins for the British Museum.

*July 24.* In Committee on the POOR LAW AMENDMENT Bill, Mr. *Borthwick* moved a Clause that husband and wife, when more than sixty years of age, should not be separated in the workhouse, Ayes 32, Noes 95. Three other clauses, carrying out the same principle, were then severally put, and negatived without division.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### MOROCCO.

The Emperor of Morocco has rejected the ultimatum of the Spanish government and the proffered mediation of England. Marshal Bugeaud states that the war carried on against the French is not by the Emperor of Morocco, but by the independent tribes on the frontier. During a late conference 5,000 cavalry treacherously fired on the French, but they were routed instantly, leaving 300 dead on the field. The French do not demand the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from the Moorish territory, but his removal from the Algerian neighbourhood, where he had been recruiting his army, and the assignation of a fixed residence for him, under the responsibility of the Emperor, in one of the towns of the most distant frontier. The French had no design on Morocco, but they demanded the punishment of the troops who had attacked the French. The Marshal entered the town of Ouchda on the 19th, but afterwards retired into the French territory. A fire broke out at Algiers on the night of the 26th ult., which destroyed the late palace of the Dey, used by the French as a magazine, and property to the amount of 80,000*l.*

### UNITED STATES.

The Texas Annexation Treaty was rejected in the senate on the 8th of June by a majority of 35 to 16. It would have required a majority of two-thirds to ratify it, and it is thus rejected by more than that majority against it. The President had sent a message to Congress on the same subject, stating his views, and calling on that body to forward the Annexation scheme; but the motion that it do lie on the table was negatived by a majority of 118 to 86.

### INDIA.

The Punjab is still in a most distracted state. A battle took place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by Ittur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore have threatened to invade the territories of the latter.

The Beloochees having come down to plunder the country round Shikarpore, destroyed several villages within a few miles of our camp. Captain Tait, with 600 irregular horse, and Lieut. Fitzgerald, with 200 of the camel corps, went out in quest of them, and having crossed the desert proceeded till very near the entrance of the Murree hills. The enemy were there in considerable force, and had taken refuge in the strong fort of Poolajee. An attempt was made by Lieutenant Fitzgerald to blow open the gate with powder bags and storm the town. The first operation was unsuccessful, the leading man carrying the gunpowder having been killed on his way towards the gate. The fire from the walls was found so hot that our troops were compelled to retire—the enemy following them the whole way back to camp, a distance of 70 miles. The coast being thus clear, the Beloochees renewed their forays, and proceeded to strip the unprotected country round Shikarpore of everything that could be carried away.

A large native-made piece of ordnance, found some years ago at Kurnoul, has been shipped on board her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, to be removed to England. It weighs upwards of eight tons.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*June 2.* A fire occurred at *GraveSEND*, which destroyed twenty-five houses and injured fifteen others. It broke out in

West Street, in the house of Mrs. *Sau-  
ford*, used for boiling shrimps, and thence  
extended to Union Wharf, tenanted by

the Star Steam-packet Company, the repository of many inflammable stores; it next communicated to Mr. Saddington's salt warehouse, in which were several barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of brimstone, and soon after consumed seven houses belonging to the same gentleman on Horncastle Quay. The destruction was chiefly in and near West Street, and included three public-houses, the Cock, the Fisherman's Arms, and the India Arms.

On the same day, Mr. Kaye's Old Factory at Folly Hall, *Huddersfield*, was destroyed by fire. It was about 63 yards long, eighteen yards wide, and twenty-four yards high. It was the property of Mr. Joseph Sturge, but occupied by about 30 different firms, of finishers in a small way of business, most of whom were uninsured, and the loss is variously calculated at from 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* The steam-engine, of about 60-horse power, was preserved.

June 18. This being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of the Duke of Wellington was placed upon its pedestal in the area newly formed in the front of the Royal Exchange by the removal of Bank Buildings. At one o'clock the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee, several of the Aldermen, the trustees for the Statue, and the executors of Sir Francis Chantrey, assembled at Guildhall, and, after partaking of a *dejeuner*, proceeded thence in the following order:

Mr. R. L. Jones, the Chairman of the Royal Exchange Committee.

The Master of the Mercers' Company. John Masterman, esq. M.P. and Sir Peter Laurie, Trustees for the Statue.

Executors of Sir F. Chantrey. Aldermen.

The Court of the Mercers' Company.

William Tite, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., Architect of the Royal Exchange.

Members of the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee.

City Officers.

It accidentally happened that his Majesty the King of Saxony was at the same time receiving the city hospitality of the Mansion House, after having visited the Old Bailey, attended by the Lord Mayor. In the midst of his repast he was waited upon by Mr. Masterman and Sir Peter Laurie, and at once assented to their request for his presence. The Committee then walked twice round the statue, the band playing the national anthem, and the statue was immediately uncovered. Mr. Jones delivered an eloquent address to the assembly, and the most enthusiastic cheering evinced the feeling of the numerous bystanders.

The cost of this statue and its pedestal was 9000*l.*, the metal having been given to the committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and valued at 1500*l.*, in addition to that amount. The money was raised by a public subscription, after a meeting held at the Mansion House. The contract with Sir Francis Chantrey was made in Feb. 1839, by the trustees, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. Arthur K. Barclay, and Mr. R. L. Jones. Sir F. Chantrey, at his death, left the whole model complete, and also the head of the Duke full size. The work has since been completed by his assistant, Mr. Weeks, under the direction of the executors. The statue itself is 14 feet in height from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of its rider. The pedestal on which it stands is of red Peterhead granite, with the exception of the lower course, which is of grey granite. The pedestal is altogether 14 feet high, so that the total height is exactly 28 feet. The attitude of the horse is of the quiet character which was introduced by the great artist, and closely resembles the horse of the statue of George IV. in front of the National Gallery. The costume of the Duke is generally taken from that which he wore on the great day of Waterloo, including his military cloak. There is in both these modern statues an affectation of simplicity in the costume, in the pedestal, and in the absence of inscription, in all which we must confess that we prefer the usages of the good old times; and we hope to see the termination of such fashions, as we have already seen the absurd mimicry of Greek costume, which distinguished the ladies of 1812, superseded by waists of more natural proportions; and the un-English colonnades of temple architecture succeeded by the solid elegance of the Reform Clubhouse. We maintain that a portrait requires truth of attire as well as of features, and we deem a fancy costume more exceptionable than a Roman toga. Truth is the essential requisite, which a master artist ought to render graceful, and not supersede by fancy. The art of the Middle Ages possessed a truth and a beauty of its own: and such art, even if deficient in some imaginary or poetic qualities, is preferable to a mixture of borrowed graces and false features. *Secondly*, as to naked pedestals, we prefer such accessories as may illustrate the character and achievements of the party commemorated, and the intentions of those who erect the monument. This is generally understood on the continent; and in the new monument to Moliere, at Paris, it is, perhaps, carried to an excess. *Lastly*, we think a judicious and well-expressed

inscription possesses a great monumental value of its own. Did not the Marquess Wellesley write a brief but pleasing inscription for this very statue of his illustrious Brother?

On the 18th and 19th July Mr. Harrill brought to the hammer, at the White Lion, Bristol, the manors of Chew Magna, North Elm, and Dundry, together with freehold estates, mansion houses, &c. at Chew Magna Dundry, and Winford, Somersetshire, the property of Mr. Harford, of the late firm of Harford, Davies, and Co. and sold by order of their assignees. There was considerable competition, and every lot was cleared, at prices, in many instances, far above the sum estimated by valuers. The total proceeds amounted to upwards of 54,000*l*.

June 19. There is now a direct line of railway communication between London and the important town of Newcastle, a distance of 303 miles, which is accomplished in twelve hours and a half. The only link wanting to complete the chain was between Darlington and Belmont (the Durham Junction). This has been finished, and the ceremony of opening the line formally took place this day. It is called the "Newcastle and Darlington Junction," and its length is about 23 miles. The numerous embankments, cuttings, and viaducts, are fine specimens of engineering, and reflect the highest credit upon the skill of Mr. Stephenson. A special train, conveying a party of gentlemen connected with the northern railways, left the Euston-square station three minutes after five o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Newcastle at 35 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, having accomplished the distance (303 miles) in 9 hours and 32 minutes. The stoppages consumed 1 hour and 14 minutes of the period.

June 20. The foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton College was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. They are to be in the Elizabethan style, and will be erected on the site of the wash-houses and stables of the Provost and Fellows, immediately contiguous to the Provost's lodge. The front will be upwards of 120 feet in length. In addition to two extensive apartments to be appropriated to the library of the school, and as examination-rooms for the Newcastle scholarship and the prize given annually by his Royal Highness Prince Albert for proficiency in modern languages, there will be 26 rooms for the accommodation of that number of the boys on the foundation; a large dormitory for 20 of the younger boys, a supper-room for the sixth form, a suite of apartments for be

two conductors, private apartments, &c. The expense of carrying these great improvements and additions into effect will exceed 20,000*l*., nearly the whole of which sum has been subscribed by old Etonians. His Royal Highness arrived at the college at half-past 12 o'clock, when the procession was formed to the chapel, where service was chaunted by the Rev. C. S. Harrison. His Royal Highness having taken his station on the south side of the corner stone, an appropriate prayer was offered for the Divine blessing upon the undertaking by the reverend the Provost; and Drake, K.S., the captain of the school, afterwards delivered a Latin speech. The coins, consisting of several of all the gold, silver, and copper moneys coined during the reign of her present Majesty, were handed by Mr. Shaw, the architect, to the Rev. George Bethell (one of the Fellows, and the bursar of the college), by whom they were presented on a large silver salver to the Prince. His Royal Highness then placed them, with a scroll of parchment containing the names of all the authorities of the college and of the building committee, and also the elevation and ground plan of the building, in a bottle, hermetically sealed, and deposited it in the cavity of the stone formed for their reception, which was covered with a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

COLLEGIUM . REGALE  
BEATAE . MARIAE . DE . ETONA  
AD . GLORIAM . DEI . PROMOVENDAM  
ET . EXCOLENDOS . INGENIIS . ARTIBUS  
PVERILES . ANIMOS  
AB . HENRICO . SEXTO  
PIENTISSIMO . FVNDATORE . INSTITVTVM  
ET . PER . SAECVLA . PLVRSQVAM . QVATVOR  
MVNIFICI . SVSTENTATVM  
NOVO . HOC . AEDIFICIO  
REGIS  
ET . SVIS . ET . COMMVNIBVS . ETONENSIVM  
IMPENSIS . AVGENDVM  
PRIMVMQVE . HVNC . LAPIDEM  
AB . ILLVSTRISSIMO . PRINCIPE  
ALBERTO . DE . SAXE . COBVRG . GOTHA  
VICTORIAE . BRITANNIARVM . REGINAE  
CONJVGI . AVGVSTISSIMO  
FONENDVM . CVRAVERVNT . PRAEPOSITVS .  
SOCIQVE  
DEO . VT . SPERANT . FELICES . EXITVS .  
DATVRO

XII . KAL . JVL . A . S . CIO . MDCCC . XL . IV  
The usual ceremony of spreading the mortar on the stone, striking it with the mallet, and proving its level, was then performed by his Royal Highness, after which the 100th Psalm was sung by the choir. The Bishop of Lincoln then delivered the benediction, and the assemblage retired.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*June 14.* Robert Wright Cope Doolan, of Loughall, co. Armagh, esq. to take the name of Cope only, and quarter the arms of Cope, in compliance with the will of his cousin Arthur Cope, of Loughall, esq.

*June 19.* Second West York Yeomanry Cavalry, Major George Pollard to be Lieut.-Colonel (Commandant); Captain William Moore to be Major.

*June 27.* Major Richard Becher Leacroft to be Lieut.-Colonel of the Derby Militia.

*June 28.* Capt. Parry Mitchell, 53d Foot, to be brevet Major in the army.

*July 1.* Lt.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.—Dr. William Smith to be one of the Physicians to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

*July 2.* John Jephson of Rowthorne, co. Derby, gent. and Mary-Ann, widow of Wm. Rowley, of Sheffield, gent. to use the name of Rowley after Jephson, after their intended marriage.—2d West India Regt., Major Henry C. Cobbe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Herbert Mends to be Major.—Brevet, Captain John Daniel de Cartaret, 68th Foot, to be Major in the army.

*July 10.* The Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant John Owen to be Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant-general; Colonel Second Commandant John Wright to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division; Lieut.-Col. Charles Menzies to be Colonel Second Commandant; Captain and brevet Major Hugh Mitchell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

*July 11.* Capt. Humphry Willyams to be Major of the Cornwall and Devon Miners' Militia.

*July 12.* Capt. H. W. S. Stewart, Ceylon Rifle regt. to be brevet Major in the army.

*July 22.* James Lilley, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's Ports and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

*July 23.* John Hall Morse, esq. only son of John Morse, formerly of Sprowston-hall, Norfolk, afterwards of Mount Ida, in the same county, and late of Montague-square, esq. deceased, (in compliance with the will of the said John Morse,) to take the surname of Boycott after Morse, and bear the arms of Boycott, quarterly with those of Morse.

*July 24.* Col. G. P. Wymer, C.B., Bengal serv., to accept the order of the Dooranée empire, of the third class.

### NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

*To be Captains.*—William Kelly (c), G. H. Seymour, C. F. Hutton.

*To be retired Captains.*—Wm. Holman, John Forbes.

*To be Commanders.*—E. B. Stewart, M. Thomas, C. H. Douglas, M. Donellan.

*To be retired Commanders.*—George George, John White (b), George Welsh, Thomas Burdwood, Charles Tilly, Jonathan Nicolls, Edward Rowan, Stephen Briggs (1807 April, and George Decœurduox.

*Appointments.*—Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B. to be Commander in chief at Cork; Capt. Horace Bullock to Porcupins, surveying steam vessel.

### Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Birmingham.*—Richard Spooner, esq.

*Limerick.*—James Kelly, esq.

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Bland, to be Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Northumberland.

Rev. T. L. Strong and the Rev. J. Collinson to be honorary Canons of the Cathedral Church, Durham.

Rev. Dr. Warneford to be an Hon. Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. H. Ashington, Kirby la Thorpe and Ashgarby RR. Lincoln.

Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle, Beverley Minster P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. H. K. Buck, Bideford R. Devon.

Rev. W. S. Bucknill, Burton Hastings P. C. Warwickshire.

Rev. M. Burrell, Chattan V. Northumberland.

Rev. W. J. Butler, District church of Wareside P. C. Herts.

Rev. T. C. B. S. Clerk, Potterspurv V. N'p'nsh.

Rev. R. M. Cremer, North Barningham R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. A. Denton, Stour and Todbere R. Dors.

Rev. J. Edmunds, Castle Eden P. C. Durham.

Rev. E. Evans, Llanegwad V. Carmarthen.

Rev. S. Fisher, Trent Vale District Church P. C.

Rev. W. H. Flowers, Ulceby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. Fyffe, St. John's Church, Southwark, P. C. Surrey.

Rev. H. L. Gullebaud, Swineshead V. Linc.

Rev. H. Hake, Chilvers Coton V. Warw.

Rev. W. W. Harvey, Buckland R. Hertford.

Rev. W. F. Hasherwood, Ardingly R. Sussex.

Rev. C. V. Hodge, Clareborough R. Notts.

Rev. W. Horne, Limber Magna V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. C. H. Hughes, Wysley-with-Purford R. Surrey.

Rev. E. James, Hindringham V. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Jenne, Taynton R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Johnson, Llanfaethlu R. Anglesea.

Rev. J. W. Jones, Heneglwys R. Anglesea.

Rev. N. Kendall, Talland V. Cornwall.

Rev. T. B. Lancaster, Houghton next Harpley V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Metcalfe, New Church of St. John, Yeadon P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. H. Micklethwait, Chapel-thorpe P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. H. Mogg, High Littleton V. Som.

Rev. E. J. Moor, Great Bealings R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Oliver, Warmington V. Northamptonsh.

Rev. W. H. Parker, St Paul's, Whippingham P. C. Isle of Wight.

Rev. J. C. Ryle, Helmingham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. A. Shute, New district church of Thornley P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Williams, Stokenchurch P. C. Oxf.

Rev. G. Wray, Ufford cum Bainton R. N'p'nsh.

### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. R. Godfrey, M.A. to be Principal of Grosvenor College, Bath.

Rev. G. F. Noad, to the Vice-Principalship of Kingston College, Hull.

Mr. R. D. Harris, B.A. to be Third Master of Huddersfield College.

Rev. J. Spurgen, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Maidstone, Kent.

John Henry Hodson, esq. of the Oxford circuit; Charles H. Whitehurst, esq. of the Midland circuit; John Wm. Alexander, esq. of the Oxford circuit; Robert Charles Hildyard, esq. Northern circuit, and who is also Queen's counsel for the Duchy of Lancaster, were sworn in as Queen's counsel; and the following gentlemen were also sworn in as Sergeants-at-law:—Edward Balfour, esq. John Alexander Kinglake, esq. of the Western circuit, and Charles Chadwick Jones, esq.

of the Home circuit.—John David Chambers, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Salisbury.—The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians:—Dr. Guy, of King's college, London; Dr. Conolly, of Hanwell; Dr. Pienderleath, of Ramsgate; Dr. Forbes, Dr. O. O. Rees, Dr. Cursbam, Dr. Ramsbotham, and Dr. Hughes.

## BIRTHS.

June 15. At Sadborow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bragge, a dau.—17. At Roydon-hall, Kent, the wife of William Cook, esq. a dau.—18. In Eaton-pl. the wife of Neville Abdy, esq. a son.—19. At Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Warwicksh, the wife of C. J. Noble, esq. a son.—At the house of her father, Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. Bryanstone-sq. the wife of Charles Gubbins, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.—23. At Burton Agnes, the wife of Henry Boynton, esq. a son and heir.—In Eaton-sq. the wife of Mynors Baskerville, esq. M.P. a dau.—24. At Datchet, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. for Taunton, a dau.—25. At Ulcombe-pl. Kent, Lady Frances Fletcher, a son.—26. At Maidstone, the wife of Capt. E. Scott, late 4th Light Drag., a dau.—In Fittroy-sq. Mrs. Henry Smale, a dau.—20. At Warborne, Hants, the wife of J. Rivett Carnac, esq. a dau.—30. The wife of Wm. Palmer, esq. of Turners, Chigwell, a son.

Lately. At Teignmouth, the wife of Edward Mockler, esq. 15th Hussars, a son.—In Green-st. Lady Jolliffe, a son.—In Grosvenor-pl. Lady Lytton, a son.—In Dublin, the wife of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart. M.P. a son.—The wife of the Hon. H. Turnour, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart. a dau.—At Chartley, the seat of Earl Ferrers, the wife of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a dau.—At Castle Frome, Herefordsh. the wife of John Homes, esq. a son and heir.—At Swillington-house, the wife of Chas. Hugh Lowther, esq. a son.—At West Tytherley, Hants, the Lady Catharine Barrington, a son.

July 1. At Leckhampstead rectory, Bucks, Mrs. Henrage Drummond, a son.—2. At Linton Park, Kent, the Countess Cornwallis, a dau.—8. At Brompton Park, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a dau.—9. At Hadley, Barnet, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A. a son.—10. At Longford Hall, co. Derby, Anne C'tess of Leicester, a son, which survived its birth only a few hours.—11. At Edgerton Lodge, Huddersfield, the wife of G. H. Brook, esq. a son.—12. In France, the Duchess of Nemours, a son, to whom the King has given the name of Duke d'Alençon.—At Wimbledon, the wife of Major Oliphant, a dau.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Home, a dau.—15. In Lowndes-st. Belgrave-sq. the wife of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—The wife of Charles Harward, esq. of Hayne House, a son.—19. In Kensington-sq. Mrs. John Shephard, of twin daughters.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. 13. At Sydney, New South Wales, Thomas John Fisher, esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of John Fisher, esq. of Fulham, and nephew to the late Robert Wardell, LL.D. Barrister-at-Law, to Thomasine, eldest dau. of W. C. Wentworth, esq. Barrister-at-Law, M. L. C. Sydney.

23. At Adelaide, South Australia, Jacob Hagen, esq. M.L.C. to Mary, second dau. of the late R. C. Baker, esq. Lopen, Somerset.

April 20. At Madras, Capt. Benwell, 46th Madras Nat. Inf. to Jane-Frances, youngest dau. of Francis Hamilton, esq. and grand-dau. of the late James Hamilton, esq. of Stevenson, Lanarkshire, N.B.

May 7. At Andover, George Jones, esq. R. A. to Gertrude, second dau. of the late Major Locombe, of Andover.

10. At Wandsbeck, Denmark, William John Bovill, esq. of Clapham, to Lavinia-Ann, dau. of Edward P'Anson, esq. of Burnatwood-hall, Wandsworth-common.

15. At Wigton, Cumberland, Wilson, eldest son of Joseph Armistead, esq. of Water Lodge, Leeds, to Mary, only dau. of the late John Bragg, esq. of Whitehaven.

28. At Georgetown, Demerara, Thomas, eldest son of Abraham Gunnert, esq. Cumming's Lodge, in that colony, to Jane-Catharine, only dau. of the late Edward Henry Dalton, esq. of Demerara; and at the same time and place, Henry Gibbs Dalton, esq. M.R.C.S.L., to Eliza-Jane, youngest dau. of the late James John Biggs, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

Lately. At West Cowes, T. H. Chase, esq. of Brighton, to Eliza, only dau. of Capt. James Corke, of West Cowes.—At Devonport, Lieut. Raymond, Commander of Her Majesty's cutter Snipe, to Anna-Maria, dau. of William Tuckfield, esq. R.N.—At Radford Semele, M. J. Lay, esq. second son of J. G. Lay, esq. of Great Tey, Essex, to Lucy, fourth dau. of J. Greaves, esq. of Radford Semele, Warwickshire.

June 1. At Bath, Charles-Frederick, son of George Danvers Jenkins, esq. to Catharine-Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. John Hughes, Rector of Tedworth, Wilts, and Fyfield, Hants.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Richard Kyrke Penson, esq. of Owestry, to Clara-Maria, only dau. of John Thomas, esq. Dinham House, Ludlow.—At Camberwell, Samuel Williams, esq. of Greenwich and Boons, Kent, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Thomas Jones, esq. of East Dulwich.—At Naples, Robert Bage, esq. surgeon, to Lydia-Catharine, only dau. of Charles O'Reilly, surgeon R. N. of Naples.—At Staplegrave, near Taunton, R. E. Woodland, esq. of Glastonbury, to Fanny, third dau. of Capt. Law, of Staplegrave-lodge, Somerset.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William, eldest son of William Taylor, esq. of Parkfield House, Hants, to Jane, second dau. of Charles Winkworth, esq. Controller of Customs, Ramsgate.—Henry F. Faithfull, esq. of Tring, solicitor, to Eliza, second dau. of George Faithfull, esq. of Hurstpierpoint.

3. At Nunfield, Dumfriesshire, Morris Charles Jones, esq. of Gungrog, Montgomeryshire, and of Liverpool, only son of the late Morris Jones, esq. of Gungrog, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Paterson, esq. of Nunfield.—The Rev. Thomas G. P. Hough, B.A. to La-Belle-Alliance-Sophia, only surviving dau. of Capt. St. John, R. N. of Colthall.

4. At Chewton Mendip, Wm. Abraham Cox, esq. surgeon, of Bath, to Mary, only dau. of the late Edward Hippley, esq. of the former place.—At Cadoston-juxta-Neath, Charles Jones, esq. of Gartmill Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Downfield, Stroud, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late James Valentine, esq. of Ludlow.—At Paddington, W. W. Willink, esq. of Liverpool, to Catharine-Harriet, youngest dau. of George Nicholls, esq. of Hyde Park-st.—At Bath, John Edwards, esq. to Emma-Hutchinson, youngest dau. of G. Pitt Smith, esq. of Bath.—At Worthington, Cumberland, John Thomas Rowse, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Thompson, esq. of Worthington.—At Gosforth, Charles Francis Shum, esq. Lieut. 87th Regt. youngest son of George Shum Storey, esq. of Arcot,

Northumberland, and of Ham Common, Surrey, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Christopher Fenwick, esq. of Stand House, Northumberland.—At Isleworth, Middlesex, the Rev. James R. Whyte, Rector of Kingsnympton, Devon, to Louisa-Lucy, third dau. of the late Sir John Courtenay Honywood, Bart. of Evington, Kent.—At Bromley Palace, John S. Pakington, esq. M.P. of Westwood Park, Worc. to Augusta Anne, third dau. of the Bishop of Rochester and the Lady Sarah Murray.—At Bungay St. Mary's, Suffolk, the Rev. Willes Hobson, Incumbent of Hales and Heckingham, Norfolk, to Charlotte, third dau. of Pearce Walker, esq.—At Kensington, James Green, esq. of Brixton, Surrey, to Sophia, third dau. of the late James Rixon Oliver, esq. of Upper Clapton and Aldermanbury.—At Cork, Robert Tucker, esq. of Woodside, Cheshire, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Walter Hebdon, esq.—At St. Marylebone, Robert Raikes, esq. of Eastdale, Yorkshire, to Catharine, only dau. of Michael Hart, esq. of Belmont, co. Waterford, Ireland.—At Great Totham, Essex, Cuthbert William Johnson, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Richard Hall Gower, esq. of Nova Scotia House, Ipswich.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Ralph Ormsby Gore, esq. Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty, and eldest son of William Ormsby Gore, esq. M.P. for North Shropshire, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart. M.P. for North Essex.

5. Charles La Grange, esq. of Riversdale, co. Wicklow, to Jane-Edgar, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Robert Craig, of Frescati, near Dublin.—At Bedminster, Henry Bennett, esq. of Rock Cottage, to Ellen-Florence, only dau. of John Ryon, esq. of Saint John's, Newfoundland.—George E. B. Lousada, esq. of Gloucester Road, Hyde Park, to Juliana, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Goldsmid, esq. of Tavistock-pl.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Henry Elliott, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv. to Catharine-Mary, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Pearson, Dean of Salisbury.—At Cookham, Berks, John Elton Mervin Prower, esq. of Purton-house, Wilts, late Capt. 67th reg. only son of the Rev. J. M. Prower, Vicar of Purton, to Harriet, youngest dau. of late Wm. Payn, esq. of Kidwells, Maidenhead.—At Walton, near Liverpool, Charles-Todd, second son of J. Todd Naylor, esq. of Kensington-house, Liverpool, to Harriet-Hannah, only child of the late George Naylor, esq. of Rio de Janeiro.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. John Clavel, eldest son of Col. Mansell, C.B. of Smedmore-house, Dorset, to Emily A. Harriet, only dau. of late Capt. A. B. Bingham, R.N.—At Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, Thomas Jeffreys Badger, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Sarah-Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Yate Hunt, esq. of the Brades, in the same county.—At Liverpool, William Laird, esq. to Louisa-Helen, dau. of James Lister, esq.—At Kensington, Thomas M. D. Trotter, esq. of Ely-place, to Ellen-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Murdoch Robertson, esq. R.N.—The Rev. Thomas Ainsworth, M.A. Vicar of Carbrooke, Norfolk, to Mrs. Hawkins, of Kigarley, Glastonbury, Somerset, relict of the Rev. John B. Hawkins, A.M.—At Alton, the Rev. George William Hutchins, Assistant Curate of Chew Magna cum Dundry, Somerset, to Maria, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Heath, esq. of Andover.—John Glaisher, esq. of the Cambridge Observatory, to Jane-Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. B. Berry, Vicar of Thriplow.—At Ramsgate, Francis Henry, eldest son of Ralph Deane, esq. of East Court House, Middlesex, to Guilelma U. Harrison, youngest dau. of Enos Smith, esq.

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of Ramsgate, and late of Richmond, Surrey.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Fulford, R.N. third son of Baldwin Fulford, esq. of Great Fulford, to Isabella, eldest dau. of John Russell, esq. Principal Clerk of Session in Scotland.—At Collesard, the Rev. John Tannoch, Minister of Kinross, to Anna, dau. of the late Capt. George M'Pherson, R.N.—At Lanercost, Capt. George Alfred Currie, 67th reg. to Frances, eldest dau. of George Shadforth, esq. of Orchard-house, Gilsland.—At Taunton, David Robert Grant Walker, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.M. C.B. to Mary-Barnston, only dau. of the Rev. T. Tudball, and grand-dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Daubeny.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John Beckwith Towse, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Baker, esq. of Brighton.—At Charlton King's, Gloucestersh. Digby Latimer, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Headington, Oxfordsh. to Harriet, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Lyne, of Megavissy, Cornwall.—At Appleby, Leic., John Bockett, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Beatrice, relict of the late Richard Alsager, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Richard Lloyd, esq. of Allesley, Warwickshire.

7. At Hull, W. B. Poppleton, esq. late of Selby, now of Anlaby, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. T. Smith, esq. late of Anlaby.

8. At Epsom, James Winkworth Winstanley, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Marienne-Dorcas, younger dau. of John Nicholas Shelley, esq. of Epsom.—At Cobham, Surrey, Bury Victor Hutchinson, esq. of Wigmore-st. Cavendish-sq. eldest son of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Russell-sq. and Bromley-house, Middlesex, to Catharine-Harriett Massey, of Pain's-hill, Cobham, eldest dau. of the late Charles Massey, esq. of Wyndham-pl. Bryanston-sq.—At Lewin's Mead, Samuel Worsley, esq., to Eleanor-Harper, youngest dau. of the late William Parkes, esq. of the Marble-yard, Warwick.—At Marylebone, T. W. Leppingwell, esq. to Jane, only dau. of the late Christopher Lundin Hooper, esq. of Cambridge-terrace.

9. Charles Hawkey, esq. Lieut. R.N. to the Hon. Miss De Moleyns, eldest dau. of Lord Ventry, of Burnham-house, co. Kerry.

10. At Stamford-hill, John Christie, esq. second son of Robert Christie, esq. of Edinburgh, to Sarah-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Nicholas Fitzgerald, esq. of Rathlee, co. Sligo, and of Holliville, co. Wexford, Ireland.—Sir David Roche, Bart. M.P. for Limerick, to Miss Grady, dau. of W. D. Grady, esq. of Dublin.—At Alphington, Parmenas Pearce Mudge, esq. to Caroline-Edman-Jamesetta, only dau. of the late James Gerard Andresen, esq. of St. Domingo.—At Cambridge, Captain Edleston, R.N. to Mrs. Fuller.

11. At Willingham, Lincolnshire, Thomas Henry Hewitt, esq. of Cork, to Florence-Augusta, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Peel, and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Peel, esq. of Peel Fold, Lancashire, and Trennant Park, Cornwall.—At Littleham, Devon, the Rev. John Wilkinson, B.A. of Merton coll. Oxford, to Jean Prat, grand-dau. of the late Rev. R. Prat, Vicar of Littleham and Exmouth.—At Tilehurst, Philip Lybbe Powys, of the Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and eldest son of Henry Philip Powys, esq. of Hardwick, Oxfordshire, to Anne-Philis, dau. of Thomas Greenwood, esq. of Turner's Court, niece and adopted child of William Stephens, esq. of Prospect Hill, Tilehurst.—At Lowestoft, Suffolk, the Rev. T. L. Fellowes, B.A. Perp. Curate of Lingwood, Norfolk, to Elizabeth-Fleasance, eldest dau. of the late James Reeve, esq.—At Highworth, Wilts, William James

Dunsford, esq. of Bristol, to Matilda-Amelia Slater, second dau. of the late William Crowdy, esq. of Westrop-house, Wilts.—At Ockley, the Rev. William Cartwright, M.A. to Charlotte-Haydon, dau. of John Smallpiece, esq. of Leith-hill-place, near Dorking, Surrey.—In Switzerland, Wade Brown, esq. of Monckton Farleigh House, Wilts. to Selina, second dau. of Sir J. E. Kerdley Wilmot, Bart. Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—At Rotherham, Anthony Trollope, esq. of the General Post Office, Ireland, to Rose, dau. of Edward Heseltine, esq. of Rotherham.

13. At Storrington, Sussex, the Rev. Robert Gregory, younger son of the late Ralph Creyke, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, Yorksh. to Eliza, dau. of Thomas Philip Dennett, esq. M.D. of Storrington.

14. At Stibbington, Henry W. Fosbery, esq. late of the 13th reg. to Sarah-Stone, second dau. of the late Steed Girdlestone, esq. of Stibbington Hall, Northamptonsh.—At St. Pancras, Alfred Charles Marriott, esq. of Worcester, son of T. W. Marriott, esq. of Banbury, to Maria-Georgiana-de-Lane, dau. of Richard Cuttill, esq.—The Rev. William Oliver, M.A. Incumbent of Hadnal, Salop, to Frances-Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Thomas Henry Taunton, esq. of Grand Pont-house, near Oxford.—At Clifton, Richard Ingram Dansey, esq. eldest son of Dansey R. Dansey, esq. late of Easton Court, Herefordsh. to Annabella-Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Robert Bell, esq. of Bittery, Salop.—At Eltham, Kent, the Rev. J. Congdon Shapley, Rector of Carriacore, Grenada, W. I. to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of A. G. Milne, esq. of Eltham.—At Hadzor, the Rev. B. Davis, Minister of St. George's Church, Worcester, to Julia, third dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, of New Hall, co. Worcester, and Rector of Hadzor.

15. At Brighton, James Athill Gunthorpe, esq. Madras Art. to Julia-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Col. Nuthall, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

16. At Streatham, James Parkinson, esq. of Raquet-court, Fleet-street, to Rosamond-Eleanor, only dau. of William Haigh, esq. of Lower Tulse Hill.—At Chiswick, Alfred M. W. Christopher, esq. son of George Christopher, esq. of Chiswick, to Maria-Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Christopher, esq. of London.—At Landford Church, co. Dublin, the Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, Judge of the Queen's Bench, to Margaret, eldest dau. of John Duffy, esq.

17. At St. John's, Bethnal-green, Lieut. William Pretymann, R.N. of Ipswich, to Catherine-Elliott, second dau. of Lieut. Alexander Webb, R.N. of Hackney.

18. At St. George's Hanover-square, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, esq. of Seaforth, to Miss Hope Vere, eldest dau. of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, esq. of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood, N. B.—At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Slaughter, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row, to Frances, second dau. of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart.

19. At Maidstone, Kent, the Rev. N. J. B. Hole, Rector of Broadwoodkelly, to Emily-Frances, second dau. of John Mercer, esq. of Maidstone.—At St. Sidwell's, Edmund Carlyn, esq. of St. Austell, Cornwall, to Marianne, only dau. of R. B. Cornish, esq. Hill's Court.—At Bickleigh, Capt. Edward Herbert Kenney, R.N. to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Bignell, R.N. of Haxter Lodge, near Plymouth.—The Rev. Wm. Wellington, Rector of Upton Hellions, to Florence, second dau. of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq. of Brockley Hall, co. Somerset.—At Upper

Chealsea, William Hunter, M.D. Surgeon-Major Coldstream Guards, to Helen, dau. of the late Rev. David Wilkie, Minister of the parish of Cultra, Fifeshire.—At Morden, Surrey, Robert, only son of H. Monteith, esq. of Carstairs, Lanarkshire, to Wilhelmina, third dau. of the late J. C. Mellish, esq. Consul at Hamburg.—At Batcombe, Somerset, the Rev. Octavius Brock, Rector of Dengie, Essex, to Harriet-Ann, only dau. of Henry Ernst, esq. of Westcombe-house, Batcombe.—At Marylebone, Robert Elliott, esq. of Tempsford-hall, Beds, only son of the late Robert Elliott, esq. of Goldington-house, to Anne-Lucinda, only dau. of the late James Wade, esq. formerly of Beccles, Suffolk.—At Cowes, the Rev. W. H. Parker, A.M. Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Whippingham, to Mary-Davis, widow of the late F. Kingston, esq. and dau. of John Eames, esq.—At Goring, Oxon, William, youngest son of Charles Atherton Allnatt, esq. of Wallingford, to Ellen-Sarah, eldest dau. of James Pearman, of Goring Heath, esq.—At Milton, Kent, Capt. Archibald Park, 29th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of the late distinguished traveller, Mungo Park, to Rachel-Anne, dau. of Adam Park, esq.—At Teddington, Middlesex, Robt. Davey, esq. of Shere, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Duncombe, Rector of Shere, Surrey.

20. At Hollington, Sussex, Adolphus Lacroix, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Nice, to Frances, second dau. of the late Robert Cunynghame, esq.

21. At St. Clement's, Truro, Edmond Henry Casey, esq. of Newbrook-house, co. Dublin, to Mary, second dau. of the late P. S. Tom, esq. of Rosedale, Cornwall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Parker, esq. eldest son of Charles George Parker, esq. of Springfield-pl. Essex, to Mary-Ann-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Crosse, esq. of Down, Kent, late Capt. in the King's Regt.—At Bryanston, Dorset, William Grey Pitt, esq. late Lieut. 11th Hussars, only son of the late W. Morton Pitt, esq. of Kingston House, to Laura-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Ryves, R.N., of Shroton House, Dorset.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, John Aldin Moore, esq. Jt. A. of St. John's coll. and of the Inner Temple, to Harriet-Masters, dau. of the late Thomas Osborne, esq. of Croydon.—The Rev. Wm. Harte, youngest son of the late Wm. Harte, esq. of Coalrup, co. Limerick, to Henriette, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Donaldson, esq.—At Llangoven, Monmouthshire, John Lloyd, esq. of Brynderry House, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Robert Farquhar, esq. of Post-y-pool.

22. At East Stonehouse, Joseph Collier Cookworthy, esq. M.D., of Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Clara, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Pilkington, 6th Foot, and widow of the Rev. Robert Lugg.—At Pitton, Barnstable, John James Nugent, esq. of Clonlost, Westmeath, Capt. 3d Dragoon Guards, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Robinson, of Edinburgh.—At Norwich, Walter Haslewood Dunsford, esq. of Barnstable, to Selina, eldest dau. of G. Garland, esq. of that place, late Gen. in the Army.

23. At Paris, Frederick-Janvrin, eldest son of Frederick De Lisle, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq. to Josephine, only dau. of the late Thomas De Lisle, esq. of Paris.—At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordsh. H. W. Clifton, esq. of Brussels, to Harriette, dau. of Percival Walsh, esq. of Stanton Harcourt.—At Flinton, near Manchester, Capt. E. R. Williams, R.N. to Sarah, dau. of the late James Forbes, esq. of Hutton Hall, Essex, and Kingallock, Argyleshire.



## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF KINTORE.

July 11. At Keith Hall, co. Aberdeen, aged 50, the Right Hon. Anthony Adrian Keith-Falconer, seventh Earl of Kintore, Lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith Hall (1677), tenth Lord Falconer, of Halkertoun (1647), in the peerage of Scotland; and Baron Kintore, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1838).

He was born April 20, 1794, the eldest son of William the sixth Earl, by Maria, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Kirkhill, Bart.; and he succeeded his father in the Scottish dignities, Oct. 6, 1812.

He was advanced to a seat in the House of Peers by the title of Baron Kintore, June 23, 1838, and supported Lord Melbourne's administration. His Lordship had been in a depressed state of mind for some time past, and last season relinquished his favourite amusement, fox-hunting, and sought to recruit his strength on the Continent. He returned some time since, and tried the spa of Strathpeffer, without any advantage. The immediate cause of his Lordship's death is stated to have been an injury received while hunting many years ago, and which, though partially cured, had left effects which he never altogether recovered. His Lordship married, first, June 14, 1817, Juliet, third daughter of the late Robert Renny, esq. of Barrowfield, who died without issue in 1819; and, secondly, Aug. 27, 1821, Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, esq. who obtained a decree of divorce from his Lordship in 1840, and died in 1841. By the latter marriage his Lordship had issue William Adrian Lord Inverurie, late Lieutenant 17th Light Dragoons, whose melancholy death while hunting, it will be recollected, took place in the early part of the present year; Lady Isabella Catharine, who also recently died from the effects of a most distressing accident; the Right Hon. Francis Alexander, the present and ninth Earl, born in 1828; and the Hon. Charles James.

## THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

May 21. At the Hague, aged 43, the Right Hon. Wilhelm Gustaf Friedrich de Reede de Ginkel, tenth Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim, co. Galway; (1691-2); a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; Baron de Reede and Ginkel,

Baron of Amerongen, Middachier, Lievendael, Elst, Sterveldt, and Ronenberg, in the Netherlands.

With this personage has become extinct one of those families whose fortunes were made by accompanying the House of Orange to Great Britain. There were five foreigners whom William of Nassau elevated to the English peerage—William Bentinck, whom he made Earl of Portland; Marshal Frederick de Schomberg, whom he made Duke of Schomberg; William de Nassau de Zulestein, whom he made Earl of Rochford; Arnold Joost Van Keppel, whom he made Earl of Albemarle; and Henry Nassau Van Auverquerque, whom he made Earl of Grantham. Of these the Bentincks and Keppels alone remain, the former promoted to a dukedom in 1716 by Queen Anne. The dukedom of Schomberg became extinct in 1719; the earldom of Grantham in 1754; and the earldom of Rochford in 1830.

In Ireland, King William made Meinhardt Schomberg, the marshal's son, Duke of Leinster; Henry Massue de Ruvigny,\* first Viscount, and afterwards Earl, of Galway, invariably transformed into *Galloway* by the continental writers; and Godart de Ginkel Earl of Athlone.† The dukedom of Leinster was extinct in the Schombergs as above mentioned; and the earldom of Galway in the following year, 1720. The earldom of Athlone was the last remaining; not only of the Irish earldoms conferred on foreigners, but of all the earldoms of Ireland created by William the Third.

The successful assault on Athlone, from which Baron de Ginkel derived his title, took place on the 20th June, 1691, O.S. (30th June, N.S.), and on the 12th O.S. (22d N.S.) of the following month he achieved the decisive victory of Aghrim. By privy seal dated at Whitehall the 11th Feb., and patent dated 4th March, 1691-2, their majesties were pleased to create him Earl of Athlone and Baron Aghrim, and

\* Ruvigny was the only name by which his family was known. The original one sunk under it, as Mottier merged in that of La Fayette, Bouchard in Montmorency, or Riguetti in Mirabeau.

† Major-Gen. Count de Marton got a warrant to be Earl of Lifford, and was so styled during his life, but the patent never passed the seals.

on the 15th October 1693 he received a grant (confirmed by Parliament in 1695) of the forfeited estates of William Dongan, Earl of Limerick, attained the 16th April, 1691. He afterwards returned to military service on the continent, and died at Utrecht in 1703. On Ginkel's return to Holland he was created a Field Marshal, and as such, which precluded all superiority of command over him, was extremely jealous of Marlborough, under whom, when placed at the head of the Dutch troops, in the War of the Succession of Spain, he was compelled to act, and therefore signalized himself by no achievement. He died in 1705, at Utrecht, where by some he is stated to have been born—by others, in Guelderland.

His descendants have always maintained their connection with their original country, in which they have formed most of their alliances. Indeed, no Earl of Athlone sat in the House of Peers in Ireland before the 10th March 1795, when the sixth Earl, who had accompanied the Stadtholder to England, on the French invasion of Holland, took his seat; and no English blood entered the veins of the family except in the case of the tenth Earl. Friedrich, the seventh Earl, married first Miss Munter, and afterwards Maria, daughter of Sir John Eden, but died without issue. His brother, Renaud-Diedrich-Jacob, the eighth Earl, married Harriet, daughter of John William Hope, esq. of Amsterdam, and of Cavendish square, and had issue George-Godart-Henry, the ninth Earl, who died without issue March 2, 1843, and was then succeeded by his uncle, whose death we now record.

Wilhelm-Gustauf-Friedrich, brother to the seventh and eighth Earls, was the fifth and youngest son of Friedrich the sixth Earl, by Anna-Elizabeth-Christian Baroness de Tuyl de Seevoskerken, and born on the 21st July, 1760. Previously to his accession to the earldom he was a Count of the Roman Empire, and Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of the Netherlands. Having survived all his brothers, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his nephew, as above mentioned.

He married, Sept. 7, 1813, Wendela-Eleanor, eldest daughter of Monsieur Burcel, member of the college of nobility of the province of Holland, but had no issue.

The ninth Earl left a sister, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey, who was said to inherit a large accession of fortune on his death. (See vol. XIX. p. 446.)

#### HON. HUGH LINDSAY.

*April 23.* At his house in Berkeley-square, aged 78, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, a Director of the East India Company, and a Commissioner for the Lieutenancy of London; uncle to the Earl of Balcarres, and brother to the Countess dowager of Hardwicke and the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

He was born Oct. 30, 1765, the eighth son and eleventh and youngest child of James 5th Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton. He served in early life in the Royal Navy, and was present in several actions under Lord Rodney and Lord St. Vincent, and among others in that of the 1st of June. He afterwards became Commander of an Indian in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company. He was first elected a member of the Court of Directors in 1814.

In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for the boroughs of Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, and St. Andrew's, for which he sat till 1830.

He married at Bargeny Jan. 14, 1799, Jane, second daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, great-uncle to the present Earl of Aberdeen; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue Anne, married in 1817 to Sir Edmund W. R. Antrobus, Bart.; and Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, esq. M.P. for Deal and Sandwich.

#### HON. ARTHUR H. COLE, M.P.

*June 16.* In Manchester-square, in his 64th year, the Hon. Arthur Henry Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen; brother to the Countess de Grey, and uncle to the Earl of Enniskillen.

He was born June 28, 1780, the fourth son of William-Willoughby first Earl of Enniskillen, by Anne, only daughter of Galbraith Lowry, esq. M.P. for co. Tyrone, and sister to Armar first Earl of Belmore.

Mr. Cole had represented Enniskillen in every Parliament from 1830; and is now succeeded in that post by his nephew the Hon. Henry Arthur Cole, only brother and heir presumptive to the present Earl of Enniskillen.

He has died unmarried.

#### THE HON. R. B. WILBRAHAM, M.P.

*May 10.* At Lord Skelmersdale's, in Portland-place, aged 42, the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire.

The deceased was the eldest son of

Edward Lord Skelmersdale, and brother to Lady Stanley. His mother was Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons, Kent, and sister to the late Sir Herbert Taylor and Sir Brook Taylor. He was born the 27th of Oct. 1801, and married the 22d of May, 1832, Miss Jessie Brooke, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., by whom he leaves a son and four daughters. In 1835 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Southern division of Lancashire, after a contest which terminated as follows:—

Lord Francis Egerton .	7822
Hon. R. B. Wilbraham .	7645
Edward Stanley, esq. .	6576
Charles Towneley, esq.	6044

The two Conservative members were re-chosen without opposition in 1841.

The interment of his mortal remains took place at Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk, on the 19th May. The body had been removed to Latham Hall, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, about three miles distant. About 10 o'clock in the morning the procession left the hall in the following order:—First mourning coach, containing the Rev. Mr. Battersby, Dr. Lax, Mr. Robert Boyer, and Mr. E. Boyer; the hearse came next; and then the second mourning coach, in which were Lord Skelmersdale, Mrs. R. Bootle Wilbraham, Mrs. A. Lascelles, and Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.; third mourning coach containing Lord Stanley, Sir Brook Taylor, Mr. Farington, and Mr. Warburton; and in the fourth mourning coach were Mr. Arthur Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Hutton, and the Hon. Arthur Lascelles. In the rear were the private carriages of Lord Skelmersdale and many of the local gentry and clergy.

#### SIR GEORGE PIGOTT, BART.

May 28. At Paris, in his 80th year, Sir George Pigott, of Knapton, Queen's County, Bart.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, esq. by Priscilla, daughter of John Carden, of Lismore, Queen's County, esq. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated Oct. 3, 1803.

He married Feb. 15, 1794, Annabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County, a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and by that lady has left issue four sons and five daughters. The former are: 1. Sir Thomas, who has succeeded to the title; 2. George-Francis; 3. William Pigott, esq. of Dullingham House, Cambridge-shire, who married in 1827 Harriett, sole

daughter and heiress of the late General Christopher Jeaffreson, of that place, and sister by her mother to the present Viscount Gormanston; 4. Wellesley-Pole. The daughters are, 1. Frances; 2. Annabella; 3. Jane; 4. Charlotte; and 5. Salisbury.

The present Baronet was born in 1796, and was formerly a Captain in the Royal Horseguards Blue. He married in 1831 Georgina-Anne, daughter of William Brummell, of Wyvenhoe, co. Essex, esq.

#### SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY, BART.

April 24. At his seat, Field Place, Warnham, Sussex, aged 90, Sir Timothy Shelley, the second Bart. late of Castle Goring in that county (1806).

This venerable gentleman was the representative of one of the three great lines of Shelley, of Sussex; the other two being now represented by Sir John Shelley, Bart., and by Miss Shelley, of Lewes. These three branches descend from a common ancestor, John Shelley, esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove, and died in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Edward Shelley, esq., the fourth son of this marriage, was seated at Warminghurst, in that county, and was the direct ancestor of the subject of this notice. In 1692, John Shelley, esq., a descendant, married one of the co-heiresses of Roger Bysshe, of Fen-place, and thus brought that estate into the family. His grandson, Bysshe Shelley, esq., was created a Baronet in 1806. He married twice. By his first lady, Mary-Catharine, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Theobald Mitchell, of Horsham, he had issue two daughters and a son, the late Sir Timothy Shelley. By his second wife, Elizabeth-Jane-Sidney, daughter and sole heiress of William Perry, esq., by Elizabeth, heiress of Colonel Sidney, brother of the last Earl of Leicester, he had, with several other children, a son, John, of Penshurst, in Kent, who took the surname of Sidney, and was created a Baronet as Sir John Shelley Sidney, in 1818. He is father of Philip-Charles Lord de Lisle. Sir Bysshe died at an advanced age in 1815, when the title devolved upon his eldest son, Sir Timothy, who was born in 1753, and married in 1791 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, esq. of Effingham, Surrey, by whom he had issue,—1. Percy Bysshe; 2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1831; 3. Helen, who died an infant in 1796; 4. Mary, married in 1819 to Daniel F. Haynes, esq. of Lonsome, Surrey; 5. Helen; 6. Margaret; and 7. John, married in 1827 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles

Bowen, esq. of Kilnacourt, Ireland. The eldest son, Percy Bysshe Shelley, well known as one of the greatest poets of his age, was drowned off the coast of Italy, in 1822, leaving by Mary Wolstonecroft Godwin, the author of *Frankenstein*, (daughter of Mr. William Godwin, the historian, by Mary Wolstonecroft, author of "*The Rights of Woman*," ) a son, Percy Florence, who was born at Florence in 1819, and who now succeeds to the baronetcy.

Sir Timothy Shelley was sincerely respected. As a landlord, and as a practical agriculturist, he enjoyed a high reputation. In him the agricultural labourer has lost a kind benefactor and a constant rewarder of honest industry; in short he possessed, in a high degree, the best qualities of the English country gentleman.

His remains were deposited in the family vault in Horsham Church.

#### SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BART.

*May 13.* At Swillington House, near Leeds, aged 85, Sir John Lowther, Bart. formerly M.P. for Cumberland.

Sir John Lowther was the only brother of the late Earl of Lonsdale, whom he survived for less than two months, and of whom a memoir was given in our *May Magazine*, p. 532. He was born on the 1st April, 1759, the younger son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouche, Vicar of Sandal. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1780. He was one of the last survivors of the Parliament of 1790, to which he was returned for the borough of Cockermouth, and again in 1784. In April 1786 he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to stand for Carlisle; but on a petition was declared not duly elected, a Committee deciding in favour of John Christian, esq. Room was made for him as one of the members for Haslemere. We do not find him in the Parliament of 1790, but in 1796 he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and again in 1802. In 1806 he was returned for both Cockermouth and the county, but made his election for the latter in Jan. 1807. He was re-elected in 1812 and 1818, and again in 1820. At the last-named election there was a contest, in which the present Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) was the defeated candidate, and which terminated as follows:

John Lowther, esq. . . .	166
J. C. Curwen, esq. . . .	138
Lord Morpeth . . . .	91

Sir John Lowther (then a Baronet) was

re-chosen for Cumberland in 1826 and 1830, but retired in 1831, at which election his nephew Lord Lowther was defeated.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated 1824, thus restoring the old family title, which had merged in the peerage. Indeed two patents of baronetage, dated respectively 1640 and 1764 (the former of Nova Scotia), are vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. Sir John Lowther was also in the remainder of the dignities of Viscount Lowther and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, conferred on his cousin James Earl of Lonsdale in 1797.

Sir John Lowther strongly resembled the late excellent Earl of Lonsdale, both in features and personal disposition. He was exemplary in all the relations of life, and by none will his death be more sincerely lamented than by his tenantry and the poor in the vicinity of his extensive property. Though fond of retirement, he was not unused to public life, and his constituents ever found in him a zealous guardian of their local and general interests.

Sir John Lowther married Sept. 4, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Fane, third daughter of John ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and sister to Lady Augusta, whom his brother had previously married in 1781. They had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, unmarried; 2. Sir John Henry Lowther, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 3. George William, who died in 1805, in his 10th year; 4. Frederica, who died in 1812, aged 13; 5. Louisa, who died in 1816, aged 15; and 6. Charles Hugh Lowther, esq. who married in 1834 Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D. and has issue two sons and a daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Lowther had been for some time indisposed, and her illness having increased after the death of her venerable husband, she became so unwell that orders were sent to delay the preparations for the Baronet's funeral, as it was feared her ladyship could not long survive, and it was not desirable to disturb her repose by the bustle necessarily incident to that mournful ceremonial. She died on the 19th May, aged 74.

Their funeral took place on the 25th at Swillington. The two hearses were followed by a mourning coach, containing the chief mourner, Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart. M.P. accompanied by his brother, Charles Hugh Lowther, esq. General Sir John Woodford, half-brother of the deceased lady, and the Rev. Henry Fludyer, a nephew of her ladyship. Five other coaches followed, containing the

pal-bearers of the deceased Baronet—namely, the Earl of Mexborough, the Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart. the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, Col. Markham, Christopher Beckett, esq. Thomas Davison Bland, esq. Henry Ramsden, esq. and Adolphus Woodford, esq.; the pall-bearers of the Lady Elizabeth Lowther—namely, the Hon. Henry Savile, John Blayds, esq. the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, the Rev. John Bell, Leonard Thompson, esq. Thomas D. Bland, jun. esq. Martin John West, esq. and Thomas T. Dibb, esq.; the Rector of Swillington, Mr. Ellerton of Kippax, the family surgeon, and others. After the mourning coaches followed several private carriages.

The present Baronet was born in 1793, and is unmarried. He is M.P. for the city of York.

#### SIR HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, BART.

*Lately.* At Bermuda, in the West Indies, aged 48, Sir Henry Chamberlain, the second Baronet (1828), Captain Royal Artillery.

He was born Oct. 2, 1796, the eldest son of Sir Henry the first Baronet, Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil, by his first wife Miss Elizabeth Harrod, of Exeter; and he succeeded his father in the title, July 31, 1829. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery May 1, 1815, 1st Lieutenant May 1, 1819, and Captain Sept. 2, 1835; and he succeeded Lieut.-Col. Arabin in command of the Royal Artillery in Bermuda on the 18th Aug. 1843. He married in 1826 a daughter of Major Robert Mullen, 1st Foot, and has left issue a son and heir, now Sir Henry Orlando Robert Chamberlain.

The late Baronet fell a victim to a fatal epidemic fever, as about the same time did Lieutenant and Adjutant Jenkin, of the Royal Engineers. It was formerly stated that the yellow fever, which had again visited the Bermudas group, and especially St. George's Island, was found to be as malignant as the epidemic which attacked it in 1819. Experience has, however, painfully proved that the latter visitation has been more direful in its effects, wider in its spread, and more severe in every way than on any former occasion. In addition to the above officers, 9 gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery and 37 privates, out of a company of only about 70 Royal Sappers and Miners, have died, and about 120 of the reserve battalion of the 20th Regiment of the Line at present serving on the Bermuda station. In St. George's, the most important and populous island in the group, almost every

family has been laid prostrate, and there are few who have not to mourn the loss of some members.

#### MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. CASEMENT, K. C. B.

*April 16.* At Cossipore, near Calcutta, the Hon. Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K. C. B. Second Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council of India.

Sir William Casement had passed forty-seven years of uninterrupted service. He was appointed to the Bengal establishment in 1795. In his earlier years he was actively employed in Lord Lake's campaigns, as also during the Marquess of Hastings's administration. He was present in action with his regiment at the storming of Allyghur in 1803, and at the battle of Deeg in 1804. In 1810 he was appointed Deputy-Judge Advocate-General at Cawnpore; was afterwards named Deputy Quartermaster-General, and attached during the Nepal campaign to the division commanded by General Marley. In 1818 he was appointed Military Secretary to Government, which situation he held for upwards of twenty years, until he was nominated Member of Council. He was appointed Colonel of the 23d Bengal Native Infantry, May 1, 1824, and attained the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837. In the latter year he was also nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath.

Sir William Casement was thoroughly conversant with every detail connected with the army, an able and valuable servant to the Government, and an upright and honourable member of his profession. Though he had filled high offices for forty years, and in times of difficulty and trouble, yet he had the rare felicity of obtaining not only the approbation of the directors, but the confidence of the army, who looked on his promotion as the reward of efficient service and of great military knowledge.

He had taken his passage in the *Wind-sor*, and was to have returned to England in March last, but the outbreak of the corps ordered to Scinde, having then assumed an alarming aspect, led to his remaining in compliance with the wishes of the Governor General and the Members of the Council. He had been unwell for some time past, and his constitution appeared to be breaking, but he attended council on the 13th April, coming in from Cossipore, a distance of four miles, where he had taken a house for change of air; that night he was attacked with cholera, but lingered on until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he expired. He was buried on the morning of the 17th April, with military honours, the

Governor-General, Members of Council, and all the civil and military officers at the Presidency attending the funeral. He has left a widow the daughter of General Sir Sackville Browne.

#### VICE-ADM. NORBORNE THOMPSON.

*May 28.* In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in his 75th year, Vice-Admiral Norborne Thompson.

This officer entered the Royal Navy in 1778, and was made a Lieutenant in 1790. He served on board the *Boyne* 98 at the attack on Point Pitre in Guadeloupe in 1794; was made Commander 25th March 1796; commanded the *Zebra* sloop of war in that year, and subsequently the *Savage* of 16 guns; the latter vessel formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at Ostend in May 1798. He was promoted to post rank Aug. 11, 1800, and appointed to the *Perlin* 38, which assisted at the reduction of Flushing, in 1809. He afterwards commanded the *Aboukir* at the capture of Genoa in 1814. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830, and to that of Vice-Admiral in 1841.

#### REAR-ADM. W. F. WISE, C.B.

*June .* At Hoegate House, Plymouth, after a week's illness, in his 60th year, William Furlong Wise, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and C.B.

This officer was born at Woolston, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, Aug. 21, 1784, the son of George F. Wise, esq. of that place, by Jane, sister of the late Vice-Adm. James Richard Dacres. He entered the Navy Feb. 7, 1797; attained the rank of Lieutenant May 1, 1804; was made a Commander into the *Elk* sloop of war Nov. 1, 1805; and posted into the *Mediator*, 44, on the Jamaica station, May 18, 1806.

On the 14th Feb. 1807, his cousin Capt. J. R. Dacres, of the *Bacchante*, captured the French national schooner *Dauphin*, of 3 guns and 71 men, a vessel which had done much mischief to British commerce in the West Indies, and was then returning from a successful cruise to St. Domingo. Finding that the *Dauphin* was well known at Samana, and having consulted with Captain Wise, who had witnessed her capture, Captain Dacres determined to send her in under French colours, to disguise the *Bacchante* as a prize, and the *Mediator* as a neutral; which stratagem so completely deceived the enemy, that he got through the intricate navigation of the harbour, and anchored within half a mile of the fort,

before they discovered their mistake. A heavy cannonade was now commenced on both sides, and continued for four hours, when the fort was gallantly stormed by a detachment of seamen and marines, landed under the command of Captain Wise, assisted by Lieutenants Baker, Norton, and Shaw. Possession was then taken of two French schooners, fitting for sea as cruisers, with an American ship and an English schooner, both of which had been recently captured by privateers. The *Mediator*, Captain Wise's ship, was the greatest sufferer on this occasion, the fire of the enemy being chiefly directed against her, but not so much as might have been expected from the commanding situation of the fort, which was manned principally by the crews of schooners. Her loss consisted of 2 men killed and 12 wounded; the *Bacchante* had not a man slain, and only 4 wounded. The fort and cannon were afterwards destroyed by Lieutenant Gould, and the place was evacuated by Captain Dacres on the 21st of the same month.

In 1813 Capt. Wise was appointed to the *Granicus* frigate, in which he captured the *Leo*, an American privateer of 6 guns, off Cape Spartel, Dec. 2, 1814. On the 27th Oct. 1815, he was reappointed to the *Granicus*, which was engaged in the assault on Algiers, and on that brilliant occasion sustained a loss of 16 killed and 42 wounded. "With a display of intrepidity and of seamanship alike unsurpassed," as James relates in his *Naval History*, "Captain Wise anchored his frigate in a space scarcely exceeding her own length, between the *Queen Charlotte* and *Superb*,—a station of which a three-decked line-of-battle ship might justly have been proud." For this service Capt. Wise was nominated a Companion of the Bath, Sept. 21, 1816.

He was appointed Jan. 8, 1818, to the *Spartan* frigate, which was despatched to Algiers to complain of a violation of the treaty, in having plundered the Genoese ship *Misericordia*. His mission was completely successful. He obtained the sum of 35,000 dollars in compensation of the plunder, and a disavowal on the part of the reigning Dey of his predecessor's act of dismissing the Sardinian vice-consul.

In 1819 the *Spartan* visited Madeira, Dominica, Vera Cruz, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Halifax. In July 1820 she conveyed Lord Combermere from Halifax to England. She subsequently proceeded to the Havannah, Charlestown, and New York, from whence she returned to England, to be paid off, in Jan. 1821.

Captain Wise attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Nov. 23, 1841. He mar-

ried, June 16, 1810, Fanny, only daughter of W. Grentell, esq. He was universally respected in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

May 2. At Bath, aged 84, William Beckford, esq. the author of *Vathek*, and formerly proprietor of Fonthill.

This very extraordinary man was indebted for his ample fortune to the property which his ancestors had acquired in the West Indies. His great-grandfather, Peter Beckford, esq. was Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, from the reign of Charles II. to that of Anne; and his grandfather of the same name was Speaker of the House of Assembly in the same island. His father was Alderman William Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and representative in Parliament for the metropolis in the stormy times of Wilkes, Chatham, and the American discontents, and who is celebrated for having bearded King George III. on his throne, by replying extemporaneously to his Majesty's answer to an address.\* Shortly after this memorable exploit Mr. Beckford died (June 21st, 1770), and the City voted a statue to his memory in Guildhall, and ordered that the speech he had delivered to the King should be engraved on the pedestal.

The Lord Mayor enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, and that great man became the sponsor of his only son: the Earl of Effingham, who had married Elizabeth sister of the Lord Mayor, standing as proxy on the occasion. The following letter† was written by the father to Mr. Pitt, announcing the completion of this arrangement:

"My dear Sir,  
Fonthill,  
Jan. 7, 1760.

"Your very obliging and much esteemed favour was duly received. I consider it the greatest honour to have such a sponsor to my child. He was made a

Christian last night, and Lord Effingham was your proxy. No endeavours of mine shall be wanting (if it please God to spare his life) to instil into his tender mind principles of religion, honour, and love of country. It is true these are old-fashioned principles, but they are such as you approve of, and practise.

"Nothing would give me more pleasure than to take your opinion on my present works [at Fonthill], and to regulate my future operations by your advice and judgment; but I cannot flutter myself so much as to think it possible to enjoy that comfort, until you have first procured for your country a safe, honourable, and lasting peace. I am, My dear Sir,

"Your ever faithful and  
affectionate humble servant,  
W. BECKFORD."

In 1773 the Earl of Chatham thus mentions his godson, in a letter to his son William, then at Cambridge—

"Little Beckford was really disappointed at not being in time to see you,—a good mark for my young *visid* friend. He is just as much compounded of the elements of *air* and *fire* as he was. A due proportion of *terrestrial* solidity will, I trust, come and make him perfect."

At a page of the Chatham Correspondence shortly following that from which this extract is made, will be seen a letter dated Fonthill, Dec. 11, 1773, addressed to the Earl of Chatham by the Rev. John Lettice, Mr. Beckford's tutor, and who afterwards superintended the education of his daughter the Duchess of Hamilton. It speaks of Mr. Beckford's attention having been directed to mathematics, to the study of Locke, to arithmetic, and to literature; it gives Mr. Lettice's sentiments on these several topics, but contains nothing very striking or characteristic of the pupil, except the following passage:—

"I assure myself it will give your Lordship pleasure to be informed that, about a month ago, that splendid heap of oriental drawings, &c. which filled a large table at Burton,\* has been sacrificed at the shrine of good taste. Mr. Beckford had firmness enough to burn them with his own hand. I hope that, as his judgment grows maturer, it will give me an opportunity of acquainting your lordship with other sacrifices to the same power."

Mr. Beckford inherited from his father the estate of Fonthill, and a very large West Indian property,—in all, it is said,

\* See in the Chatham Correspondence, 1839, vol. iii. p. 462, a letter of the Earl of Chatham expressing his enthusiastic approbation of Beckford's conduct, followed by the Lord Mayor's reply.

† The editors of the Chatham Correspondence have committed two errors in their notes to this letter. They call Peter Beckford, esq. the "eldest brother" of William, the Lord Mayor, instead of his father; and they term the Alderman's mansion at Fonthill "Gothic."

\* Burton Pynsent, the seat of Lord Chatham, in Somersetshire.

to more than 100,000*l.* per annum. At the age of eighteen he published *Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters*, a work satirising some English artists under feigned names. In 1790 he made a tour to the continent, which formed the subject of a series of letters, picturesque and poetical, published long after under the title of "Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal." The high-bred ease, voluptuousness, and classic taste of some of these descriptions and personal adventures, have a striking and unique effect. This work, which was published in 1834, is fully reviewed in our vol. II. pp. 113, 234. At the general election of 1784, Mr. Beckford was returned to Parliament for the city of Wells, and in 1790 for Hindon. He resigned his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds on the last day of 1794.

In 1784 first appeared his far-celebrated romance of "Vathek, an Arabian Tale;" but it was a translation, not made by himself, and surreptitiously obtained. The original was first printed at Lausanne,\* in the year 1787. It was written in French, and so admirable was it for style and idiom, that it was considered by many as the work of a Frenchman. The English version was made by Dr. S. Henley, Rector of Rendlesham, who added all the notes (see our vol. II. p. 113). Byron praised Vathek for its correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination. "As an Eastern tale," he said, "even *Rasselas* must bow before it: his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis." It is difficult to institute a comparison between scenes so very dissimilar—almost as different as the garden of Eden from Pandemonium; but Vathek seems to have powerfully impressed the youthful fancy of Byron. It contains some minute Eastern painting and characters (a *Gisour* being of the number), uniting energy and fire with voluptuousness, such as Byron loved to draw. The Caliph Vathek, who had "sullied himself with a thousand crimes," like the *Corair*, is a magnificent *Childe Harold*, and may have suggested the character.

The outline or plot of Vathek possesses all the wildness of Arabian fiction. The hero is the grandson of Haroun al Raschid (Aaron the Just), whose dominions stretched from Africa to India. He is fearless, proud, inquisitive, a gourmand, fond of theological controversy, cruel and

magnificent in his power as a caliph; in short, an eastern Henry VIII. He dabbles, moreover, in the occult sciences, and interprets the stars and planetary influences from the top of his high tower. In these mysterious arts the caliph is assisted by his mother, *Carathis*, a Greek, a woman of superior genius. Their ambition and guilt render them a prey to a *Gisour*—a supernatural personage, who plays an important part in the drama, and hurries the Caliph to destruction.

Mr. Beckford afterwards went to Portugal, and purchasing an estate at Cintra—that "glorious Eden" of the south—he built himself a palace for a residence.

There thou, too, Vathek! England's wealthiest son,  
Once formed thy paradise, as not aware  
When wanton Wealth her mightiest deeds  
hath done, [shun.  
Meek Peace voluptuous lures was ever wont to  
Here didst thou dwell, here schemes of pleasure plan, [brow:  
Beneath yon mountain's ever-beauteous  
But now, as if a thing unblest by man,  
Thy fairy dwelling is as lone as thou!  
Here giant weeds a passage scarce allow  
To halls deserted, portals gaping wide;  
Fresh lessons to the thinking bosom, how  
Vain are the pleasures on earth supplied;  
Swept into wrecks anon by Time's argentic tide.  
*Childe Harold, Canto I.*

Mr. Beckford has left a literary memorial of his residence in Portugal in his "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha," published in 1835, (and reviewed in our vol. IV. p. 273.) The excursion was made in June 1794, at the desire of the Prince Regent of Portugal. The monastery of Alcobaça was the grandest ecclesiastical edifice in that country, with paintings, antique tombs, and fountains; the noblest architecture, in the finest situation, and inhabited by monks who lived like princes. The whole of these sketches are interesting, and present a gorgeous picture of ecclesiastical pomp and wealth. That magnificent monastery was plundered and given to the flames by the French troops under Massena in 1811.

After leaving Cintra, Mr. Beckford took up his abode on his paternal estate in England, and for twenty years employed himself in rearing the magnificent but unsubstantial Gothic structure known as Fonthill Abbey, and in embellishing the surrounding grounds. The latter were laid out in the most exquisite style of landscape-gardening, aided by the natural inequality and beauty of the ground, and enriched by a lake and fine sylvan scenery. His buildings commenced, about the close of 1795, by resuming the erection of a

\* Whilst at Lausanne, Mr. Beckford purchased the whole library of the historian Gibbon.



tower on the summit of the highest hill upon the estate, the foundation of which had been already laid by the Alderman, in imitation of Alfred's Tower, at Stourhead. In the following year he gave instructions to Mr. James Wyatt to prepare a design for an ornamental building on the spot which became the site of the future Abbey; it was to have the appearance of a convent, partly in ruins and partly perfect, but to contain a few rooms which might afford shelter for a day either of sunshine or of shower. From this germ arose, with continual alterations of plan, the far-famed Abbey of Fonthill. For many years, however, no intention of converting the Convent into a permanent residence was entertained; nor, indeed, did the impatience of Mr. Beckford admit of the necessarily slow progress of a work of such dimensions, when constructed of solid materials. Timber and cement were therefore the principal articles in its composition; and every expedient was used to complete the building within a given time, regardless of the consequences that might almost have been expected to ensue. At one period every cart and wagon in the district was pressed into the service, though all the agricultural labour of the country stood still. At another, even the royal works of St. George's chapel, Windsor, were abandoned, that 460 men might be employed night and day on Fonthill Abbey. These men were made to relieve each other by regular watches; and, during the longest and darkest nights of winter, the astonished traveller might see the tower rising under their hands, the trowel and torch being associated for that purpose. Mr. Beckford was fond of watching the work thus expedited, the busy levy of masons, the high and giddy dancing of the lights, and the strange effects produced upon the architecture and woods below, from one of the eminences in the walks, and wasting the coldest hours of December darkness in feasting his senses with this display of almost superhuman power. One immediate result of this injudicious haste was the destruction of the great tower, which was carried up to the extreme height of 300 feet (and furnished with pinnacles and weather vanes) without time being allowed to complete its fastenings to the base on which it was erected: a smart gust of wind acting suddenly upon a large flag attached to a scaffold-pole at its summit, carried it off its base altogether. The fall was tremendous and sublime, and the only regret expressed by Mr. Beckford was, that he had not witnessed the catastrophe. He instantly gave orders for the erection of a new tower.

This also, at first, was only of timber, covered with cement, but was afterwards cased with stone, with the view of extending its chance of durability. The stone, however, was never properly clamped to the timber work. This tower was 276 feet high; it was frequently crowded with visitors during the memorable sale in 1822, and was by many deemed insecure: this anticipation was fulfilled by its fall, on the afternoon of the 21st Dec. 1825.

Mr. Beckford removed, in 1807, to the Abbey from the handsome mansion erected by his father, which was then, with the exception of one wing, pulled down, and its materials carried to the new works. The reason assigned for its desertion was the lowness of its situation, and liability to fog. From that date to 1822 he was chiefly engaged in adding to the ornaments and the treasures of his new palace. It is stated that his total expenditure on the place, during the period of sixteen years, was estimated by himself at 273,000*l.* At length, in the latter year, the public were suddenly surprised by an announcement from Mr. Christie that Fonthill, so long locked up from the eyes of strangers, was about to be thrown open in preparation for a sale.

The Abbey was first opened for visitors on the 1st of July: catalogues were issued at one guinea each, and not less than 7200 were sold. The owner was gratified by his house and collections becoming the topic of general conversation. The sale did not, however, then take place, as the entire domain, and the Abbey, with all its splendid contents (some choice books, pictures, and curiosities excepted), were sold, by private contract, to John Farquhar, esq. for 330,000*l.* The collection was dispersed by Mr. Phillips, in the following year, and occupied a sale of thirty-seven days. (For further particulars we must refer to the works on Fonthill, by Britton, Rutter, Storer, &c., and to the latest, entitled, "Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire," by Mr. Nichols, 4to. 1836.)

Mr. Beckford's relinquishment of Fonthill was occasioned by the depreciation of his property in the West Indies, and the loss of two large estates there, which were successfully claimed in Chancery by other owners after they had been in his family for more than sixty years. The proceeds of the sale of Fonthill were invested partly in annuities and partly in land near Bath, where he united two houses in the Royal Crescent by a flying gallery extended over a road, and erected on Lansdown an elegant and lofty tower, which became the repository of the articles reserved or

bought in at Fonthill, and in fact the foundation of a fresh museum. He also formed large pleasure grounds on Lansdown, and clothed its late exposed declivities with extensive woods, shrubberies, and gardens.

Subsequently, he frequently parted with pictures, but never with a book from his splendid collection. The last picture he sold was just before his death, the beautiful portrait of Bellini, which was purchased for the National Gallery for 600*l*.

It may well be questioned whether any individual ever united greater knowledge and taste in all the sister arts, then Mr. Beckford. Born with mental powers superior to the generality of mankind, these powers were early developed by the fostering care of the first professors in the kingdom. Mozart was his music-master: he played on the piano, and sung with taste. Sir W. Chambers instructed him in architecture, and an eminent painter of the day taught him the rudiments of drawing. His early sketches from nature of Italian scenery for correctness and delicacy would not have been unworthy a professional artist. He designed almost every building and piece of furniture that he possessed. His general taste in all branches of art was correct, and his judgment of pictures was that of a dealer rather than a connoisseur. His own collection, which he was perpetually changing, had embraced specimens of almost every painter of eminence of all ages and nations; but he was not insensible to the genius of many of our modern artists, of whom his treatment was most liberal. Of late years he had added to his collection many of the works of Roberts, Cope, Lance, and others. Among the productions of modern sculpture, he especially admired Mr. Baily's *Eve*. He had a very fine eye for engravings, of which he possessed a superb collection. His house was one vast library, and many of the modern books are full of curious remarks in his own writing. He was not a deep scholar, but might be called a singularly accomplished man, and it is said that he could converse in the different dialects of Italy. His conversation was replete with anecdotes of the great people and distinguished characters that have flourished in the last century—Voltaire, Mirabeau, Neckar, Madame de Staël, Egalité, Madame Beauharnois (afterwards Empress Josephine), Gainsborough, West, Reynolds, and others of note, with whom he was in habits of intimacy. In his dress and habits he was plain and simple, and he appeared totally devoid of personal ostentation, however

extravagant in many of his pursuits. He was, considering his great age, wonderfully active; he took daily exercise on foot and on horseback until within a few days of his death: few men, for the long period of eighty-four years, have enjoyed such uninterrupted health, or maintained to so late a period of life such vigorous energy and intellectual power. His death was induced by a violent attack of influenza, and overtook him while he was, with undiminished zeal, intent on adding to his curious library by purchases at M. Nodier's sale at Paris. In all things the zeal and enthusiasm of his youth seemed quite unchanged by age.

On the 5th May, 1783, Mr. Beckford married Lady Margaret Gordon, sole surviving daughter of Charles fourth Earl of Aboyne. She died May 23, 1786, leaving issue two daughters—Margaret Maria Elizabeth, who, in May, 1811, married Lieutenant-General (then Colonel) James Orde, and who died in 1818, leaving two daughters: and Susanna Euphemia, who on the 26th of April, 1810, married Alexander Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, by whom his Grace has one son and one daughter—viz., William Alexander Anthony Archibald, Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale (who recently married the Princess Mary of Baden), and Susan Catharine Harriet, who, in November, 1832, married the Earl of Lincoln, son and heir of the Duke of Newcastle.

By a patent dated Aug. 11, 1791, Mr. Beckford's arms were placed within a bordure or, charged with a tressure flory gules, as a memorial of his lineal descent from the blood royal of Scotland; and by a second grant dated March 20, 1810, the single was changed into a double tressure, in consideration of the "extraordinary accumulation of descents from royal and illustrious families" concentrated in his person (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1822, XCII. ii. 202.) He received also a crest of augmentation, viz. that of the house of Hamilton (to commemorate his descent from a coheir of the Earls of Abercorn), Out of a coronet or, an oak-tree fructed proper, the stem penetrated by a frame saw, inscribed THROUGH, differenced by a shield pendant charged with the coat of Latimer, Gules, a cross flory or, in allusion to his descent from William the first Lord Latimer. He adopted the motto "*De Dieu tout*," which was that of the Mervyns, the old possessors of Fonthill, instead of *LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM*, the motto used by his father.

Among his other decorations of Fonthill, Mr. Beckford was profuse in his

armorial insignia. The whole are described and blazoned at length in our Magazine for 1822 by the late G. F. Beltz, esq., Lancaster Herald.

Mr. Beckford's mortal remains were deposited in the mausoleum placed for the purpose in the Abbey Cemetery, Lyncombe Vale, on Saturday the 11th of May. At about half-past eleven o'clock the procession set out in the following order:—Mutes; coach and four, containing the Rev. the Rector of Walcot, and the Rev. T. Lathbury; two coaches and pairs containing the Marquess of Huntly's domestics, &c.; plume; the body, in a hearse and six; coach and six with the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Marquess of Douglas, and Lady Lincoln; two coaches and four with the Marquess of Huntly, Earl of Dunmore, the Hon. C. Murray, the Hon. Keith Stewart Mackenzie, G. W. Blathwayt, esq., R. S. White, esq., and James Heaviside, esq. who were the pall-bearers. Three other mourning coaches followed, and the procession was closed by the private carriages of the deceased, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duke of Hamilton, G. W. Blathwayt, esq. Admiral Lysaght, General Andrews, the Rev. S. H. Widdrington, Dr. Whitter, Dr. Brodie, and J. Worthington, esq.

It is stated that the mausoleum cost 700*l.* It is of polished granite, and stands on a small circular plot of ground immediately in front of the chapel of the Cemetery. It was constructed a long time before Mr. Beckford's decease. A dome is to be erected over it, and it is to be inscribed with the following inscriptions:—On one side will appear "William Beckford, esq. late of Fonthill, Wilts; Died 2d May, 1844, aged 84." with this quotation from *Vatbek*—"Enjoying humbly the most precious gift of heaven to man—Hope." On the other side there will be the same obituary, with the following lines from "a prayer" written by the deceased—

"Eternal Power!  
Grant me through obvious clouds one transient  
gleam  
Of thy bright essence on my dying hour."

At each end of the sarcophagus, the arms of the deceased will be placed on sculptured shields.

Mr. Beckford, it is believed, has left behind him several manuscripts, which he intended for posthumous publication. Among which is one called "*Liber Veritatis*," consisting of remarks on the pedigrees and history of the noble families in England.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq. M.P.

May 9. At Rothsay, aged 54, Alexander Johnston, esq. of Shield Hall, Lanarkshire, M.P. for the Kilmarnock district of burghs.

Mr. Johnston was a merchant and manufacturer of Glasgow; and President of the Anti-Corn Law Association of Glasgow and of the West of Scotland. He was in other respects, as may be inferred, an extreme liberal.

He was first returned to Parliament at the last general election in 1841, when he polled 490 for the Kilmarnock, &c. burghs, and John C. Colquhoun, esq. the Conservative candidate, 479.

Mr. Johnston married in 1815. During the last twelve months his health was frequently in a precarious state, but improved so much since the beginning of the present year that he was able to resume his duties in Parliament in March last, and to continue his attendance in the House of Commons till the commencement of the Easter holidays. He visited Rothsay, in the hope of recovery at that salubrious spot.

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WILLIAM ADAIR, Esq.

May 7. At his seat, Colehouse, Devonshire, at a very advanced age, William Adair, esq. of Flixton Hall, Norfolk, Ballymenagh, co. Antrim, and St. James's Square, Westminster.

This gentleman was descended from a family which has been seated for many generations at Ballymenagh, co. Antrim. He married the daughter of Robert Shafto, esq. of Benwell, Northumberland, and had issue Sir Robert Shafto Adair, who was created a Baronet in 1838, and who, by Elizabeth-Maria, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, has a son and heir, Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, esq. who married, in 1838, Theodosia, daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade.

His younger son, Alexander Adair, esq. of Heatherton Park, Somerset, married, in 1828, Harriet Eliza, daughter of George Atkinson, esq. of Lee, in Kent, and has issue.

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THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

June 15. At Boulogne, aged 67, Thomas Campbell, esq. LL.D. the Poet.

Mr. Campbell, the tenth and youngest child of his parents, was born at Glasgow on the 27th of July 1777. His father was a retired merchant, of old Highland family, and an intelligent and cultivated man. The son of his age (for Thomas was born when he was sixty-seven) seems to have been early "laid out" for honours. An excellent education was given to him

at the college of Glasgow: but the poet, like the rest of the "literary" was but an idle schoolboy. His opportunity, however, flamed out once or twice. He carried off a bursary, when only thirteen, from a competitor twice his age; and won a prize for a translation of "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, which was pronounced as unique among college exercises. When still a young man, Mr. Campbell removed to Edinburgh, and there made himself honourably known among the choicer spirits of the place; devoting himself to private tuition. He purchased "The Pleasures of Hope" in 1790, that is, in the twenty-second year of his age. This work was profitable to its author in more ways than one: since its success enabled Mr. Campbell to take the German tour, the earlier and later fruits of which were the noblest lyrics of modern time. "Hohenlinden,"—"Ye Mariners of England," written at Hamburg with a Danish war in prospect,—*"The Exile of Erin,"* a gentler breathing of the affectum, but also referable to the poet's casual encounter with some of the banished Irish rebels,—may be all dated from his tour.

Returning from the continent, Mr. Campbell again sojourned for a while in Edinburgh, and there wrote other of his celebrated ballads and poems. In 1803 he was drawn southward by the attractions of London. He married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair, in the autumn of the same year; and at once commenced a course of literary activity of which few traces remain. Among his labours was an historical work entitled "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens," printed at Edinburgh in 1807, in three volumes octavo. His conversational powers drew around him many friends: and to these, probably, as much as to the liberal principles which he unflinchingly maintained from first to last, may be ascribed the interest taken in him by Charles Fox, who placed him on the pension list at 200*l.* a-year.

After six years of anxiety, drudgery for the press, &c. and the other trials which await the working author, Mr. Campbell gave a proof that his poetry was not merely an affair of youthful enthusiasm, by publishing, in 1809, "Gertrude of Wyoming," with "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and "The Battle of the Baltic"—adding to a subsequent edition that most haunting, perhaps, of all his ballads, "O'Connor's Child." He was now in the zenith of his popularity: known as one who could discourse upon—as well as write—poetry. In this capacity he was engaged to deliver a course of lec-

tures at the Royal Institution: the success of these led Mr. Murray to engage him in the well-known "Critical Essays and Speeches," which astonished him on our library shelves as a prose-writer, and in the text of his unmythical—and unpoetical—works. It forms seven volumes in small octavo, 1813. His subsequent publications may be charged with carelessness in collection of materials, and an uncertainty of style, incompatible with lasting reputation.

In the year 1820 Mr. Campbell entered upon the editorship of *The New Monthly Magazine*, which was conducted by him for ten years. In 1824 he published his "Thesaurus," the first-fruit of his long penance. He interested himself eagerly in the foundation of the London University; he took an active part in the cause of Greece, and subsequently in that of Poland; and was twice elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, a distinction upon which he highly prided himself.

In 1830, in which year he had to suffer the loss of his wife, he resigned the editorship of *The New Monthly Magazine*, and from that time to his decease the decline of health and energy became evident, in sad and steady progress. He established, in 1831, *The Metropolitan Magazine*, but relinquished it after a short time. He also composed *Letters from Algiers*, whither he went for a short visit in 1832, *The Life of Mrs. Siddons*, *Letters from the South*, *The Life of Petrarch*, (reviewed in our number for Aug. 1831,) and lent his name editorially to a reprint and a compilation or two—but the oil was seen to burn lower and lower in the lamp, year by year, and the social wit waxed faint, or moved perplexedly among old recollections, where it had formerly struck out bright creations. It was a sorrowful thing to see him gliding about like a shadow—to hear that his health compelled him to retreat more and more from the world he had once so adorned.

Mr. Campbell visited Germany in 1842, and at his return, having lived since the death of his wife in the comparative loneliness of *Chambers*, took a house in Victoria-square, Pimlico, and devoted his time to the education of his niece. He found, however, that his health was failing, and he retired about a year ago to Boulogne. His attached friend and physician, Dr. William Beattie, who, for a period of nearly twenty years, had devoted his talents and attention to him when needed, and to whom, in token of his gratitude, the poet dedicated his last work, "The Pilgrim of Glencoe," re-

ceived information of the dangerous state of his friend, and, proceeding to Boulogne, found him in a state much worse than he had been led to anticipate. A few days after death closed the scene.

His will, being short, we are able to insert at length :

"This is the last will and testament of me, Thomas Campbell, LL.D. now resident at No. 8, Victoria-square, in the county of Middlesex.

"Whereas, under and by virtue of the will of Archibald Macarthur Stewart, late of Ascog, deceased, my only son, Thomas Telford Campbell, will, upon my decease, be entitled to a certain sum of money, which I deem a competent provision for him: I do not, therefore, intend to make any provision for him by this my will.

"I give and bequeath the silver bowl presented to me by the students of Glasgow when I was Rector of that University, and the copy of the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was sent to me by the Queen herself (and which two articles I reckon the jewels of my property), and also all and every my manuscripts and copyrights of my compositions, whether in prose or verse, and the vignettes which have illustrated my poems, and also all and every my books, prints, pictures, furniture, plate, money, personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, whereof I may die possessed, after and subject to the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, which I do direct to be paid as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, unto my niece, Mary Campbell, the daughter of my deceased brother, Alexander Campbell, late of Glasgow, for her own sole and separate use and benefit.

"And I do hereby appoint my staunch and inestimable friend, Dr. William Beattie, of No. 6, Park-square, Regent's Park, in the said county of Middlesex, and William Moxon, of the Middle Temple, esq. to be executors of this my will, and also to act as guardians to my said son: and I revoke all former and other wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time heretofore made, and declare this only to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the 7th day of November, 1844.

"THOMAS CAMPBELL.  
Signed, published, and declared by the testator, Thomas Campbell, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who in his presence and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses.

"EDWARD CLIFFORD, 9, Ranelagh-grove, Finsbury.

"HENRY MOXON, 67, Ebury-street, Eaton-square."

Mr. Campbell was rather under the middle height, and in his youth was considered eminently handsome. There is a fine portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence, an engraving of which is prefixed to his collected "Poetical Works," 1828, two vols. 8vo.; but his best likeness is said to be a picture taken by Mr. T. C. Thompson in 1833. There are also busts by Mr. Baily and Mr. Patrick Park.

On the 28th June the mortal remains of Mr. Campbell were brought from Boulogne to London, and deposited at

interim in a room adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber, at the west end of Westminster abbey. The funeral took place on the 3rd of July. The procession went through the cloisters into the Abbey, where it was met by the Rev. H. H. Milman. The pall-bearers were Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Strangford, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Lord Leigh, Viscount Morpeth, and Lord D. C. Stuart. The chief mourners were, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Whiss (nephew of the deceased), Dr. Beattie and William Moxon, esq. (executors), John Richardson, esq. Wm. Ayrton, esq. Rev. C. J. Hassells, and Mr. Edward Moxon, the publisher. Among the friends who followed were—Macaulay, Hobhouse, Sheil, R. M. Milnes, Emerson Tennent, Charles Mackay, Dr. Croly, J. G. Lockhart, Rev. A. Dyce, D'Israeli the younger, W. H. Ainsworth, Horace Smith, Sir James C. Ross, and many others of literary repute. Colonel Szyrma, one of the Literary Association of Poland, (of which Campbell became the first president in 1832) brought with him a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciusko at Cracow, which he cast into the grave. The spot is near the centre of Poet's Corner, and close to the tomb of Addison. A public subscription has been opened for a monument, under the management of a committee.

#### CHARLES BARTON, ESQ.

Nov. 18. At Cheltenham, aged 75, Charles Barton, Esq. barrister-at-law.

He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 20, 1795, and practised as a conveyancer, on which branch of the law he published many valuable treatises. The titles of his publications were as follow:

Noy's Grounds, Maxims, and Analysis of the English Laws; to which is annexed, A Treatise of Estates, by Sir John Doddrige, Knt. and Observations on a Deed of Feoffment by T. H. Gent. 6th edition, 1794. 7th edition, 1806.

Historical Treatise of a Suit in Equity, in which is attempted a Scientific Deduction of the Proceedings used on the Equity sides of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, from the commencement of the suit to the Decree and Appeal; with occasional Remarks on their import and efficacy, and an introductory Discourse on the rise and progress of the Equitable Jurisdiction of those Courts.

Original Precedents in Conveyancing, selected from the MSS. Collection of the late Jos. Powell, esq. 1802. 6 vols. 8vo. 2nd edition, royal 8vo. 1807-1810.

Elements of Conveyancing, 1808-5.

6 vols. royal 8vo. 2nd edition, 5 vols. 1810-22.

A Select Collection of Printed Blank Drafts in Conveyancing. folio.

A Series of Original Precedents in Conveyancing, 1802-5, 6 vols.; and 1807-10, in 5 vols. 1821, 7 vols.

Practical Dissertations on Conveyancing. 1828, 8vo.

Charles Barton, jun. esq. is also author of "Concise Precedents in Conveyancing." 1836, 8vo.

MISS ELLEN PICKERING.

Nov. 1843. At Bath, of malignant scarlet fever, Miss Ellen Pickering.

Miss Pickering had attained considerable popularity as a novel-writer. She was the authoress of

Nan Durrell.

The Fright.

Friend or Foe?

The Expectant.

The Quiet Husband, 1840, 3 vols.

Who shall be Heir? 1840, 3 vols.

The Secret Foe, an historical Novel, 1841.

Charades for Acting, 1843.

The Grumbler, published shortly before her death (see our Jan. number, p. 62,) and "The Grandfather," which has appeared as a posthumous work, having been left unfinished, and completed by Miss Youatt.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 29. At the Carlisle Infirmary, aged 45, the Rev. *Hugh Elliott*, Vicar of Castle Sowerby, and late Incumbent of Highhead chapel. He was appointed to Castle Sowerby in 1841.

The Rev. *B. Sunderland*, Vicar of Glentham and Normanby, Lincolnshire.

May... At Malta, aged 80, the Rev. *James Ward*, M.A. late Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was the eldest son of James Ward, esq. of Willey House, Farnham, Surrey.

June 3. At Llanfaethlu, Anglesey, the Rev. *William Lloyd*, M.A. of Blaen-glynor, Merionethshire, Rector of Llanfaethlu, and a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. He was collated to Llanfaethlu (value 615*l.*) by the Bishop of Bangor in 1828.

At Glynde, near Lewes, aged 78, the Rev. *William Ross*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1824 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor. He was father of the late Rev. *Hugh James Rose*, B.D. Principal of King's College, London, who died in 1838, and of the Rev. *Henry John Rose*, B.D. Rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire.

June 5. At Hussey's farm, Froyle, Hampshire, aged 73, the Rev. *George Nowell Watkins*, Perpetual Curate of Long Sutton, in the same county, to which he was presented, in 1806, by the Master and Brethren of St. Cross Hospital near Winchester. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. 1795.

The Rev. *George Waterhouse*, of Attercliffe, near Sheffield, formerly of Dewsbury.

At Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester-shire, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, Rector of Shelsley Beauchamp and Shelsley Walsh, in the patronage of Lord Foley.

June 9. At Marnham, Notts, the Rev. *John Alexander Lawrence*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was formerly of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, and was presented to Marnham in 1824 by Earl Brownlow. He had read the evening prayers, and was about to commence his sermon, when he was arrested by the hand of death.

June 12. At Harbour Grace rectory, Newfoundland, aged 26, the Rev. *George Baring Cowan*, seventh son of the Rev. Thomas Conolly Cowan, of Bristol.

June 13. At Maldon, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Matthew*, Vicar of All Saints' with St. Peter's in that town, Rector of Layer Murney, and Chaplain to the King of Hanover. He was for more than thirty years an active and efficient magistrate for Essex. He formerly resided at Chudleigh, in Devonshire. He was instituted to Maldon, which was in his own patronage, in 1809; and to Layer Marney in 1841.

June 17. Aged 55, the Rev. *William Cowlard*, incumbent of Werrington, Cornwall, and late of Lamerton. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Lanest in 1826; to that of Werrington in 1842. He died suddenly at Dolsdon, when on his road to a funeral.

June 18. Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Toller Hurst*, Rector of Carlby, near Stamford, to which he was presented, in 1792, by the Earl of Exeter, and Rector of Braceborough, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor.

June 24. The Rev. *William Sitwell*, Rector of Morley, Derbyshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, and was presented to Sitwell in 1807.

June 27. At Beetham, Westmoreland, aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph Theaton*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1811 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died whilst taking a walk.

*Lately.* At the rectory house, Sligo, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Hamilton*, Vicar General of Dromore.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 86, the Rev. *John Hewlett*, B.D. Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, and formerly Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.D. 1796; and was presented to Hilgay in 1819 (value 1291*l.*) As a scholar and divine he was equalled by few and surpassed by none in every quality that could adorn the Christian, or endear him to the large circle of relatives and friends who will long and deeply feel his loss. His splendid edition of the Holy Scriptures will ever remain a monument of Christian zeal and erudition.

The Rev. *Athanasius Loffer*, Perpetual Curate of St. Juliot, Cornwall.

Of tetanus, the result of accident, which occurred in the discharge of his ministerial duty, the Rev. *William Whitty*, for twenty years Curate of Rathvilly, in the diocese of Leighlin.

*July 1.* The Rev. *Thomas Harrison Vallerort Mill*, Minister of Northam, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1812 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor. He was presented Sept. 29, 1834, with a silver salver, accompanied by a scroll of parchment containing the names of 631 subscribers.

At Vicar's Hill, Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Whiphram*, D.D. Vicar of King's Teignton cum Highwick, in that county. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1798; and was presented to King's Teignton in 1812.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*May 29.* At Gloucester Cottage, Regent's Park, Ann, relict of Thomas Younger, esq. Capt. Royal West India Rangers.

*June 1.* Aged 26, Edward Germaine, youngest son of the late William Jones, esq. of Woodhall, Downham, Norfolk.

*June 13.* At the house of his brother-in-law Mr. William Dawson, New Dorset-pl. Clapham-road, Richard Hunt, esq.

Dr. William Joseph Bayne, late of Southampton, Hants; also, on *June 30*, his mother, wife of William Bayne, esq. of New Grove, Mile-end.

*June 15.* At Kensington, John Baird, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*June 18.* At Blackheath-park, aged 54, Henry Locock, esq.

*June 19.* At Islington, Jane, dau. of the late C. J. Hector, esq. M.P. for Petersfield.

In Conduit-st. Ebenezer Rae, esq. of Aigburth, near Liverpool.

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In Chester-terr. Eaton-sq. Sybilla-Jane wife of G. B. Tattersall, esq. of her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regt.

In Upper Gower-st. Clementina, wife of Major-Gen. Birch, C.B. and dau. of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart.

*June 20.* In Chester-pl. Hyde Park-sq. aged 45, Hugh Marmaduke O'Hanlon, esq. Counsel to the Irish Office. He accidentally swallowed a fish-bone, which, after some difficulty, passed into the stomach, but unfortunately it caused irritation in the lower intestines; violent inflammation and mortification came on, which terminated in his death. He was a native of the town of Newry, of the ancient sept of the O'Hanlons, who originally bore sway over that part of the North of Ireland. He was kind in his social and domestic affections, active and steady in his friendships, honourable in the discharge of his duties, and in his situation of Law Adviser to the Irish Office highly respected for his practical knowledge and the diligent and faithful exertion of his clear and vigorous understanding.

*June 21.* At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Cumming, Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 61, Mrs. Helen Stuart, of Greenwich, widow of John Stuart, esq. formerly of Leadenhall-st.

*June 22.* William Simpson, esq. of Brook House, Cambridge.

At Camden Town, aged 64, Ann, widow of Charles William Hyatt Foster, esq. late of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House.

In Elizabeth-st. Eaton-sq. Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet Watts.

Aged 64, Amy, widow of Robert Farran, esq. of Old Dorset-pl. Clapham-road.

*June 23.* In Aberdeen-pl. Maida Hill, aged 36, George Foley Hodgkinson, esq. late of Calcutta.

*June 24.* Aged 63, Richard John Brassey, esq. formerly of Lombard-st.

*June 25.* In Grosvenor-pl. aged 80, John Prowden, esq.

*June 26.* In Chester-pl. Regent's Park, Clement, youngest child of the Rev. Francis Thomas New.

In Portman-sq. aged 76, Charles Morris, esq.

In Gloucester-terr. Old Brompton, aged 78, Mrs. Jane Edwards, relict of Richard Edwards, esq.

*June 27.* In Tilney-st. Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. S. Johnes Knight, Rector of Welwyn, Herts.

Aged 22, Mary, wife of William Burraud, esq. of Pelham-pl. Brompton, and second dau. of John Ratcliff, esq. of Camberwell.

At North-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 72, Judith, relict of Capt. Thomas Innes, R.N.

*June 28.* At Clapham, aged 52, Amelia,  
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widow of Col. William Henville Wood, of the East India Company's Service.

At Chelsea, aged 84, Mary, relict of Benjamin Hollingworth, esq.

*June 29.* At the residence of her daughter, Kingland-pl. aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Metcalf Dickonson, esq.

At Hermes House, Pentonville, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Adam Alderson, esq. solicitor, of Tokenhouse-yard.

*June 30.* In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, Sarah, wife of Simon Thurston, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 65, Richard King, esq. late of the Paymaster General's Office.

*Lately.* In London, Mrs. Mitchell, of Monkton House, near Chippenham. She was the only child of the late John Figgins, esq. of Chippenham, and on the death of her first husband, Thomas Edridge, esq. became possessed of the Monkton estates; which, being by his will left at her own entire disposal, she has bequeathed to Mr. Graham Moore, of the Western Circuit.

In Southampton-st. Covent Garden, Capt. John M'Dermott, late of 11th Regt.

Aged 51, Lady Katharine Henrietta Bernard, relict of Col. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, King's County, Ireland. She was the sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore; was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue the present Thomas Bernard, esq. of Castle Bernard, three other sons, and two daughters.

In Cursitor-st. Chancery Lane, aged 70, Francis J. Guyenette, esq. formerly Master of the Ceremonies at Bath.

*July 1.* In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq. aged 94, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Crowe, of Burnham, Norfolk.

In Kensington-sq. aged 75, Jane, relict of John Merriman, esq. Apothecary Extraordinary to Her Majesty (a memoir of whom appeared in our Magazine for Aug. 1839, p. 204). She was the daughter of John Hardwick, esq. of Weston, Herefordshire.

In Upper Berkeley-st. West, aged 64, Harriet, wife of George Bedford, esq. formerly of Bedford-row.

*July 2.* In Priory-road, South Lambeth, Margaret, relict of the Rev. A. Garthorne, of Wolerston, Durham.

Within seven weeks of his wife's decease, Mr. John Caldecott, of the Blackheath-road, aged 74, fifty of which were passed in the service of the Bank of England.

Jane, wife of J. W. Nicholson, esq. of Lark Hall Rise, Clapham, and Throgmorton-st. and dau. of the late G. W. H. Parker, esq. of the Postmaster General's Office.

*July 3.* Elizabeth, wife of James Crofts, esq. Herne Hill, Surrey.

In Brompton-sq. aged 37, Mrs. Buckstone, the wife of the comedian.

*July 4.* In Hereford-st., aged 22, Harriot-Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Allen Cooper.

*July 5.* At Putney, aged 62, George Ogg, esq.

At Denmark Hill, Surrey, aged 74, Charles Wrench, esq.

At Kilburn, aged 84, Hannah, relict of Nathaniel Chater, esq. of St. Dunstan's Hill and Upper Clapton.

Mr. Thurey, of Finsbury-sq. He committed suicide by hanging himself in his bed-room, having attempted suicide twice previously during the night, but failed in consequence of the line breaking; this was known by letters written after each attempt. Mrs. Thurey and family are on the continent.

*July 6.* In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 71, Jehosophat Castell, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Service.

In Maria-st. Hackney-road, aged 15, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Reader, printer, formerly of Coventry.

*July 11.* At Camberwell, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Edward Wharton, esq.

Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Joseph Bishop, esq. of the Crescent, America-sq.

At Hackney, Neville Ash, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Ash, of East Ham, Essex.

*July 12.* At his residence, Clapham New Park, Clapham, John Travers, esq. the extensive grocer of St. Swithin's-lane, of apoplexy. At the city elections he was always an active supporter of the Radical candidates, and he was a director of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

In Wimpole-st. Miss Pinfold.

*July 13.* In Oxford-sq. Hyde Park, aged 82, Ann, widow of John Pearse, esq. late of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

At Camberwell, aged 74, Elizabeth-Carey, relict of Philip Melville, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

At Kensington, Emily, youngest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Buchanan, Royal Eng.

*July 15.* At Brook Green, Hammersmith, aged 67, much respected, Mr. Wm. Bird, builder. He was for some years one of the Board of Guardians for the parish of Hammersmith, from which office he lately retired on account of ill health.

**Beds.**—*July 5.* At St. Paul's vicarage, Bedford, aged 15, James, only child of the Rev. James Donne.

**Berks.**—*June 20.* At Maidenhead, aged 70, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late John Lee, esq. of Woolley Lodge.



*July 4.* At Binsfield, aged 83, Mary, widow of Francis Rivers, esq. surgeon and apothecary, formerly of Spring-gardens. She was the youngest of the two daughters of Harry House, esq. of Pall Mall, who, from the lead he took in the Westminster elections, was denominated "The Father of Westminster." He died at Hammersmith, Feb. 1, 1802; and a memoir of him appeared in our Magazine for June 1802, p. 581.

**Bucks.**—*June 19.* At Willow Brook, near Eton, aged 71, Perrott Fenton, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

*July 4.* At the rectory, Datchet, aged 81, John Richards, esq.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—*June 6.* At Whittlesford, aged 23, Edward William, fifth son of H. J. Thurnall, esq.

*June 10.* At Soham, aged 60, Edw. Lloyd Knowles, esq. surgeon. He was father of Mr. Knowles, surgeon, of Cambridge.

At Dullingham, aged 72, Mrs. King, relict of Robert King, esq.

*June 11.* At Fordham, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of R. Walton, esq.

*June 28.* Aged 28, Henry John Cramer, esq. B.A. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, **CORNWALL.**—*May 23.* At Tregoney, at the residence of her brother, Samuel Jewel, esq. aged 57, Maria Jewel, upwards of 25 years matron of the General Infirmary in Northampton.

*June 22.* At Trenodden, aged 58, Richard Doidge, esq. a magistrate for Cornwall.

*July 13.* At Falmouth, aged 17, Henry Jacob, eldest son of Charles Joachim Wyless, esq., K.N.L., and Consul-Gen. for the Netherlands at Rio de Janeiro.

*July 14.* At Weard, in the parish of St. Stephen's, aged 68, John Rogers, esq. late of Holwood, in the parish of Que-thiock.

**DEVON.**—*June 23.* At the residence of her cousin Alexander Adair, esq. of Colehouse, aged 17, Elizabeth-Maria-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Payne, of Nutwell, near Lymptone.

*June 24.* At Mount Radford-terr. near Exeter, Mary, wife of Capt. T. Folliott Baugh, R.N.

*June 25.* At St. Leonard's Cottage, Exeter, aged 76, John Mackintosh, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. James Edward Freeth, late of the 64th Regt. He was appointed Ensign 1813, Lieutenant 1814, Captain 1817, Major 1829, and Lieut.-Colonel 1837.

*June 26.* At Exeter, at the house of his brother-in-law, Joseph Shepherd, esq. aged 51, Joseph Pim, esq. of Wandsworth.

*June 27.* Louisa, wife of J. P. Hill, esq. of Honiton.

*June 29.* At Vale Holm, near Plymp-

ton, aged 31, Letitia, wife of Francis Philip Wingate, esq. of Stonehouse, solicitor, and youngest dau. of Capt. A. Sutherland, late 5th R.V.B.

*July 6.* At Bishopsteignton, Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. White, R.N.

At Exton, aged 69, Thomas Stogdon, esq.

*July 7.* At Widey, near Plymouth, aged 57, John Revell, esq.

*July 10.* Ann, wife of Wm. Lambert, esq. of Wallon, Drewsteignton.

*July 14.* At Exeter, aged 86, Mrs. P. Thomas, dau. of the late James Wolcot, esq. of Sidbury.

*July 17.* At Knowle House, Budleigh Salterton, aged 62, Gilbert Cowd, esq.

**DEVON.**—*June 29.* At Sherborne, J. P. Melmoth, esq., solicitor, and associated for many years with nearly every public office connected with the government of the town.

*July 4.* At Stock House, aged 28, Louisa-Wolcott, wife of Theodore Molliet, esq. of King's Heath, co. Worcester, and dau. of the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman.

*July 7.* Louisa, third dau. of Waring Biddle, esq. of Longham.

**DURHAM.**—*July 3.* At Stockton-upon-Tees, R. Pulman, esq. solicitor.

*July 8.* At Bishopwearmouth, William Hunter Burne, esq.

**ESSEX.**—*April 30.* At the rectory, Pentlow, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Bull, Rector of that parish.

*June 11.* At the vicarage, Hatfield Broad Oak, aged 3, Mercy-Jane, dau. of the Rev. T. F. Hall, and grand-dau. of the Rev. Sir Robt. Affleck, Bart. of Daltham Hall, Suffolk.

*June 14.* Ann-Matilda, widow of Philip Western Wood, esq. and aunt to Sir John Page Wood, Bart.

*June 22.* Susannah, last surviving dau. of Edward Leslie, esq. of Woodford-bridge.

*June 26.* At Woodford, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Mallard, jun. esq. of Woodford, and youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts.

*June 29.* Aged 22, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late J. Sterling Wright, esq. of Birch Holt.

*June 30.* Aged 70, Richard Hudson, esq. of Plaistow.

*July 13.* Aged 31, William Wells Plaxton, jun., only son of W. W. Plaxton, esq. of Forest Gate, Wanstead.

*July 14.* At Great Gearies, near Ilford, aged 89, Sarah, widow of Joseph Quincey, esq. late of Bedford.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—*Lately.* At Bouladon, near Newent, Richard Edward, second son of the late Major-Gen. Richard Legge, formerly of Chaxhill.

*July 1.* At Pembroke Dock, Bristol,

at the college of Glasgow; but the poet, like the rest of the fraternity, was but an idle schoolboy. His superiority, however, flashed out once or twice. He carried off a bursary, when only thirteen, from a competitor twice his age; and won a prize for a translation of "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, which was pronounced as unique among college exercises. When still a young man, Mr. Campbell removed to Edinburgh, and there made himself honourably known among the choice spirits of the place; devoting himself to private tuition. He published "The Pleasures of Hope" in 1799, that is, in the twenty-second year of his age. This work was profitable to its author in more ways than one: since its success enabled Mr. Campbell to take the German tour, the earlier and later fruits of which were the noblest lyrics of modern time. "Hohenlinden,"—"Ye Mariners of England," written at Hamburg with a Danish war in prospect,—*"The Exile of Erin,"* a gentler breathing of the affections, but also referable to the poet's casual encounter with some of the banished Irish rebels,—may be all dated from this tour.

Returning from the continent, Mr. Campbell again sojourned for awhile in Edinburgh, and there wrote other of his celebrated ballads and poems. In 1803 he was drawn southward by the attractions of London. He married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair, in the autumn of the same year; and at once commenced a course of literary activity of which few traces remain. Among his labours was an historical work entitled "*Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens,*" printed at Edinburgh in 1807, in three volumes octavo. His conversational powers drew around him many friends: and to these, probably, as much as to the liberal principles which he unflinchingly maintained from first to last, may be ascribed the interest taken in him by Charles Fox, who placed him on the pension list at 200*l.* a-year.

After six years of anxiety, drudgery for the press, &c. and the other trials which await the working author, Mr. Campbell gave a proof that his poetry was not merely an affair of youthful enthusiasm, by publishing, in 1809, "*Gertrude of Wyoming,*" with "*Lord Ullin's Daughter,*" and "*The Battle of the Baltic*"—adding to a subsequent edition that most haunting, perhaps, of all his ballads, "*O'Connor's Child.*" He was now in the zenith of his popularity: known as one who could discourse upon—as well as write—poetry. In this capacity he was engaged to deliver a course of lec-

tures at the Royal Institution: the success of these led Mr. Murray to engage him in the well-known "*Critical Essays and Specimens,*" which established him on our library shelves as a prose-writer, and is the best of his unrhymed—not unpoetical—works. It forms seven volumes in small octavo, 1819. His subsequent publications may be charged with carelessness in collection of materials, and an uncertainty of style, incompatible with lasting reputation.

In the year 1820 Mr. Campbell entered upon the editorship of *The New Monthly Magazine*, which was conducted by him for ten years. In 1824 he published his "*Theodric,*" the feeblest of his long poems. He interested himself eagerly in the foundation of the London University; he took an active part in the cause of Greece, and subsequently in that of Poland; and was twice elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, a distinction upon which he highly prided himself.

In 1830, in which year he had to suffer the loss of his wife, he resigned the editorship of *The New Monthly Magazine*, and from that time to his decease the decline of health and energy became evident, in sad and steady progress. He established, in 1831, *The Metropolitan Magazine*, but relinquished it after a short time. He also composed *Letters from Algiers*, whither he went for a short visit in 1832, *The Life of Mrs. Siddons*, *Letters from the South*, *The Life of Petrarch*, (reviewed in our number for Aug. 1841,) and lent his name editorially to a reprint and a compilation or two—but the oil was seen to burn lower and lower in the lamp, year by year, and the social wit waxed faint, or moved perplexedly among old recollections, where it had formerly struck out bright creations. It was a sorrowful thing to see him gliding about like a shadow—to hear that his health compelled him to retreat more and more from the world he had once so adorned.

Mr. Campbell visited Germany in 1842, and at his return, having lived since the death of his wife in the comparative loneliness of *Chambers*, took a house in Victoria-square, Pimlico, and devoted his time to the education of his niece. He found, however, that his health was failing, and he retired about a year ago to Boulogne. His attached friend and physician, Dr. William Beattie, who, for a period of nearly twenty years, had devoted his talents and attention to him when needed, and to whom, in token of his gratitude, the poet dedicated his last work, "*The Pilgrim of Glencoe,*" re-

**OXFORD.**—*June 18.* At Oxford, aged 32, Josiah Vincent Randall, esq.

**SOMERSET.**—*June 30.* At Keynsham, aged 72, Mrs. Pinsent, relict of Charles Pinsent, esq. of Hennock.

*June 23.* Aged 27, Mary-Ann-Bradby, wife of the Rev. John Barney, Vicar of East Chariton, and only dau. of the late Capt. Lumley, R.N. of Fareham.

*June 23.* At Uphill Lodge, aged 69, the relict of Thomas Knyfton, esq.

*June 27.* At Bath, aged 76, Elizabeth-Henrietta, relict of James Crowdy, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, and co-heiress of William Morse, esq. formerly of Ogbourn St. George, Wilts.

*June 29.* At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Poliard, of Old Church, Cumberland.

*July 2.* At Shepton Mallet, aged 66, James Brown Cary, esq. President of the Church of England Lay Society in that town.

*July 4.* At Clive, Thomas Hoole, esq. late of the East India House.

**STAFFORD.**—*June 23.* At the residence of Robert John Peel, esq. Burton-on-Trent, Joseph Peel, esq. of Knowlsmere, Yorkshire.

*July 9.* At Bonehill, near Tamworth, aged 82, John Harding, esq.

**SURREY.**—*May 6.* Aged 74, Thomas Whiting Wootton, esq. of Theberton-house, near Saxmundham.

At Ipswich, aged 63, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late George Graham, esq. of Harwich.

At West Lodge, Bixley Heath, Eleanor, wife of John Bayley, esq. and relict of George Farr, esq. of Beccles.

*June 11.* At Wickham Market, aged 69, Mr. George W. Deane, eldest son of the late Rev. G. Deane, Vicar of Carbrooke, Norfolk.

*June 14.* Aged 98, Susan, relict of James Scarlin, Gent. of Horringer, and formerly of Brook-hall, near Sudbury.

*June 15.* Aged 28, Thomas Hammond, esq. of Ashley Hall, eldest son of the late John Hammond, esq.

*June 24.* John Mills, esq. formerly of Brandeston Hall.

*July 4.* Aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Hamilton Attwood, of Beddingfield, and youngest dau. of the late John Hodgkinson, esq. of Stamford-st. Surrey.

*July 8.* At Grandisburgh, near Woodbridge, aged 85, John Spurling, Gent. one of the Chief Constables of the hundred of Carlford upwards of half a century.

*July 9.* Aged 73, John Dalton, esq. many years a medical practitioner of Bury St. Edmund's.

**SURREY.**—*June 21.* Caroline, wife of the Rev. Dr. Pemberton, Vicar of Wands-

worth, and niece of the late Randle Jackson, esq. of Fir Grove, Brixton.

*June 23.* At Esher, aged 80, Mrs. Smallpiece, relict of Mr. John Smallpiece, many years a resident near Guildford.

*June 26.* At Dorking, aged 53, Miss Bell, of the Park, Cheltenham.

*June 27.* At Richmond, Frances-Mau-leverer, wife of Col. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler. She was the second dau. of the late John Parker Toulson, esq. of Skipwith, Yorkshire, and became the second wife of Col. Butler in 1836.

At Epsom, Jane-Rickard, relict of Capt. George Browne, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Cony, esq. of Walpole Hall, Norfolk.

*June 29.* At Croydon, aged 83, Henry Wright, esq. He was born at Knowle, Warwickshire. He was for some years proprietor of the White Lion Inn, Fazeley, Staffordshire, and, at a great expense, established ten additional fairs in that place, which are of considerable importance to the graziers of the surrounding neighbourhood. He was engaged in many scientific pursuits with the late Sir Edward Banks, Joseph Wilkes, esq. and other eminent men of his day.

*July 1.* Sarah, dau. of Thomas Weall, esq. of Woodcote Lodge, Beddington.

*July 5.* At Heathfield Lodge, near Croydon, aged 74, Frances-Maria, relict of George Smith, esq. M.P. late of Selsdon. She was a dau. of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart. was married in 1792, and left a widow in 1836, having had issue nine sons and six daughters.

**SUSSEX.**—*June 14.* At Chichester, aged 84, Thomas Rhoades, esq. many years treasurer of the Western division of Sussex.

*June 16.* At Chichester, aged 65, Mrs. Stamper, relict of George Stamper, esq.

*June 18.* At Brighton, Priscilla-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. William Albany Otway, wife of Rear-Adm. Inglefield, C.B.

At Brighton, aged 76, Charles Bell, esq.

*June 19.* Aged 23, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel William Brown, esq. and eldest dau. of Henry Stainton, esq. of Lewisham. She died from excessive fright, in consequence of witnessing an accident which occurred to the carriage of Mr. Hollis, opposite her window.

*June 23.* At Brighton, Mrs. Landmann, wife of Col. Landmann, late of the Royal Engineers, and eldest dau. of Lieut-Gen. Dickinson, Royal Art.

*June 24.* At Hastings, aged 34, Elizabeth-Mary-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late William Lloyd, esq. of Barnet.

At Hastings, Sophy, widow of Dr. Williams, of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.

At Chidham, aged 72, James Woods, esq.

**June 27.** At Brighton, Mr. Hinde, a retired wholesale chemist and druggist. He committed suicide by cutting his throat in an outbuilding of an uninhabited house at the western part of Brighton. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

**July 2.** Aged 38, at Henfield, Goring Rideout, esq. late of the 86th regt. He was the son of the Rev. J. Rideout, Rector of Woodmancote, Sussex, by Frances, daughter of Sir Harry Goring, Bart. He was made Ensign 1835, Lieut. 1837; and married in 1840 Maria-Caroline-Louisa, daughter of Col. Newton Dickenson and Lady Boughton.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 28, Louisa, eldest dau. of Capt. Edmund Heywood, R.N.

**July 10.** At Petworth, T. H. Hale, esq. M.D.

**July 12.** At Brighton, aged 45, Thos. Bolding, esq. late of Great Linford, co. Buckingham.

**WARWICK.**—**July 1.** Sarah-Margaret, elder and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Macness Johnson, formerly of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

**July 7.** At Leamington, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. James, D.D. Canon of Peterborough.

**WESTMORELAND.**—**July 5.** At Kendal, aged 72, Mary, relict of John Barrow, esq.

**WORCESTER.**—**June 22.** At Worcester, aged 82, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Hastings, Rector of Martley.

**Lately.** At Drayton House, Chaddesley Corbett, aged 24, Anne, eldest dau. of H. Brinton, esq. of Kidderminster.

**WILTS.**—**June 15.** At Marlborough, aged 25, James, fifth son of the late John Maule, esq., M.D.

**June 16.** At Christian Malford, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. J. Hooper.

**June 21.** At New House, Chilmark, aged 70, Henry King, esq.

**YORK.**—**June 29.** Aged 63, Frances, wife of John Thornton, esq. of Hull.

**July 14.** Aged 67, Edward Cleaver, esq. of Slingsby.

**July 17.** Suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. Edward Nicholas Walton, of Drypool, fifth son of the late Thomas Walton, esq. He was elected a town-councillor of Hull 1836.

**WALES.**—**June 18.** At Aberystwith, Arabella, eldest dau. of "the M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks," Killarney.

**June 20.** At Southern Down, Glamorganshire, aged 18, Richard, youngest son of A. Verity, esq. of Bridgend.

**SCOTLAND.**—**June 18.** At Aberdeen, Mr. John Esdaile, son of James Esdaile, esq. of Upper Bedford-pt.

**June 21.** At Dunkeld, aged 55, the

Right Hon. Emily dowager Lady Glenlyon. She was the fifth dau. of Hugh second Duke of Northumberland, by Frances-Julia, third dau. of Peter Burrell, esq. and sister of the present Duke; and was married in 1810 to Lord James Murray, second son of the late Duke of Athol, and brother of the present Duke, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Glenlyon in 1821, and died in 1837. She leaves issue the present Lord Glenlyon, another son, and two daughters.

**June 23.** At Edinburgh, aged 90, Anne, only surviving dau. of the late William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland.

**July 8.** At Kirkwall, James C. Cumming, esq. Purser R.N.

**IRELAND.**—**June 30.** At Earl's Gift, co. Tyrone, aged 15, Georgiana-Frances, fifth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, brother to the Earl of Morton.

**Lately.** At Dublin, aged 77, the Right Hon. Elizabeth dowager Lady Ashtown. She was the only daughter and heir of Robert Robinson, esq. M.P. and niece to the late Judge Robinson, and married in 1785, Frederick Trench, esq. created Lord Ashtown in 1800, who died without issue in 1840. She is succeeded in her estates by her cousin Capt. Robinson, R.N. of Rosmead.

Henry O'Hara, esq. sole male representative of the O'Haras of Claggan, descended by his maternal ancestors from a branch of the noble house of O'Neill. Thus has been ended one of the oldest houses in Ireland.

**EAST INDIES.**—**April 10.** In camp, at Sooraspett, en route to Vizianagrum, of grief for the loss of her husband and two children, Mary, relict of Major William Blood, commanding the 11th Nat. Inf.

**April 29.** At Calcutta, Charles James Burkinyoung, esq. of the firm of Stewart and Co.

**WEST INDIES.**—**May 17.** At Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, Lieut. T. V. E. Reynolds, 3d West India Regt.

**ABROAD.**—**March 25.** Onboard H.M.S. "Cleopatra," aged 24, Lieut. Montague Treby Molesworth, second son of the Rev. W. Molesworth, of St. Brooke, Cornwall. His death was caused by a spear wound, received in a treacherous attack by the natives of the west coast of Madagascar on his boat's crew, while employed in securing the anchor which had just been used to warp the ship off a coral reef. Two seamen were killed. This gallant young officer and five others were mortally and three severely wounded. The savages made for the shore on seeing the ship's head turned towards them.

**May 25.** At sea, on board the Queen,

aged 24, the wife of W. Vansittart, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

May 31. At New Lancaster, Pennsylvania, John Tremayne, esq. M.D., formerly of Helston, Cornwall.

Lately. At Port Essington, Lieut. Chetwode, commanding the Royalist brig, 10, son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. M.P. His commission as Lieut. bore date Aug. 27, 1832.

At St. Pearne, France, aged 87, George James, esq. of the Mayndee, Monmouthshire. His extensive estates, by the will of the late W. Kemeys, esq. devolve upon Charles Kemeys Tynte, esq. late M.P. for Somerset.

June 5. On board the Cressy, on his passage home from Ceylon, William James

French, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. French, Rector of Vange, Essex.

June 11. At Jerusalem, the infant son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.

June 17. At Dinan, France, aged 68, James Stow, esq. late of Kennington.

June 18. At Bruges, Belgium, aged 80, Theodosia-Henrietta, relict of Michael Egan, esq. formerly of Bath, and niece of the late Adm. Sir George Collier.

July 4. On board the Great Liverpool steam-ship, on his voyage from Alexandria, aged 24, William James, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s medical estab., son of the late W. Rhodes James, esq. of Aldborough.

July 7. On board the Princess Royal, Charles Foote, esq. M.D. of Gibraltar.

#### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JUNE 29 TO JULY 20, 1844, (4 weeks.)

Males	1811	} 3562		Under 15.....	1833	} 3562
Females	1751			15 to 60.....	1140	
		60 and upwards	583			
		Age not specified	6			

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, July 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 3	33 8	22 5	34 6	37 8	36 1

#### PRICE OF HOPS, July 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 22.			
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2580	Calves	193
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	32,350	Pigs	350
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>				

#### COAL MARKET, July 26.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 167.—Ellismere and Chester, 65½.—Grand Junction, 162.  
—Kenmet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 25½.  
—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 113.—St. Katharine's, 115.—East  
and West India, 136.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great  
Western, 62 pm.—London and Southwestern, 87.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 88.—West Middlesex, 125.—Globe Insurance, 140.—Guardian,  
49½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 66½.—Imperial Gas, 85.—Phoenix  
Gas, 38½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.	
June 26	56	61	57	29.76		cloudy, fair	11	66	71	60		90	fine, cloudy
27	53	68	55	81		slight rn. cldy.	12	62	66	57	29.90		cy. hy. shs. fr.
28	58	68	58	97		cloudy, fair	13	60	63	55	84		fr. cly. hy. do.
29	68	73	56	30.08		fine	14	60	68	60	66		do. do.
30	65	71	57	29.96		do. cloudy	15	60	71	59	71		fine
Jul 1	65	70	57	81		hl. st rn. th. lg.	16	63	65	56	98		fair, cloudy
2	57	60	57	87		rain, fair, do.	17	59	63	58	96		cloudy, fair
3	61	63	56	80		fr. cly. shs. rn.	18	60	68	53	78		fr. cl. shs. rain
4	60	67	68	65		cnst. rn. fair	19	56	60	54	91		do. do. rn. th. lig
5	60	63	55	62		fr. cly. do. do.	20	61	70	57	30.29		fine
6	59	63	57	84		do. do.	21	63	73	60	28		do.
7	58	63	57	98		cloudy, fair	22	68	78	74	30.		do.
8	63	66	62	95		fair	23	74	78	72	30.		do.
9	64	67	58	90		do. cloudy	24	76	78	70	28.08		fair, cloudy
10	63	69	62	96		cloudy, fair	25	73	78	74	30.		fair & cloudy

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27 1984	994				1024		124				94 pm.	72 74 pm.
28 1984	994				1024		124					73 75 pm.
29 1984	994				1024		124				94 96 pm.	74 72 pm.
1 1984	994				1024			98			94 pm.	73 75 pm.
2 1984	994				1024		124					73 75 pm.
3 1984	994			1024	1024		124					75 73 pm.
4 199	994				1024		124					73 76 pm.
5 199	994				1024		124					76 74 pm.
6 1994	994	99			1024	1014	124		984		96 pm.	74 76 pm.
8 1984	984	99			1024	1014	124			2844		76 74 pm.
9 1994	994	99			1024	1014	124			285		74 76 pm.
10 200	994	99		1024	1024	1014	124			285		76 78 pm.
11 200	100	994			1024	102	124		1134		94 pm.	76 74 pm.
12 1994	100	994			1024	102	124			2844	96 94 pm.	75 77 pm.
13 1994	1004	994			1024	102	124				94 96 pm.	76 78 pm.
15 200	1004	994			103	1024	124			2844	94 96 pm.	76 78 pm.
16 200	1004	994			103	1024	124				96 97 pm.	76 80 pm.
17 200	1004	994			1024	1024	124	994		2854	98 96 pm.	78 79 pm.
18 200	1004	994		1024	103	102	124			2854	98 96 pm.	77 79 pm.
19 1994	1004	994		1024	1024	102	124		1144	2854	98 pm.	77 79 pm.
20 1994	1004	994			1034	103					95 pm.	79 76 pm.
22 200	1004	994			1034	1024	124		1144		95 97 pm.	78 76 pm.
23 200	1004	100			1034	1024	124			2864		76 79 pm.
24 200	1004	100			1034	1024	124			2864		77 80 pm.
25 200	1004	994			1034	1024	124			286	96 pm.	79 80 pm.
26 1994	1004	994		1034	1034	1024	124					80 78 pm.
27 200	1004	994			1034	1024	124				95 pm.	78 80 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to the inquiry in our May Number, p. 450, we have received several reminiscences of Lady Mary Coke. She resided in the house at the corner of Berkeley Square, with one front in Mount Street, now occupied by the Earl of Abergavenny, and latterly at Chiswick (not Chelsea), in a house called Morton Hall, since pulled down by the Duke of Devonshire. There she died, and her body was buried in the vault of her father John Duke of Argyll, in Westminster Abbey. It is said she enjoyed a jointure of 4,000*l.* per annum on the Holkham estate. She was a tall and haughty dame, and her eccentricities were notorious. She was followed, whether in her carriage or on horseback, by a train of servants and dogs, and was always dressed in an extraordinary way, as were also her servants.

I. I. believes the Lloyd "mentioned in William Taylor's *Life* (see May, p. 450) was not Mr. Charles Lloyd, the intimate friend of the Lake poets, the Coleridge and Southey, Lloyd and Lamb, and Co." of the Antijacobins, but the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, a dissenting minister, who married a sister of the late Sir James Smith, and with whom Southey would very naturally fall in, in his visit amongst the Dissenters at Yarmouth to his friend Burnett.

R. D. says there are two errors in T. P.'s "List of Contributors to the Quarterly Review," in our last number, in vol. xxii. 1820, Art. 5, p. 400, he says, that Mr. Croker was the author of the article on "Spence's Anecdotes." This article was the origin of the famous Pope controversy, and was attributed at the time to several eminent writers by the Anti-Papist party. It was *not* by Mr. Croker, but by Mr. D'Israeli. In vol. xxxii, Art. 6, p. 152, he says, that the one on "Dibdin's Library Companion" was written by Mr. D'Israeli. Mr. D'Israeli was *certainly not* the author of this article.

In answer to the inquiry of C. N. (p. 562,) "What has become of Dr. Tredway Nash's MSS., from which was compiled his *History of Worcestershire*; and if there are any continuations of the collateral branches in his own pedigree subjoined to that work," Mr. JABEZ ALLIES informs us, on the authority of Mr. Eaton of Worcester, that Mr. Ross and Mr. Hurd made some corrections and additions to his *History*, which Mr. Eaton has, including additions to the Doctor's pedigree. His library, manuscripts, and plates were packed up by Mr. Eaton and sent to Eastnor Castle, Lord Somers having married the Doctor's only daughter. An account of his death was inserted in the *Gent. Mag.* written by Mr.

and particulars of him and his family are given in Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of the county*. Mr. Ross was the engraver of the plates in the *History*, and also of those in the edition of *Hudibras* published by Dr. Nash, with notes. Mr. Hurd was the brother of the Bishop of Worcester.

To Correspondents versed in *Welsh Genealogies*. Elizabeth Fiennes, daughter of Sir William Fiennes, (who was summoned to Parliament 29th Hen. VI. and slain at the battle of Barnet, 10th Edw. IV. 1471,) married Sir William Griffith of North Wales, knight. Can any genealogical Correspondent identify this Sir William Griffith, or state what family of Griffith now existing is descended from him? Many Welsh pedigrees give the descendants of Sir William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, but none of them give him any such wife as Elizabeth Fiennes.

J. P. observes that PLANTAGENET, in his interrogatories as to Cæsar's landing, &c. p. 602, of your last volume, is a little in error as to the length of the Roman mile. He will see the mistake, as undoubtedly it has arisen from confounding the number of feet in its termination with the yards. It should be 1611 yards and two-thirds, or 4835 feet, not 1635 yards. This is according to the tables, so that 11 English miles exceed 12 Roman ones by only 20 yards. In the Commentary on the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, (edit. 1809,) there is an account of some attempts to ascertain the length of the Roman mile, by actual measurements, which all vary, but from which is deduced an average of 1593 yards, a result that should not be relied on.

A. K. wishes for reference to any source of information respecting the genealogy or affinity of John Smith, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, who had considerable estates in the counties of Hereford and Brecon. He founded almshouses at Peterchurch, and left charities for the parishes of Eaton-Bishop, Clifford, Kingston, &c. in Herefordshire, (see Report of Charity Commissioners, XXXII. part 2, p. 268.) His will dated 1722 mentions his *cousin* "Moor Green," whose descendants have to this time continued to be the owners of his estate at Eaton-Bishop, and of his mansion there, called "Cagebrook." The charities were to be disposed of at the discretion of his trustees, and the person who should have the freehold of the house in which he lived at Eaton Bishop.

ERRATA. P. 35. The portrait is one of Madame de Sevigné, not of Mons. de Sevigné. P. 203. William Adriaan Lord Inverurie was killed while hunting, December, 1843, (not early in the present year.) Lady Isabella Catharine is still living.



## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*The Poetical Works of John Skelton, with Notes, &c. By Rev. Alexander Dyce. 2 Vols.*

IN the whole catalogue of English poets, there was not one whose works called more loudly for an editor than Skelton, nor could they have fallen into abler or more careful hands; \*—almost all the original editions of Skelton's pieces have perished: the black-letter edition of Marshe (1568) is not only very imperfect and incorrect, but exceedingly scarce; and the later edition by Mr. Bowle (1738) is really worthless. Skelton's productions indeed had become so entirely one of the "Curiosities of Literature," that Mr. Dyce says the power of giving a complete edition of them depended entirely on the liberality of the late Mr. Heber, "for his library contained some poems by Skelton, of which copies were not elsewhere to be found." If Skelton's poetical powers had been of a much lower kind than they were, his works would have been well worth collecting, for their historical remembrances and personal anecdotes; for records of manners and customs, for verbal expressions, and for the original, or certainly singular, metre in which they are conveyed. But we think much more highly of his powers; the wit that is encircled by his buffoonery is broad and coarse, but it is genuine and effective: and when he chooses, instead of running along the ground, scattering as he goes his wild licentious satire, to rise on his wings, we can see that he would have equalled or perhaps surpassed many a poet of greater pretensions in subjects of a more elevated nature, and admitting more poetical decoration. Mr. Dyce says, the *Bowge of Courte* is an allegorical poem of considerable invention, in which a series of characters is introduced, delineated with a boldness and discrimination which no preceding poet had displayed since the days of Chaucer, and which none of his contemporaries with the exception of Dunbar, were able to attain: and he says, in "*Phyllyp Sparowe*," he exhibits such fertility and delicacy of fancy, such graceful sportiveness, and such ease of expression, that it might well be characterised by Coleridge "as an exquisite and original poem;" and in *The Tunnyng of Elynour Rummyng*, he observes that, "if few compositions have more coarseness or extravagance, there are few which have greater animation or a richer humour."

Mr. Dyce has not only made his edition of the Works of Skelton

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\* Mr. Southey says, "An editor who should be competent to the task, could not more worthily employ himself than by giving a good and complete edition of his [Skelton's] works; the power, the strangeness, the volubility of his language, the audacity of his satire, and the perfect originality of his manner, made Skelton one of the most extraordinary writers of any age or country." See *Quarterly Rev.* No. xxii. p. 485. We may refer the reader who wishes to see what other critics have said of Skelton to Warton's *Hist. of Engl. Poetry*, (see Index,) Ellis's *Specimens*, vol. ii. p. 5, &c. and D'Israeli's *Amenities of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 69, &c.—Ed.

more complete than others, by the insertion of additional pieces, but far more correct, as well by careful collation as by judicious conjecture. He has illustrated the text with a valuable body of notes, the usefulness of which extends beyond the pages of the author they are intended to illustrate. He has added also two very curious poems written in Skelton's manner, and probably soon after his time, called the "Ymage of Ypocrisy," and the "Vox Populi;" the former attacking the corruptions of the Church, and the second exhibiting the complaints of the *commons* and the oppression of the poor, a subject also touched upon in Roy's Satire, as well as in Latimer's Sermons. We shall now give a short abridgment of the poet's life, and such specimens from the different poems as may awaken curiosity to a larger acquaintance with the whole.

At what time Skelton became rector of Diss, in Norfolk, is not known; he resided there in 1504, and 1511, and 1513, and at his death was at least nominally the rector. "We are told that for keeping, under the title of concubine, a woman whom he had secretly married, Skelton was called to account, and suspended from his ministerial functions by his diocesan, at the instigation of the Dominican friars." It is said that he had several children, and that on his death-bed he declared that he conscientiously regarded her as his wife; but that he chose, out of his weakness, rather to confess concubinage than, what was then more criminal in an ecclesiastic, marriage. Delafield, in his MS. Collections, says it was in return for his being married, an equal crime in the ecclesiastics in those days, that Bishop Nykke suspended him; and Tanner says, "Skelton took sanctuary in Westminster, 'propter quod uxorem habuit.'" Anthony a Wood mentions that Skelton in the pulpit at Diss was more fit for the stage than the pew; and Mr. Dyce says, "It is at least certain that anecdotes of the irregularity of his life, of his buffoonery as a preacher, were current long after his decease, and gave rise to that tissue of extravagant figments, which was entitled the 'Merie Tales of Skelton.'"

The poems of Skelton against Wolsey are not the light and sportive sallies of the satirist playing with his subject, pleased with the wit of his invention, and the keenness of his invective, but it is the deadly language of hatred, the indignant anger of a determined enemy, merciless in his wrath, and apparently revenging some gross insult or injury received. And yet it appears that Skelton once enjoyed Wolsey's patronage, and expected preferment from his influence. The fierceness of his later indignation can only be paralleled by the grossness of his former adulation, of which Mr. Dyce has afforded sufficient specimens; Mr. Dyce thinks the "provocation must have been extraordinary which transformed the humble client into his 'dearest foe:,'" but the continued neglect of his patron, till Skelton felt that advancement was hopeless, and the door of preferment was decidedly shut against him, was perhaps sufficient. The wasp that is prevented coming to the honey-pot will turn round and sting. From the awakened vengeance of the Cardinal, Skelton took sanctuary at Westminster, where he was received and protected by the Abbot Islip, and in this asylum he appears to have remained till his death, in June 1529. He was buried in the chancel of St. Margaret's church, and the following inscription placed on his grave:

Joannes Skeltonus, vates Pierius, hic situs est.

John Skelton is generally said to have been descended from the Skeltons of Cumberland, but Mr. Dyce says there is some reason to be-

lieve that Norfolk was his native county. The time of his birth cannot be carried back earlier than 1460. He was certainly at Cambridge, and possibly at Oxford. The authority for the first is in his own verses, "Alma parens O Cantabrigensis . . . tibi quondam carus alumnus eram." For the latter Wood refers to the authority of Bale. The universities at that time were "schools," and Warton says, "Skelton studied at both." Of almost all Skelton's writings the original editions have perished: and Mr. Dyce says, it is impossible to tell at what dates his various pieces were originally printed. He suspects also, and probably with good reason, that two of his most celebrated pieces, "Colyn Cloute" and "Why come ye not to Courte?" were not committed to the press, probably lest the author should have been committed to prison. A portion of "Speke Parrot" and of the poem against Garnesche\* are printed for the first time in these volumes. That Skelton was the author also of many pieces that have perished, we learn from their titles in the *Garlande of Laurell*;

\* We are indebted to the kindness of our friend Mr. D. E. Davy for the following account of "Garneyche," which forms a valuable addition to what was known to Mr. Dyce.

"Sir Christopher Garneys, knt. whom I suppose to be the person who was the object of Skelton's satire, was the second son of Edmund Garneys, esq. of Beccles, who was the second son of Peter Garneys, esq. of Beccles, whose eldest son, Thomas, was of Kenton. He, 'Sir Christopher, was janitor of Caley, and often employed in the wars, temp. H. VIII.'

"'The 2d Oct. 6 H. VIII. at four in the morning, the Princess Mary, sister to King Henry VIII. upon her marriage with Louis XII. King of France, took her ship, with all her noble company, and, when they were about a quarter over the sea, the wind rose and severed the fleet: some reached Calais; some were forced on the shore of Flanders, and the ship she was in was with great difficulty brought to Boulogne, with such danger, that the master run the ship on shore, and Sir Christopher Garnyshe stood in the water, receiving her in his arms, and carried her to land.' Collins's Hist. of the Windsor Family, p. 36.

"In a window of the chapel in the north aisle of St. Peter's Mancroft Church, Norfolk, was the following inscription: 'Pro a'iabus Thome Elys tercia vice hujus civitatis Norwici Majoris et Margarete consortis sue. Orandum est pro animabus Edmundi Garnysh armigeri, et Matilde ejus consortis, filie predictorum Thome Elis et Margarete, ac pro longo statu Christopheri Garnysh militis, d'c'i serenissimi Principis ville sue Calisie Janitoris.' See Blomf. Norf. vol. iv. p. 199.

"'A description of the Standards borne in the field by Peers and Knights in the reign of Hen. VIII. From a MS. in the Coll. of Arms. I. 2. Compiled between 1510 and 1525. Syr Christoffer Garnys. In the 1st compartment, on a wreath, arg. and gu. an arm erased below the elbow, and erect, proper, holding a falchion arg. pomel and hilt or, the blade embued in 3 places gu.—Arms. Arg. a chevron az. between 3 escallops az.' Excerpta Historica, p. 317.

"Standards, temp. H. VIII. Harl. MS. 4632. Syr Xofer Garneyshe. Blue. The device, on a wreath arg. and gu. an arm erased, grasping a scymetar, pro. — Motto. 'Oublie ne dois.' Collect. Topog. vol. iii. p. 64.

"'The names of the Englishmen which were sent in ambassade to the French King, before the Queen's landing, and oder gentilmen in their compaignie.' Sir Christopher Garneys (inter al.)—Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 704.

"In the Athenæum for July 18, 1840, p. 572, there is a long letter, dated 'at Morpeth, the xxviii day of Decembre,' and signed 'C. Garneys,' whom the editor supposes to have been one of the medical attendants sent by the King, upon the illness of Queen Margaret; it was more probably Sir Christ. Garneys, knt.

"Sir Christopher was knighted at Touraine, 25 Dec. 5 H. VIII. 1513, and married Jane, daughter of . . . . . She died 27th March, 1552. Her will was dated 27th Aug. 1550, and proved 12th May, 1552; she was buried at Greenwich. Her husband was dead when she made her will. She names her son Arthur Dymoke, esq. Bequeaths most of her personal estate for charitable purposes."

such as the Ballade of the Mustarde Tarte, The Mumying of the Mapely Rote; and Sir John Hawkins says, "Many of the songs and popular ballads of the time appear to have been written by Skelton." In 1489 he wrote an elegy on the death of the Earl of Northumberland, slain during an insurrection in Yorkshire. He had acquired a great reputation as a scholar, and had been *laureated* at Oxford, when Caxton in 1490 published his Virgil, in the preface to which he is highly praised, and his translation of Tully and Diodorus Siculus mentioned. "He hath redde Vyrgyle, Ouyde, Tullye, and all the other noble poetes and oratours, to me vnknewen: and also he hath redde the ix. Muses.—I suppose he hath dronken of Elycons welle," &c. In A.D. 1493, 9 Hen. VII. he was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge; and in 1504-5 he was further permitted "*uti habitu sibi concesso a principe*;" which Warton thinks relates to some distinction of habit, perhaps of fur and velvet, granted him by the King; and Mr. Dyce infers from his verses against Garnysche, that he wore, as laureat, and probably as Mr. Wordsworth does, a dress of white and green, or perhaps a white dress with a wreath of laurel, and that the word "Calliope" was stitched (Mr. Dyce uses the more poetical word "embroidered") on some part of his garment." Whether Skelton was what we now call poet laureate, that is, court poet, or laureate to Henry the Eighth, is a subject lying in some little doubt; but that he received this honour from the university of Louvaine has been inferred from the title of a very scarce poem, called "In charissimi Scheltonis Louaniensis poetæ laudes Epigramma," though Louvaine has neglected to keep any registry of the honour she conferred on her adopted son. He frequently styles himself "*orator regius*," but what was the nature of his office is not understood. It might be, to compose the speeches which the King had to make in public. Warton says, "He found one John Mallard in that office to Henry the Eighth, and his epistolary secretary." In 1498 Skelton took holy orders. The dates of his successive ordinations are known by the entries in the registers of the diocese of London. In 1494 he was appointed tutor to Prince Henry—an appointment which affords a proof of the high opinion entertained of his talents, learning, and character. Yet Miss Agnes Strickland has pricked him with her silver bodkin, and called him "an ill-living wretch:" and Mrs. Thomson has taken a small needle from her literary pincushion for the same purpose; for which Mr. Dyce has with decent and gentle authority rebuked them; remarking that, "when ladies write history, they sometimes say odd things." That either of these learned ladies knew any thing at all about Skelton, the virgin purity of the one, and the matronly reserve of the other, would prevent us from supposing. Skelton is certainly not a poet for those tables of the toilet where Prior cannot now gain even an unwilling admission.\* When Prince Henry was nine years old, Erasmus dedicated to him an ode *De Laudibus Britanniae*, &c. in which that illustrious scholar mentions Skelton's name (the name of the "ill-living wretch") with due honour, "*Domi haberes Skeltonum, unum*

\* A lady of our acquaintance had the Aldine edition of Prior on her table the other day, for which she was severely rebuked by an acquaintance, astonished at such a marvel. Such is the fanaticism and hypocrisy of modern times: and yet Byron covers every table; while, such is the difference of opinion regarding the rival poets by our Church, that Prior is admitted to the honour of a monument in the mausoleum of departed genius, Westminster Abbey, and Byron's effigy is lying in the cobwebs of the Custom House. Surely the clergy and the ladies should understand each other a little better on this mighty point of difference.

*Britannicarum literarum lumen et decus,*" and in a line remarkable for the correctness of its metre,

*Monstrante fontels vate Skeltono sacros.*

Amid the delight of these laudatory honours, Skelton was somewhat startled at finding himself suddenly, by an order of the King and Council, commissus carceribus Janitoris Domini Regis—or, in other words, clapt up in prison; but on this Mr. Dyce remarks, in the first place, that imprisonment in those days followed often very light offences; and that it was as likely that there were other persons named Jo. Skelton, as there may be now also others rejoicing in the appellation of Al. Dyce.

Our first extract is taken from the "*Bowge of Courte*."

Wyth that came Ryotte, russyhynge all at ones,  
A rusty gallande, to-ragged and to-rente;  
And on the borde he whyrled a payre of bones,  
Quater troye dewce he clatered as he wente;  
Now haue at all, by saynte Thomas of Kente!  
And euer he threwe and kyst\* I wote nere what:  
His here was growen thorowe oute his hat.  
Thenne I behelde how he dysgyssed was:  
His hede was heuy for watchynge ouer nyghte,  
His eyen blereed, his face shone lyke a glas;  
His gowne so shorte that it ne couer myghte  
His rumpe, he wente so all for somer lyghte;  
His hose was garded with a lyste of grene,  
Yet at the knee they were broken, I wene.  
His cote was checked with patches rede and blew;:  
Of Kyrkeby Kendall was his shorte demye;†  
And ay he sange, In fayth, decon thou crewe;  
His elbowe bare, he ware his gere so nye;  
His nose a droppynge, his lyppes were full drye;  
And by his syde his whynarde and his pouche,  
The deuyll myghte daunce therin for ony crowche.  
Counter he coude *O lus* vpon a potte;  
An cestryche foddre of a capons tayle  
He set vp fresshely vpon his hat alofte:  
What reuell route! quod he, and gan to rayle  
How ofte he hadde hit Jenet on the tayle,  
Of Felyce fetewse, and lytell prety Cate,  
How ofte he knocked at her klycked gate, &c.

The next character is *Dyssymulacion*, which is drawn with spirit and truth.

Dysdayne I sawe with Dyssymulacyon  
Standynge in sadde communicacion.  
But there was poyntyng and noddynge with the hede,  
And many wordes sayde in secrete wyse;  
They wandred ay, and stode styll in no stede:  
Me thoughte, always Dyssymular dyde dewyse;  
Me passynge sore myne herte than gan agryse,  
I dempte and drede theyr talkynge was not good.  
Anone Dyssymular came where I stode.

\* *i. e.* cast.

† This phrase seems doubtful. Thomas Warton understands by it,—“his coatleeve was so short;”—Mr. Dyce, with whom we are inclined to agree, “he wore his clothes so near, so thoroughly.”—“In fayth, decon thou crewe,” is the commencement of some song. See Editor's note.

Than in his hode I sawe there faces twayne ;  
 That one was lene and lyke a pyned goost,  
 That other loked as he wold me haue slayne ;  
 And to me warde as he gan for to coost,  
 Whan that he was euen at me almoost,  
 I sawe a knyfe hyd in his one sleue,  
 Wheron was wryten this worde, *Myscheue*.  
 And in his other sleue, me thought, I sawe  
 A spone of golde, full of hony swete,  
 To fede a fole, and for to preue a dawe ;  
 And on that sleue these wordes were wrete,  
*A false abstracte cometh from a false concrete :*  
 His hode was syde, his cope was roset graye :  
 Thyse were the wordes that he to me dyde saye, &c.

Then comes " Deceit."

Sodaynly, as he departed me fro,  
 Came pressynge in one in a wonder araye :  
 Er I was ware, behynde me he sayde, *Bo !*  
 Thenne I, astonyed of that sodayne fraye,  
 Sterte all at ones, I lyked no thyng his playe ;  
 For, yf I had not quykely fledde the touche,  
 He had plucte oute the nobles of my pouche.

He was trussed in a garments straye :  
 I haue not seue suche an others page ;  
 For he coude well vpon a casket wayte ;  
 His hode all pounsed and garded lyke a cage ;  
 Lyghte lyme fynger, he toke none other wage.  
 Harken, quod he, loo here myne honde in thyne ;  
 To vs welcome thou arte, by saynte Quyntyne.

But, by that Lorde that is one, two, and thre,  
 I haue an errande to rounde in your ere :  
 He tolde me so, by God, ye maye truste me,  
 Parte remembre whan ye were there,  
 There I wynted on you,—wote ye not where ?  
 In *A loco*, I mene *juste B* :  
 Woo is hym that is blynde and maye not see !

But to here the subtylte and the crafte,  
 As I shall tell you, yf ye wyll harke agayne ;  
 And, whan I sawe the horsons wolde you hafte,  
 To holde myne honde, by God, I had grete payne ;  
 For forthwyth there I had him slayne,  
 But that I drede mordre wolde come oute :  
 Who deleth with shrewes hath nede to loke aboute, &c.

We make our next quotation from the pretty sportive poem of Philip Sparrowe.

It was so prety a fole,  
 It wold syt on a stole,  
 And lerned after my scole  
 For to kepe his cut,  
 With, Phyllyp, kepe your cut !  
 It had a veluet cap,  
 And wold syt vpon my lap,  
 And seke after small wormes,  
 And somtyme white bred crommes ;  
 And many tymes and ofte  
 Betwene my brestes softe  
 It wolde lye and rest ;  
 It was propre and prest.  
 Somtyme he wolde gaspe  
 Whan he sawe a waspe ;  
 1

A fly or a gnat,  
 He wolde flye at that ;  
 And prytely he wold pant  
 Whan he saw an ant ;  
 Lord, how he wolde pry  
 After the butterfly !  
 Lorde, how he wolde hop  
 After the greasop !  
 And whan I sayd, Phyp, Phyp,  
 Than he wold lepe and skyp,  
 And take me by the lyp.  
 Alas, it wyll me slo,  
 That Phyllyp is gone me fro, &c.

\* \* \* \*

For it wold come and go,  
 And fly so to and fro ;  
 And on me it wolde lepe  
 Whan I was aalepe,  
 And his fethers shake,  
 Wherewith he wolde make  
 Me often for to wake,  
 And for to take him in  
 Vpon my naked skyn,  
 God wot, we thought no syn :  
 What though he crept so lowe ?  
 It was no hurt, I trowe,  
 He dyd nothyng perdé  
 But syt vpon my kne :  
 Phyllyp, though he were nyse,  
 In him it was no vyse ;  
 Phyllyp had leue to go  
 To pyke my lytell too ;  
 Phillip myght be bolde  
 And do what he wolde ;  
 Phillip wolde seke and take  
 All the flees blake  
 That he coulde there espye  
 With his wanton eye.

\* \* \*  
 Was neuer byrde in cage  
 More gentle of corage  
 In doynge his homage  
 Vnto his souerayne.  
 Alas ! I say agayne,  
 Deth hath departed vs twayne !  
 The false cat hath thé slayne :  
 Farewell, Phyllyp, adew !  
 Our Lorde thy soule reakew !  
 Farewell without restore,  
 Farewell, for euermore !

And it were a Jewe,  
 It wolde make one rew,  
 To se my sorow new.  
 These vylanous false cattes  
 Were made for myse and rattes,  
 And not for byrdes smale.  
 Alas, my face waxeth pale,  
 Tellynge this pyteus tale,  
 How my byrde so fayre,  
 That was wont to repayre,  
 And go in at my spayre,  
 And crepe in at my gore  
 Of my gowne before,  
 Flyckerynge with his wynges !  
 Alas, my hert it stynges,

Remembryng prety thynges !  
 Alas, myne hert it sleth  
 My Phyllyppes dolefull deth,  
 Whan I remembre it,  
 How pretely it wolde syt,  
 Many tymes and ofte,  
 Vpon my fynger aloft !  
 I played with him tyttell tattyll,  
 And fed him with my spattyll,  
 With his byll betwene my lippes ;  
 It was my prety Phyllyppes !  
 Many a prety kusse  
 Had I of his swete musse :  
 And now the cause is thus,  
 That he is slayne me fro,  
 To my great payne and wo.

Of fortune this the chaunce  
 Standeth on varyaunce :  
 Oft tyme after pleasaunce  
 Trouble and greuaunce ;  
 No man can be sure  
 Allway to haue pleasure :  
 As well perceyue ye maye  
 How my dysport and play  
 From me was taken away  
 By Gyb, our cat sauge,  
 That in a furyous rage  
 Caught Phyllyp by the head,  
 And slew him there starke dead.  
 For Phyllyp Sparowes soule,  
 Set in our bede rolle,  
 Let vs now whysper  
 A *Pater noster*.

\* \* \*  
*Deus, cui proprium est misereri et parcere,*  
 On Phillips soule haue pyte !  
 For he was a prety cocke,  
 And came of a gentyll stocke,  
 And wrapt in a maiden's smocke,  
 And cheryshed full dayntely,  
 Tyll cruell fate made him to dy ;  
 Alas, for dolefull destiny !  
 But whereto shuld I  
 Lenger morne or crye ?  
 To Jupyter I call,  
 Of heuen emperyall,  
 That Phyllyp may fly  
 Aboue the starry sky,  
 To treade the prety wren  
 That is our ladyes hen :  
 Amen, amen, amen !

Having thus performed our pious obsequies to Philip Sparowe, we will add Skelton's eulogy of the three English poets who preceded him.

*Gowers* Englysh is olde,  
 And of no value told,  
 His mater is worth gold,  
 And worthy to be enold.  
 In Chaucer I am sped,  
 His tales I haue red :  
 His mater is delectable,  
 Solacious and commendable.  
 His Englysh well alowed,  
 So as it is enprowed,

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For as it is enloyd,  
 There is no Englysh voyd.  
 At those dayes moch commended,  
 And now men wold haue amended  
 His Englysh, wherest they barke,  
 And mar all they warke :  
 Chaucer, that famos clerke,  
 His termes were not darke,  
 But plesant, easy, and playne ;  
 No worde he wrote in vayne.

2 H

Also Johan Lydgate  
Wryteth after an hyer rate ;  
It is dyffuse to fynde  
The sentence of his mynde,  
Yet wryteth he in his kynd,  
No man that can amend  
Those maters that he hath pende ;  
Yet some men fynde a faute,

And say he wryteth to haunte.  
Wherfor hold me excused  
If I haue not well perused  
Myne Englyssh halfe abused,  
Though it be refused,  
In worth I shall it take,  
And fewer wordes make, &c.

The very popular performance of the Tunnyng of Elynour Rummyng, with its lowe burlesque coarse humour, must not pass without remark.

Tell you I chyll,  
If that ye wyll  
A whyle be styll,  
Of a comely gyll  
That dwelt on a hyll :  
But she is not gryll,  
For she is somewhat sage  
And well worne in age ;  
For her vysage  
It would aswage  
A mannes courage, &c.

And this comely dame,  
I vnderstande, her name  
Is Elynour Rummyng,  
At home in her wonnyng ;  
And as men say  
She dwelt in Sothray,\*  
In a certayne stede  
Bysyde Lederbede.  
She is a tonnysh gyb ;  
The deuyll and she be syb.  
But to make vp my tale,  
She breweth noppie ale,  
And maketh therof port sale  
To trauellars, to tynkers,  
To sweters, to swynkers,  
And all good ale drynkers,  
That wyll nothyng spare,  
But drynke tyll they stare,  
And brynge themselfe bare,  
With, Now away the mare,  
And let us sley care,  
As wyse as an hare, &c.

Instede of coyne and monny,  
Some brynge her a conny,  
And some a pot with honny,  
Some a salt, and some a sponne,  
Some theyr hose, some theyr shone ;  
Some ran a good trot  
With a skellet or a pot ;  
Some fyll theyr pot full  
Of good Lemster woll :  
An huswyfe of trust,  
Whan she is athrust,

Such a webbe can spyn,  
Her thryft is full thyn.  
\* \* \*  
Some, lothe to be espyde,  
Start in at the backe syde,  
Ouer the hedge and pale,  
And all for the good ale.  
Some reanne tyll they swete,  
Brynge wyth them malte or whete,  
And dame Elynour entrete  
To byrle them of the best.

Anone cometh another,  
As drye as the other,  
And wyth her doth brynge  
Mele, salte, or other thyng,  
Her haruest gyrdle, her weddyng ryng,  
To pay for her scot  
As cometh to her lot.  
Some bryngeth her husbandes hood,  
Because the ale is good ;  
Another brought her his cap  
To offer to the ale tap,  
With flaxe and wyth tow ;  
And some brought sowre dowe ;  
Wyth, Hey, and wyth, howe,  
Syt we downe a rowe,  
And drynke tyll we blowe,  
And pype tyrlly tyrlowe !  
Some layde to pledge  
Theyr hatchet and theyr wedge,  
Theyr hekel and theyr rele,  
Theyr rocke, theyr spynnyng whele ;  
And some went so narrowe,  
They layde to pledge theyr wharrowe,  
Theyr rybskin and theyr spyndell,  
Theyr nedell and theyr thymbell :  
Here was scant thryft  
Whan they made suche shyft.  
Theyr thrust was so great,  
They asked neuer for mete,  
But drynke, styll drynke,  
And let the cat wyne,  
Let us washe our gomme,  
From the dry crommes.

The Poems agaynst Garnysche we must overpass, who seems to have written against Skelton through an ally called Crystofer Chalanger ; for Skelton says,

\* i. e. Surrey.



Lytyll wyt in your scrybys nolle  
 That scrybblyd your fonde scrolle,  
 Vpon hym for to take  
 Agennat me for to make,  
 Lyke a doctor dawpate  
 A lauryate poyete for to rate, &c.

And again. Tu, Garnishe, futuus, fatuus *tuus est mage scriba*. The portrait he draws of his enemy is not certainly in Holbein's style.

Thow seyst I callyd thé a pecok :  
 Thow liist, I callyd thé a wodcok ;  
 For thow hast a long snowte,  
 A semly nose and a stowte,  
 Prickyd lyke an vnlicorne :  
 I wold sum manys bake ink horne  
 Wher thi nose spectacle case :  
 Yt wold garnyche wyll thy face.

The poem called "Ware the Hauke" is written against some "lewde curate, a parson benefyced," who brought his hawk into Skelton's church at Diss, but what it all means we cannot say ; in it occurs what Skelton calls a "tabull playne," which, we presume, contains some account of the offender, but which is so concealed by transposition of letters and syllables and other enigmatical devices, as totally to surpass our comprehension, as it has the editor's ; but, as a future *Œdipus* may arise in one of the anti-quarian societies, we here give the words :—

Sicculo lutueris est colo būraarā  
 Nixphedras uisarum caniuter tuntantes  
 Raterplas Natābrian umsudus itnugenus.

He prefixes this challenge,

Loke on this tabull  
 Whether thou art abull  
 To rede or to spell  
 What these verses tell.

The interlude of Magnificence which follows is formed of allegorical personages, as Fancy, Liberty, Crafty Conveyance, Cloaked Collusion, Sad Circumspection, &c. Magnificence being the chief character. Parts of it are written with great spirit and cleverness. Mr. Dyce justly says, "To those who carry their acquaintance with our early playwrights no farther back than to the period of Peele, Greene, and Marlowe, this goodly interlude by Skelton will doubtless appear heavy and inartificial ; its superiority, however, to the similar efforts of his contemporaries is, I apprehend, unquestionable." As the merit of this piece consists in the dramatic force and wit of the dialogue, it would require a long extract to do it justice, which we cannot afford. At the end of the play Magnificence sums up the purport of it in a farewell speech to the audience.

This mater we haue mouyd, you myrthys to make,  
 Precely purposyd vnder pretence of play,  
 Shewyth wysdome to them that wysdome can take,  
 Howe sodenly worldly welth dothe decay,  
 How wysdom thorowe wantonnesse vanyssheth away,  
 How none estate lyuyng of hymselfe can be sure,  
 For the welthe of this worlde can not endure ;  
 Of the terestre rechery we fall in the fode,  
 Beten with stormys of many a frowarde blast,  
 Ensordyd with the wayys sauage and wode,

Without our ahypp be sure, it is likely to brast,  
 Yet of magnyfycence oft made is the mast;  
 Thus none estate lyuyng of hym can be sure,  
 For the welthe of this worlde can not indure, &c.

Of Colin Cloute, our next poem, the editor says, "It shews the fearlessness which on all occasions distinguished him, and evinces a superiority to the prejudices of the age in assailing abuses which, if manifest to his more enlightened contemporaries, few at least had as yet presumed to censure."

And whyles the heedes do this,  
 The remenaunt is amys  
 Of the clergy all,  
 Bothe great and small.  
 I wot never how they warke,  
 But thus the people barke;  
 And surely thus they say,  
 Bysshoppes, if they may,  
 Small houses wolde kepe,  
 But slumbre forth and slepe,  
 And assay to crepe  
 Within the noble walles  
 Of the kynges halles,  
 To fat theyr bodyes full,  
 Theyr soules lene and dull,  
 And haue full lytell care  
 How euyll theyr shepe fare.

The temporalte say plyne  
 Howe bysshopes dysdayne  
 Sermons for to make,  
 Or such labour to take;  
 And, for to say trowth,  
 A great parte is for slowth,  
 But the greatest parte  
 Is for they haue but small arte  
 And ryght sklender connyng  
 Within theyr heedes wonnyng.  
 But this reason they take  
 How they are able to make  
 With theyr golde and treasure  
 Clerkes out of measure,  
 And yet that is a pleasure.  
 How be it some there be,  
 Almost two or thre,  
 Of that dygnyte  
 Full worshypfull clerkes,  
 As appereth by theyr werkes,  
 Like Aaron and Ure,  
 The wolfe from the dore  
 To werryn and to kepe  
 From theyr goostly shepe,  
 And theyr spirituall lammes  
 Sequestered from rammes,  
 And from the berded gotes  
 With theyr heery cotes;  
 Set nought by golde ne grotes.

What hath lay men to do,  
 The gray gosse for to sho?  
 Like houndes of Hell,  
 They cry and they yell,  
 Howe that ye sell  
 The grace of the Holy Gost:

Thus they make theyr boast  
 Through oute euery cost,  
 Howe som of you do eate  
 In Lenton season fleshe mete,  
 Fesauntes, partryche, and cranes,  
 Men call you therfor prophanes;  
 Ye pycke no shrympes nor pranes,  
 Saltfyshe, stockfyshe, nor heryng,  
 It is not for your weryng;  
 Nor in holy Lenton season  
 Ye wyll netheyr benes ne peason,  
 But ye loke to be let lose  
 To a pygge or to a gosse,  
 Your gorge not andewed  
 Without a capen stewed,  
 Or a stewed cocke  
 To knowe whate ys a clocke  
 Vnder her surfed smocke.

In you the faute is supposed,  
 For that they are not apposed  
 By iust examinacyon  
 In connyng and conuersacyon;  
 They have none instructyon,  
 To make a true constructyon:  
 A preest without a letter  
 Without his vertue be gretter,  
 Doutlesse were moche better  
 Vpon hym for to take  
 A mattocke or a rake.  
 Alas, for very shame!  
 Some cannot declayne their name;  
 Some cannot scarcely rede,  
 And yet he wyll not drede  
 For to kepe a cure,  
 And in nothyng is sure;  
 This *Dominus vobiscum*,  
 As wyse as Tom a thrum,  
 A chaplayne of trust  
 Layth all in the dust.

Ouer this, the foresaid laye  
 Reporte howe the Pope may  
 An holy anker call  
 Out of the stony wall,  
 And hym a bysshopp make,  
 If he on him dare take  
 To kepe so harde a rule,  
 To ryde vpon a mule  
 With golde all betrayed  
 In purple and paule belapped;  
 Some hatted and some capped,  
 Rychely and warme bewrapped,

God wot to theyr great paynes  
In rotchettes of fyne Raynes,  
Whyte as morowes mylke;  
Their tabertes of fyne silke,  
Theyr styrops of myxt golde begared,  
There may no cost be spared,  
Theyr moyles golde dothe eate,  
Theyr neyghbours dys for meate.

What care they though *Gil* sweate,  
Or Jacke of the Noke?  
The pore people they yoke  
With sommons and citacyons  
And excommunycacyons  
About churches and market:  
The bysshop on his carpet  
At home full soft doth syt.  
This is a farly fyt,  
To here the people iangle,  
Howe warely they wrangle:  
Alas! why do ye not handle,  
And them all to-mangle?

Ye are so puffed wyth pryde  
That no man may abyde  
Your hygh and lordly lokes:  
Ye cast vp then your bokes,  
And vertue is forgotten;  
For then ye wyll be wroken  
Of euery lyght quarell,  
And call a lorde a iauell,  
A knyght a knaue ye make;  
Ye bost, ye face, ye crake,

And vpon you ye take  
To rule both kynge and kayser;  
And yf ye may haue layser,  
Ye wyll brynge all to nought,  
And that is all your thought:  
For the Lordes temporall  
Theyr rule is very small,  
Almost nothyng at all.  
Men saye howe ye appall  
The noble blode royall:  
In earnest, and in game,  
Ye are the lesse to blame,  
For lordes of noble blode,  
If they well vnderstode  
How connyng myght them auance,  
They wold pype you another daunce:  
But noble men borne  
To lerne they haue scorne,  
But hunt and blowe an horne,  
Lepe ouer lakes and dykes,  
Set nothing by polytykes;  
Therefore ye kepe them bace  
And mocke them to theyr face,  
This is a pytyous case,  
To you that ouer the whele  
Grete lordes must crouche and knele,  
And breke theyr hose at the kne  
As dayly men may se,  
And to remembraunce call,  
Fortune so turneth the ball  
And ruleth so ouer all,  
That honoure hath a great fall, &c.

He then attacks the friars and mendicant orders.

Nowe wyll I go  
And tell of other mo,  
Semper protestando  
De non impugnando  
The foure ordores of fryers,  
Though some of them be lyers;  
As Lymyers at large  
Wyll charge and dyscharge;  
As many a frere, God wote,  
Preches for his grote  
Flatterynge for a newe cote,  
And for to haue his fees;  
Some to gather chese;  
Loth they are to lese  
Eyther corn or malte;  
Sometyme meale and salte,  
Sometyme a bacon flycke  
That is thre fyngers thycke  
Of larde and of greace,  
Theyr couent to encrease.

I put you out of doute  
This cannot be brought aboute  
But they theyr tonges fyle,  
And make a pleasant style  
To Margery and to Maude,  
Howe they haue no fraude;  
And sometyme they prouoke  
Both Gyll and Jacke at Noke  
Theyr dewtyes to withdrawe,  
That they ought by the lawe

Theyr curates to content  
In open tyme, and in Lent:  
God wot, they take great payne  
To flatter and to fayne;  
But it is an old sayd sawe,  
That nede hath no lawe.  
Some walke aboute in melottes,  
In gray russet, and heery cotes;  
Some wyl neyther golde ne grotes;  
Some pluck a partryche in remotes,  
And by the barres of her tayle  
Wyll know a rauen from a rayle,  
A quayle, the ralle, and the old rauen;  
Sed libera nos a malo! Amen.  
And by *Dudum*, theyr Clementine,  
Against curates they repyne;  
And say propreli they are *sacerdotes*,  
To shryue, assoyle, and reles  
Dame Margeries soule out of Hell:  
But when the freare in the well,  
He could not syng himselfe therout  
But by the helpe of Christyan Clout.  
Another Clementyne also,  
How frere Fabian, with other mo,  
*Exiuit de Paradiso*;  
Whan thay agayne theder shal come,  
De hoc petimus consilium:  
And through all the world they go  
With *Dirige* and *Placebo*, &c.

The Garland of Laurelle, though not among Skelton's best pieces, shews "that he possessed powers of the higher kind of poetry, if he had chosen to exercise them."

Thus talkyng we went forth in at a postern gate ;  
 Turnyng on the ryght hande, by a windyng stayre,  
 She brought me to a goodly chaumber of astate,  
 Where the noble Cowntes of Surrey in a chayre  
 Sat honorably, to whome did repaire  
 Of ladys a beue with all dew reuerence :  
 Syt downe, fayre ladys, and do your diligence !  
 Come forth, ientylwomen, I pray you, she sayd ;  
 I haue contryuyd for you a goodly warke,  
 And who can worke beste now shall be asayde ;  
 A cronell of lawrell with verduris light and darke  
 I haue deuysyd for Skelton, my clerke ;  
 For to his seruyce I haue suche regarde,  
 That of our bownte we wyll hym rewarde :  
 For of all ladyes he hath the library,  
 Ther names recountyng in the court of Fame ;  
 Of all gentylwomen he hath the scruteny,  
 In Fames court reportyng the same ;  
 For yet of women he neuer sayd shame,  
 But if they were counterfettes that women them call,  
 That list of there lewdness with hym for to brall.  
 With that the tappettis and carpettis were layd,  
 Whereon theis ladys softly myght rest,  
 The saumpler to sow on, the lakis to enbraid ;  
 To weue in the stoule sume were full preste,  
 With slais, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest ;  
 The frame was browght forth with his weuing pin :  
 God geue them good spede there warke to begin !  
 Sume to enbrowder put them in prese,  
 Well gydyng ther glowtoonn to kepe streit theyr sylk,  
 Sum pirlyng of goldde theyr warke to encrease,  
 With fingers smale, and handis whyte as mylk ;  
 With, Reche me that skane of tewly sylk ;  
 And Wynde me that botowme of such an hew,  
 Grene, rede, tawny, whyte, blak, purpill, and blew.  
 Of broken warkis wrought many a goodly thyng,  
 In castyng, in turnyng, in florisschyng of flowris,  
 With burris rowth, and bottons surfylling,  
 In nedill wark, raysyng byrdis in bowris  
 With vertu enbesid all tymes and houris ;  
 And truly of theyr bownte thus were they bent,  
 To worke me this chapelet by goode aduysement.

TO MAYSTRES ISABELL PENNEL.

By Saynt Mary, my lady,  
 Your mammy and your dady  
 Brought forth a godely babi !  
 My mayden Isabell,  
 Reflaring Rosabell,  
 The flagrant camamelle ;  
 The ruddy rosary,  
 The souerayne rosemary,  
 The praty strawberry ;  
 The columbyne, the nepte,  
 The icloffer well set,  
 The propre vyolet ;  
 Enuwyed your colowre  
 Is lyke the dasy flowre  
 After the Aprill showre ;

Sterre of the morow graye,  
 The blossom on the spray,  
 The fresshest flowre of May ;  
 Maydenly demure,  
 Of womanhode the lure ;  
 Wherefore I make you sure,  
 It were an heuenly helth,  
 It were an endeles welth,  
 A lyfe for God hymselfe,  
 To here this nightingale,  
 Among the byrdes smale,  
 Warbelynge in the vale,  
 Dug, dug,  
 Iug, iug,  
 Good yere, and good lak,  
 With chuk, chuk, chuk, chuk !

"Why come ye not to Courte." This satire is entirely personal, and so well aimed at Wolsey that the editor says "We know that he writhed under the wounds which it inflicted."

They shote all at one marke,  
At the Cardynals hat,  
They shote all at that ;  
Oute of theyr stronge townes  
They shote at him with crownes ;  
With crownes of golde enblased  
They make him so amased,  
And his eyen so dased,  
That he ne so can  
To know God nor man.  
He is set so hys  
In his ierarchy  
Of frantycke frenesy  
And folyssahe fantasy,  
That in the Chambre of Starres  
All maters there he marres ;  
Clappynge his rod on the borde,  
No man dare speke a worde,  
For he hathe all the sayenge,  
Without any renayenge ;  
He rolleth in his recordes,  
He sayth, How saye ye, my Lordes ?  
Is nat my reason good ?  
Good euyn, good Robyn Hood !  
Some say yes, and some  
Syt styl as they were dom :  
Thus thwartynge ouer thom,  
He ruleth all the roste  
With braggyng and with bost ;  
Borne vp on euery syde  
With pome and with pryde,  
With, trompe vp, alleluya !  
For dame Philargerya  
Hathe so his herte in holde,  
He loueth nothyng but golde ;  
And Asmodeus of hell  
Maketh his membres swell  
With Dalyda to mell,  
That wanton damosell.  
Adew, Philosophia,  
Adew, Theologia !  
Welcome, dame Simonia,  
With dame Castrimergia,  
To drynke and for to eate  
Swete ypcoras and swete meate !  
To kepe his flesshe chast,  
In Lent for a repast  
He eateth capons stewed,  
Fesaunt and partriche mewed,  
Hennes, checkynges, and pygges, &c.

• • •

What here ye of the Lorde Dakers ?  
He maketh vs Jacke Rakers ;  
He sayes we ar but crakers ;  
He calleth vs England men  
Stronge herted lyke an hen ;  
For the Scottes and he  
To well they do agre,  
With, do thou for me  
And I shall do for thé.

Whyles the red hat doth endure,  
He maketh himselfe cock sure ;  
The red hat with his bure  
Gryngeth all thynges vnder cure.

But, as the worlde now gose,  
What here ye of the Lorde Rose ?  
Nothyng to purpose,  
Nat worth a cockly fose :  
Their hertes be in thyr hose.

The erle of Northumberlande  
Dare take nothyng on hande :  
Our barons be so bolde,  
Into a mouse hole they wolde  
Rynne away and crepe,  
Lyke a mayny of shepe ;  
Dare nat loke out at dur  
For drede of the mastiue cur,  
For drede of the bochers dogge  
Wold werry them lyke an hogge.

For and this curre do gnar,  
They must stande all a far,  
To holde vp their hande at the bar.  
For all their noble blode  
He pluckes them by the hode,  
And shakes them by the care,  
And brynge[s] them in suche feare ;  
He bayteth them lyke a bere,  
Lyke an ox or a bull :  
Theyr wyttis, he saith, are dull ;  
He sayth they haue no brayne  
Theyr astate to mayntayne ;  
And maketh them to bow theyr kne  
Before his maiceste.

Juges of the kynges lawes,  
He countys them foles and dawes ;  
Sergyantes of the coyfe eke,  
He sayth they are to seke  
In pletynge of theyr case  
At the Commune Place,  
Or at the Kynges Benche ;  
He wryngeth them suche a wrenche,  
That all our lerned men  
Dare nat set theyr penne  
To plete a trew tryall  
Within Westmynster hall ;  
In the Chauncery where he syttes,  
But suche as he admyttes  
None so hardy to speke ;  
He sayth, thou huddypeke,  
Thy lernynge is to lewde,  
Thy tonge is nat well thewde,  
To seke before our grace ;  
And openly in that place  
He rages and he raues,  
And cals them cankerd knaues :  
Thus royally de doth deale  
Vnder the kynges brode seale ;  
And in the Checker he them cheks ;  
In the Star Chambre he noddos and beks,  
And bereth him there so stowte,  
That no man dare rowte,

Duke, erle, baron, nor lorde,  
But to his sentence must accorde ;  
Whether he be knyght or squyre,  
All men must folow his desyre, &c.

\* \* \*

Set vp a wretche on hye  
In a trone triumphantye,  
Make him a great astate,  
And he wyll play checke mate  
With ryall maieste,  
Counte him selfe as good as he ;  
A prelate potencyall,  
To rule vnder Bellyall,  
As ferce and as cruell  
As the fynd of hell.  
His seruantes menyall  
He dothe reuyle, and brall,  
Lyke Mahounde in a play ;  
No man dare him withsay :  
He hath dispyght and scorne  
At them that be well borne ;  
He rebukes them and rayles,  
Ye horsons, ye vassayles,  
Ye knaues, ye churles sonnyis,  
Ye rebads, nat worth two plummis,  
Ye raynbetyn beggers reiagged,  
Ye recrayed ruffyns all ragged !  
With, stowpe, thou hauell,  
Rynne, thou lauell !  
Thou penysshe pye pecked,

Thou lesall longe necked !  
Thus dayly they be decked,  
Taunted and checked,  
That they ar so wo,  
They wot not whether to go.

No man dare come to the speche  
Of this gentell lacke breche,  
Of what estate he be,  
Of spirituall dygnyte,  
Nor duke of hye degre,  
Nor marques, erle, nor lorde ;  
Whiche shrewdly doth accorde,  
Thus he borne so base  
All noble men shulde out face,  
His countynaunce lyke a kayser.  
My lorde is nat at layser ;  
Syr, ye must tary a stounde,  
Tyll better layser be founde ;  
And, syr, ye must daunce attendsunoe,  
And take pacient sufferance,  
For my lordes grace  
Hath nowe no tyme nor space  
To speke with you as yet.  
And thus they shall syt,  
Chuse them syt or flyt,  
Stande, walke, or ryde,  
And his layser abyde  
Parchaunce halfe a yere,  
And yet neuer the nere, &c.

One very curious poem which Mr. Dyce has first printed from the manuscript is called "The Image of Ipocrysy," and is directed against the prelates and clergy. Mr. Dyce proves that it could not be written by Skelton, but in imitation of his style, by some one posterior to his time. It is a long poem, occupying, in double columns, thirty-four pages. In the second parte the poet attacks Wolsey.

—————This lorde of losse,  
The fo of Christes crosse,  
This hoore of Babilon,  
And seede of Zabolon,  
The enemy of Christ,  
The deuels holy pryst,  
And very Antechrist, &c.

And after some hundred lines of malediction he turns to the bishops and prelates, and the "Cruel clergy," for he says,

Thy mynde is not to lye,  
But to write playnlye  
Ageynst Ipocresye.

And then he names

————Doctoure Bullatus,  
Though parum literatus,  
And—Doctoure Pomaunder,  
As wise as a gander,  
And—Doctour Dorbellous.

\* \* \*

And Doctoure Sym Sotus

Then Doctoure Bonbardus  
Can skill of Lombardus.

\* \* \*

Then Doctoure Tom-to-bold  
Is neyther whote nor colde  
Till his coles be solde, &c.

In the third part he attacks the different sects, beginning with the Pope,

the Cardinals, and Bishops' officers, till he comes to Friar *Fallax*, and  
Friar *Fugax*, and Friar *Capax*, and Friar *Nycticorax*,

Frier Chipchop  
And frier Likpott,  
And frier Fandigo,  
With an hundred mo.

And the whole of them are

In preachinge prestigious,  
In walkinge prodigious,  
In talkinge sedicious,  
In doctrine parnicious,  
Haute and ambitious,  
Fonde and superstitious,  
In lodginge prostibulus,  
In beddinge promiscuous,  
In counsellis myschevous,  
In musters monstrous,  
In skulkinge insidicious,  
Vnchast and lecherous,  
In excesse outragious,  
In sicknesse contagious,  
The wurst kind of edders,  
And stronge sturdy beggers :

Wher one stande and teaches,  
An other prate and preches,  
Like holy horseleches.

\* \* \*  
That no man can matche them,  
Till the devill fatche them,  
And so to go together  
Vnto their denne for ever,  
Wher hens as they never  
Hereafter shall dissever,  
But dy eternally,  
That lyve so carnally ;  
For that wilbe ther ende,  
But yf God them sende  
His grace here to amend :  
And thus I make an ende.

The author will not tell his name.

Ego sum qui sum,  
My name may not be told ;  
But where ye go or come,  
Ye may not be to bold.

We make the following extract from the " *Vox Populi*."

Bothe lordeshipes and landes  
Are nowe in fewe mens handes ;  
Bothe substance and bandes  
Of all the hole realme  
As most men exteame,  
Are nowe consumyd cleane  
From the fermour and the poore  
To the towne and the towre ;  
Whiche makyth theym to lower,  
To see that in their flower  
Ys nother malte nor meale,  
Bacon, beffe, nor veale,  
Crocke mylke nor kele,  
But readye for to steale  
For very pure neade.  
Your comons saye indeade,  
Thei be not able to feade  
In their stable scant a steade,  
To brynge vp nor to breade,  
Ye, scant able to brynge  
To the marckyt eny thyng  
Towardes their housekeeping ;  
And scant have a cowe,  
Nor to kepe a poore sowe :  
This the worlde is nowe.  
And to heare the relacyon  
Of the poore mens communycacion,  
Vndre what sorte and fashyon  
Thei make their exclamacyon,  
You wolde have compassion.  
Thus goythe their protestacion,  
Sayeng that suche and suche,  
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII,

That of late are made riche,  
Have to, to, to myche  
By grasyng and regratinge,  
By poulyng and debatyng,  
By roulyng and by dating,  
By checke and checkmatyng,  
[With delays and debatyng,  
With cownstomes and tallynges,  
Forfayttes and forestallynges] ;  
So that your comons saye,  
Thei styll paye, paye  
Most willyngly allwaye,  
But yet thei see no staye  
Of this outrage araye, &c.

\* \* \*  
For grasyers and regraters,  
With to many shepemaisters,  
That of erable grounde make pastures,  
Are thei that be these wasters  
That wyll vndoo your lande,  
Yf thei contynewe and stande,  
As ye shall vnderstand  
By this lytle boke :  
Yf you yt overloke.

\* \* \*  
And why the poore men wepe  
For storyng of suche shepe,  
For that so many do kepe  
Suche nombre and suche store  
As never was seene before :  
[What wolde ye any more ?]  
The encrease was never more.

Thus goythe the voyce and rore :  
 And truthe yt is indeade ;  
 For all men nowe do breade  
 Which can ketcbe any lande  
 Out of the poore mans hande ;  
 For who ys so greate a grasyer  
 As the landlorde and the laweare ?  
 For at every drawing daye  
 The bucher more must paye  
 For his fatting ware,  
 To be the redyare  
 Another tyme to crave,  
 When he more shepe wold have ;  
 And, to elevate the pryce,  
 Somewhat he must ryce  
 Withe a sinque or a sice,  
 So that the bucher cannot spare,  
 Towardes his charges and his fare,  
 To sell the very carcas bare  
 Vnder xij<sup>s</sup> or a marke,  
 [Whiche is a pytyfull werke,]  
 Besyde the offall and the flece,  
 The flece and the fell :  
 Thus he dothe yt sell.  
 Alas, alas, alas,  
 This is a pitious case !  
 What poore man nowe is able  
 To have meate at his table ?  
 An oxe at foure ponde,  
 Yf he be anythings rounde,  
 Or cum not in theire grounde,  
 Suche labour for to waste :  
 This is the new caste,  
 The new caste from the olde ;  
 This comon pryce thei holde.

\* \* \*  
 And yet not long agoo  
 Was preachers\* on or twoo,  
 That spake yt playne inowe,  
 To you, to you, and to you,†  
 Hygh tyme for to repent  
 This dyvelishe entent

The poet then attacks the merchants.

For the statte of all youre marchantmen  
 Vndo most parte of youre gentylmen,  
 And wrape them in suche bandes  
 That they hawe alle ther landes.

\* \* \*  
 Let marchantmen goe sayle  
 For that ys ther trwe waylle ;  
 For of one c. ye hawe not ten  
 That now be marchantes ventring men,  
 That occupi grett inawnderes,  
 Forther then into Flandes,  
 Flawnderes or into France,  
 For fere of some myschance,  
 But byeth at home, and standes  
 By morgage and purchasse of lands  
 Owtt of all gentyllmenes handes,

[Of covitis the convente] :  
 From Scotland into Kent  
 This preaching was bysprent ;  
 And from the caste frount  
 Vnto Saynct Myghelles Mount,  
 This sayeng dyd surmount  
 Abrode to all mens cares,  
 And to your graces peeres,  
 That from pillar vnto post  
 The powr man he was tost ;  
 I meane the labouring man,  
 I meane the husbandman,  
 I meane the ploughman,  
 I meane the playne trae man,  
 I meane the handicraftsman,  
 I meane the victualing man,  
 Also the good yeman,  
 That some tyme in this realme  
 Had plentye of kye and creamme,  
 [Butter, egges, and chesse,  
 Hony, vax, and bease :]  
 But now alacke, alacke,  
 All theise men goo to wracke,  
 That are the bodye and the staye  
 Of your graces realme allwaye !

\* \* \*  
 For thay that of latt did supe  
 Owtt of an aschya cuppe,  
 Are wonderfully sprownge vpe ;  
 That nowght was worth of latt,  
 Hath now a cubborde of platt,  
 His tabell furnysched tooe  
 With platt besett inowe,  
 Percell gylte and sownde,  
 Well worthe tow thousand ponde.  
 With castinge cownteres and ther pen,  
 Thee are the vpstart gentylmen ;  
 Thee are they that dewowre  
 All the goodes of the pawre,  
 And make them dotysche davys,  
 Vnder the cowler of the kenges lawys, &c.

Wiche shoulde serve alwaye your grace  
 With horse and men in chassee.

\* \* \* \* \*

The poore man at the durre  
 Standes lyke an Island curre,  
 And dares not ons to sturre,  
 Excepte he goo his waye,  
 And come another daye ;  
 And then the matter is made,  
 That the poore man with his spade  
 Must no more his farm invade,  
 But must vse some other trade ;  
 For yt is so agreed  
 That my lady mesteres Mede  
 Shall hym expulce with all spede,

\* Does the poet allude to Latimer ? See his Sermons.

† "You" seems to have been pronounced broadly, as it is at this time by the Peasantry, as it rhymes to "inowe."



And our master the landlorde  
 Shall have yt all his accorde,  
 His house and farme agayne,  
 To make thereof his uttermost gayne;  
 For his vantage wylbe more,  
 With shepe and cattell it to store,  
 And not to ploughe his grounde no more,  
 Excepte the fermour wyll aryere  
 The rent hyere by a hole yere;  
 Yet must he have a fyne too,  
 The bargayne he may better knowe;  
 Which makes the marcket now so deare  
 That there be few that makes good cheare;  
 For the fermour must sell his goose,  
 As he may be able to pay for his house,  
 Or els, for non payeng the rent,

Avoide at oure Lady daye in Lent:  
 Thus the poore man shalbe shent, &c.

Yes, yes, you riche lordes,  
 Yt is wrytten in Cristes recordes,  
 That Dives laye in the fyere  
 With Belshabub his sire,  
 And Pauper he above satte  
 In the seate of Habrahams lappe,  
 And was taken from thys Troye,  
 To lyve allwaye with God in ioye.  
 The comons thus do saye,  
 Yf thei had yt thei wold paye:  
*Vos Populi, Vos Dei!*  
 O, most noble kyng,  
 Consydre well this thyng!

We now proceed to make a few observations on some corrupted passages in the text of Skelton; but we confess with no very agreeable anticipations; for we well know from former experience in our youthful and sporting days, that it was not very pleasant to our companion when we brought down a bird which he had missed: but all we can say is, that in the remaining covey is sport for all; but, as the stubbles are stiff, it will be necessary to have a dog that is well broken in to the game. *Le gibier abonde, il n'y a que sçavoir le dénicher.*

P. xliii.—*Monstrante fonteis vate Skeltono sacros.*

*Monstrante fonteis vate Laurigero sacros.*

Surely Erasmus could not have written such lines as these.

P. cxliii.—A Commemoration or Dirige of Bastarde Edmonde Boer, Bisshoppe of London:—

You are *spurius de muliere*,  
 Not legitimate nor lawful here:  
*O quam venenosa pestis.*  
*Fur, periurus, latro, mechus,*  
*Homicidis tantum decus! &c.*

Mr. Dyce says "'O quam;' a line which ought to have rhymed with this one is wanting." We wonder it did not strike him that *pestis* was a misprint, and that the right word was "*pecus*."

P. 80. "The Bowge of Courte;" p. xlvii. Mr. Dyce says, "I am somewhat surprised that Mr. D'Israeli, who has lately come forward as the warm eulogist of our author, should have passed over the Bowge of Courte without the slightest notice." We can only suggest as the reason, the nature of the subjects treated of, which, in a work like Mr. D'Israeli's, not confined to verbal criticism, or poetical curiosity, but meant for general reading, might be offensive. See p. 44, &c.

P. 106.—*Jone sayne she had eaten a fyest.*

"Foist" is a toadstool, in Suffolk language.

P. 117.—*Your tethe teintyd with tawny; your semely snowte doth passe.*

Mr. Dyce says, "Semely appears at first sight to be 'srinely;' but compare v. 131 of the concluding poem against Garnesche." The proper word is "*snively*." See p. 120.

In the pott your nose dedde *menyll*;  
and Magnyfycence, p. 286,  
The snyte snyueled in the snowte and smyled at the game.

P. 133. "Hic notat purpuraria arte intextas literas Romanas in amicibus *post* ambulonum ante et retro." Mr. Dyce mentions a friend who proposes reading "*ambulonum post*." We think *post* to be an abridgement of *positas*.

P. 134.—Such tungen unhappy hath made great *division*  
In realmes, in cities, by suche fals abusion;  
Of fals fickle tungen such cloked collusion.

Should not *division* be *delusion*?

P. 139. We do not agree with Mr. Dyce in reading "Mary *thy* mother" for "Mary *the* mother:" the mother, mater, being an *epitheton commune*, an usual predicate of the Virgin.

P. 163. We cannot decypher the meaning of the three Latin verses beginning "*Sicculo latueris*," &c.; but as regards the three following,

Chartula stet, precor, hæc nullo temeranda petulco:  
Hos rapiet numeros non homo, *sed mala bos*.  
Ex charte rem chartæ adverte aperte, pone Musam Arethusam hanc,

the second line should be

Hos rapiet numeros, non homo, *sed mulus aut bos*.

See p. 179,

*Asinus, mulus velut, et bos*;

and "hanc," should be placed in hooks [hanc], as we think it is only a misprint for "aut."

P. 170. "*Et cines socios*." Should it not be *cives*?

P. 218.—*Sed quia non estis de genere bonorum,*  
*Qui caterisatis categorias cacodemnionum.*

Mr. Dyce conjectures *catarrhisatis*, which we do not exactly understand. We should read "*casteris datis*." See p. 216,

For ye haue *enduced a secte*  
With heresy all infecte;

and p. 208,

For all that they preche and teche  
Is farther than their wytte wyll reche;

and p. 209, "to publysshe and to preche to people," &c.; and p. 213,

Whan ye logyke chopped,  
And in the pulpete hopped,  
And folysshly there fopped  
Your sysmaticate sawes  
Agaynst Goddes lawes,  
And showed your selfe dawes!  
Ye argued argumentes,  
As it were vpon the elenkes, &c.

P. 243.—For like as mustarde is sharpe of *taste*.

Mr. Dyce has justly observed, "A line is wanting to rhyme with this;" probably such a one as

Nay, let us our heads together caste ;

see p. 244, l. 1.

P. 259. "Hic ingreditur Foly, quatiendo *crema* et faciendo multum, feriendo tabulas et similia." Mr Dyce says, "Crema—If this be the right reading, I am unacquainted with the word. It can hardly be a misprint for *cremia*, qy. *crembalum*." Is Mr. Dyce unacquainted with the word *χρήμα*? Greek words thus Latinized are common enough in this poet. See vol. ii. p. 2, *chaire*, *χαίρε*; p. 4, *Myden agan*, &c. We suppose *chrema* is his thing or *bauble*.

Nowe take thou my dogge, and giue me thy fowle.

Mr. Dyce, whose vigilance never sleepeth, has observed that a line is wanting to rhyme with this. Certainly, and Folly has twice used the word to Fancy, which doubtless made the rhyme.

What is this, an *owle* or a *glede*?

Again,

Ye, for all thy mynde is on *owles* and apes.

P. 263. We doubt Mr. Dyce's proposed alteration of "you *there*," which we think would make a very bad rhyme to *dyser* and *vyser*. We would rather break the line into two short verses.

Howe rode he by you?  
Howe put he to you?

As v. 1131, with same cadence and accent,

What callest thou thy dogge?  
Tusshe, his name is Gryme.

P. 278.—Call for a *candell*, and cast vp your gorge.

Mr. Dyce proposes *caudell*, but is there any authority for *caudell* as an emetic? We think not, and that the text is right.

P. 306.—SAD CYR. Then ye repent you of foly in tymes past?

MAG. Sothely to repent me I hau grete cause.  
Howe be it from you I receyued a *letter*  
Whiche conteyned in it a *specyall* clause.

Mr. Dyce, alluding to the third line, says, "Qy. some corruption? This line ought to rhyme with the preceding line but one." True; and we think the proper text stood thus:

SAD CYR. Then of foly in tymes past you repent?

MAG. Sothely to repent me I hau grete cause.  
Howe be it from you I receyued a *letter sent*,  
Whiche conteyned in it a *specyall* clause.

For our expression in the proposed alteration we have the poet's own authority,

Syr, this *letter ye sent* to me at Pountes was enclosed.

P. 357.—And saynt Mary Spytell

They set not by vs a *whystell*.

Perhaps "whittle" or "whyttle," a chip, a common word in old poetry.

P. 360.—Colinus Cloutus, quanquam mea carmina multis,  
Sordescunt stultis, sed *pucvinate* sunt *rare* cultis,  
*Pue vinatis altissem* divino flamine flatis.

Mr. Dyce says, "The corruptions in the second and third lines have baffled the ingenuity of the several scholars to whom I have submitted them." This declaration we take as a warning off the premises,—*procul este profani*,—especially as we possess none of the scholarship of Mr. Dyce and his friends; but nevertheless we wish to try our hand at them, and we propose to read thus:

Colinus Cloutus, quanquam mea carmina multis  
Sordescant stultis; sed *paucis sunt data cullis*,  
*Paucis ante alios* divino flamine flatis.

We kept an eye, during the progress of parturition, on Skelton's own lines, p. 223—

————— Sed sunt pauci rarique poete.  
Hinc omne est rarum carum: reor ergo poetas  
Ante alios omnes divino flamine flatos.

Vol. II. p. 3. "Sæpenumero hæc pensitans *paittacus* ego *pronuntio*." Mr. Dyce says of *pronuntio*, "Probably not the right reading. The MS. seems to have either *pō sio* or *pō fio*." We think the right word is "*pando*," and join it with what follows; viz. "*ego pando aphorismo quia paronomasia certe incomprehensibilis*;" and Parrot in the text says, "Now *pandez* mory," &c.

P. 12. "In ista cantilena ore stilla plena abjectis frangibolis et aperit." Mr. Dyce says, "grossly corrupted." But chiefly by the words getting out of order, which is "*Ista cantilena, in ore est illa plena*."

P. 18.—*Paittacus* hi notus seu *Pernius* est *pato* notus,  
Nec reor est nec erit licet est erit.

Mr. Dyce says, "'Notus' qy. 'Motus?'" but I have no idea what these two lines mean." We think we can inform him.

*Paittacus* hic notus seu *Pernius* est *puto*, notus,  
Nec reor est, nec erit, *nec* licet est, *nec* erit.

"Nec" in two places was omitted.

P. 21.—For of ower regente the regiment he hathe, *ex qus vi*,  
*Patet per versus, quod ex vi bolle harvi*.

Mr. Dyce says of this strange jumble of shapeless words, "'Quod' means 'quoth'; of the rest the reader may make what he can." But a reader looks to the editor for a helping hand, in the absence of which we venture our humble assistance.

For of ower regente the regiment he hathe, *ex qus vi*,  
*Patet per versus quos escogitavi*.

P. 148.—She is playnly expresse  
Egeria, the goddessse,  
And lyke to her image,  
Emportured with corage,  
A louers pilgrimage.

Mr. Dyce says, "I must leave the reader to form his own idea of the meaning of the last two lines, which are beyond my comprehension." The difficulty must be in the last line, which wants connexion with the preceding. We interpret the former as her image drawn or portrayed with

force, what the French call *animer les tableaux*, or *force de couleurs*; and we think a line after this must have dropped out, like the following:

To whom made *Numa* sage  
A lovers pilgrimage.

Numa was called "the wise," and certainly the expression in the last line would lead us to think that we are not far off from the poet's intention.

P. 188.—Thou sweaty sloven *scymy*.

Mr. Dyce correctly interprets this word "greasy," and so in Hamlet,  
In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed.

P. 255. "Nyfylys." We suppose composed of "ni fait," nothing done, "nihil factum."

*On Women "taking their rights" before Childbirth.*

MR. URBAN, Aug. 10.

SIR Harris Nicolas has, through the kindness of a mutual friend, very politely referred me to "The Index and Additional Index of the Privy Purse Book of Henry VIII." with the intention of explaining the expression commented upon in your Number for July last, p. 23, "the Queen took her Rights."

I have in consequence consulted Sir H. Nicolas's Remarks, and admit that the explanation he has given is sufficiently conclusive, that the Rights, in the instances there referred to, meant taking the Communion.

This, however, does not quite explain the passage in the quotation from the MS. in the Cotton. Library, of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent holding the towels when the queen received the Communion, nor why "the torches were holden by knights." Something more than the ordinary ceremony of receiving the Holy Communion seems necessary to be accomplished, before the lady could take her chamber.

If there be now exhibited less of ceremony and show on these occasions, than was displayed by our ancestors, let it not be supposed that the important duty of receiving the Sacrament is in our own days altogether neglected;—the interesting state alluded to very generally induces our

women to seek for the comfort which is afforded them by partaking, with piety and devotion, of the Holy Communion.

Yours, &c.

S. M.

*The Twelfth Iter of Antoninus.*

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

I AM surprised at Camden's conclusion upon the 12th Iter of Antoninus, which is manifestly a journey from *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) to *Uiroconovium* (Wroxeter): but Camden says "the copyists have carelessly confounded two journeys; the one from *Galena* [*Calleva*] to *Iscia*, the other from *Maridunum* to *Uiroconovium*." I do not believe this to have been the case; but I suppose Camden has been misled by a Commentary or Observations of Josiah Simler\* (a German) upon this Iter. This unqualified assertion of Camden has been blindly followed by many of our anti-

\* These Observations appear in the copy of the Itinerary prefixed to Gibson's edition of Camden; and I presume were inserted in Camden's own editions, as Simler had been dead some years before the first edition of the *Britannia* was published.

quarries; and it has induced them to divide the Iter in question as he has suggested (strangely in some instances); and thus they have confounded themselves and others upon it.

By the 11th and 13th Iters of Richard of Cirencester, which correspond with the 12th of Antoninus, in all essential points, the latter may be effectually explained, and the doubts thrown upon it removed. If there is any error in the 12th Iter of Antoninus, as it is given in Gibson's original edition of the *Britannia*, it is that the *Terminus ad quem* is not correctly stated, for *Maridunum* is there put as such, and yet it is again inserted as 36 miles from that terminus. The fact seems to be that this Iter appears to have commenced at *Menapia* (St. David's). How Calleva, which is about 100 miles from the line of this journey, could have been presumed to have belonged to it it is impossible to say.

This incorrect interpretation of the Iter has arisen, I have no doubt, from the want of distinguishing *Maridunum* from *Moridunum*, a station of the 15th Iter of Antoninus, and of the 16th Iter of Richard; and situated 15 miles to the east of Exeter (*Iuca Damnoniorum*). To add to the confusion, we find that *Maridunum* is erroneously throughout Richard of Cirencester's work written *Muridunum*,\* a mistake that pervades some copies of Antoninus. The fact is there was *no such place as Muridunum*. In Ptolemy it is properly *Maridunum*.

Impressed with the importance of these itineraries to the antiquities of Britain, and with their being more correct than they are generally allowed to be, I am anxious to submit anything that may serve to remove some portion of the obscurity under which these valuable historical records labour, and which has evidently been increased by the unwarrantable liberties that have been taken with them.

Yours, &c. J. P.

\* From this error, I believe, your distinguished Correspondent A. J. K. is not free. See his *Londiniana*, No. VIII. p. 255 of your last volume.



MR. URBAN, *Grey-street, Newcastle,*  
June 21.

DURING some late repairs and cleaning in the fine old church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the workmen, on tearing away some panelling around the altar, under the sill of the great east window, discovered, sunk into the wall, and beneath the two most southern mullions of the window, a finely sculptured stone, representing the crucifixion, surmounted by a beautiful moulding (which has probably extended all along the window), and inscribed below the cross, in black letter, "*Merri Thsu.*" The cross has originally been painted red, and the other prominences black.

The stone, which is probably monumental, is about five and a half feet in height.

The sculpture within the tablet has originally been very beautiful, and in high relief; but the Goths in 1783, who then *beautified* the church, in order to make the filthy panelling lie to the wall, ordered the masons to chip off the prominences. The moulding on the top, however, is perfect.

Yours, &c. GEO. B. RICHARDSON.

## NOTES ON BATTLE FIELDS AND MILITARY WORKS.

## No. I. BARNET FIELD.

I will away towards Barnet presently,  
And bid thee battle, Edward, if thou dar'st.

*Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part 3.*

THE scenes in which remarkable events have been transacted stand like beacons on the tide of time, by which the observer may track the course of history, and recall its facts to memory with double force, attested as they are by those silent and enduring witnesses.

He who has stood on the plains of Marathon or Cannæ, of Crecy or of Waterloo, can confirm this observation.

The conflicting claims of the Roses occupy a most prominent position in English history. The events to which they gave rise, and the characters who shared in them, have been set forth by our great national dramatist with a faithfulness and truth at once instructive and delightful. The master hand of Shakspeare could call up the different personages of his histories, and make them speak and reason and act just as they themselves must really have done. This is the highest attainment of poetic painting; some later writers have acquired it in no small degree. Wherever it exists it will ensure permanent popularity.

Every local site of an action which Shakspeare has brought on the stage has a double claim on the topographer and antiquary. The battle-field of Barnet will not, on these grounds, escape his notice. It has attracted the minute attention of a modern historical novelist, whose work I had not seen when I made these notes from a personal inspection of the field, guided solely by the hints afforded by our old historians.

North of the rural township of Barnet, High Barnet, or Chipping Barnet as it has been variously called, the hill on which it is placed becomes a level plot about half a mile in breadth, part of which still remains open or common land. It declines on the east and west into a natural escarpment, and must have presented an eligible military position for an army endeavouring to cover the high road to London. On this little plain the roads

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to St. Alban's and Hatfield diverge north-west and south-east, and on the spot where they divide was erected in 1740\* an obelisk of stone about twenty feet in height, commemorating the sure tradition connected with the spot by this inscription on its eastern side:

"Here was fought the famous battle between Edward the Fourth and the Earl of Warwick, April 14, anno 1471, in which the Earl was defeated and slain."

The other sides of the stone record the distances from St. Alban's, &c. and prohibit its desecration by the four times repeated admonition, "Stick no bills." The obelisk is known by the name of Hadley High Stone.

The circumstances of the conflict at Barnet stand thus recorded by the collective reports of our national historians.† When Edward the Fourth had been deposed from his regal office by the powerful Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick,

"That setter up and plucker down of kings,"

he fled to the court of the Duke of Burgundy, whose duchess, Margaret, was his sister. He was there supplied with a small body of troops, ships to transport them, and money. He set sail for England, and landed on the 15th March, 1471,

"Upon the naked shore at Ravenspur,"

near the mouth of the river Humber, where, some seventy years before, Henry Duke of Lancaster‡ and Hereford, afterwards King Henry the Fourth, had disembarked with a military force to prosecute claims which eventually secured to him the English crown. The issue of Edward's expe-

\* By Sir Jeremy Sambrook. Lysons's *Env. of London*, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 753.

† Fabyan, Hall, Holinsbed, Stowe, Speed, and Fleetwood's MS. printed by the Camden Society.

‡ He was recognised as Duke of Lancaster in letters of Richard the Second. See Rymer, vol. viii. pp. 84, 85.

dition makes the coincidence further remarkable.

It is unnecessary to particularise the accessions of force which Edward after his landing received, his being joined by a considerable body under his brother the Duke of Clarence,\* his march to Coventry, where Warwick had assembled his troops, his onward progress to London, towards which city Warwick followed him, hoping if it should continue faithful to King Henry, then at the Bishop of London's palace within the walls, that Edward, opposed by the city's bulwarks in his front, and assailed by Warwick's forces in his rear, would sustain a signal overthrow.

The issue was, however, otherwise. Warwick advanced to St. Alban's, accompanied by the Duke of Exeter, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Oxford, and John Neville Marquess of Montacute, his brother. He there learned the defection of the Londoners, the entrance of Edward into the city, and the capture of Henry VI. He now saw that possession of London and its palatine citadel the Tower could only be gained by a pitched battle; he marched forward on the London road towards Barnet, and there, a little to the eastward of the highway, and near Hadley church, encamped his forces in an oblique position upon the open plain on the skirts of Enfield Chase,†

\* "For tidings here in this country be many tales, and none accord with other. It is told me by the under-sheriff that my Lord of Clarence is gone to his brother the late king, and that his men have the gorget on their breasts, and the rose on it." Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 62. Gorget probably here means an embroidered device or badge of the *rose en soleil*. Beautiful examples of roses and suns as a collar are delineated in Stothard's Monumental Effigies, as on the figures of Sir John Crosby, of a Nevill in Brancepeth Church, and of the Countess of William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. See also notices of Livery Collars by J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Gent. Mag. *passim*.

† This position reconciles with the fact, the assertion of the historian of Enfield, that the battle of Barnet was fought on that part of Enfield Chase formerly called Monken, and corruptly Monkey Mead. By the epithet "Monken" the property of the priors of Walden in Hadley church is

then called Gladmore Heath, occupying the town of Barnet with an advanced guard. His right was covered by the woods of Wrotham Park, and his left by those adjacent to Hadley.

There seems to have been considerable strategic purpose in this arrangement; it commanded in a parallel line for some distance the high road, and, if King Edward should beat out and follow the advanced guard, he then might be assailed in flank or rear by the army posted near Hadley. The van of Edward's army reached Barnet in the afternoon of Easter eve, dislodged the outlying picquet, to use a modern military phrase, posted in the town by Warwick, and pursued it over the heath to the neighbourhood of Warwick's position.

Night had come on before the main body of Edward's forces arrived at Barnet. He encamped them somewhat to the westward of Warwick's line, not having ascertained its exact position, and threw up some hastily constructed earthworks for their defence. They had cannon on both sides, but Warwick's was superior in number to the King's.‡ The rapid changes of position effected by flying artillery in modern days were then impracticable. The cannon were brought to the field in carts, and placed on rude trucks of timber§ in the most eligible posts for defence or annoyance. There they remained as immoveable as the Turkish guns which defend the Dardanelles. King Edward commanded silence to be maintained throughout his host during the night; the low murmurs of assembled troops, the clank of arms, and the neighing of horses, sounds which could not be altogether suppressed, were ever and anon broken by the loud booming of Warwick's artillery, which maintained a random and, therefore, ineffective fire throughout the night.

The morning broke; its mists ob-  
recognised. See Robinson's Enfield, vol. I. p. 221.

‡ "Bothe parties had goons and ordinaunce, but the Erle of Warwike had many moo then the Kynge." Fleetwood's MS. printed by the Camden Society, p. 19.

§ See the plates from an illuminated MS. of the 15th century illustrating Johnes's Froissart.



scured the sun, and concealed the battalions now ranging in order for the fight. The far-sounding, deep, and harsh wailings of the trumpets and prolonged echoes of the bugles called the combatants to arms.\* The festival of the Resurrection of our Lord did not effect on that day a truce between opposing hosts, a stay of carnage among men for the most part of kindred tongue and origin.

It may be inferred from the hints which the chronicles afford, that the order of Warwick's attack was by an advance in a kind of echelon movement from the eastward, as described in the plan, while Edward was moving over the plain in three divisions, uncertain of the precise position of Warwick's line.

No. 1 of Warwick's columns was composed of infantry and horse, and was led by the Marquess of Montacute and the Earl of Oxford.

The Duke of Somerset commanded the centre column, No. 2, composed of archers.

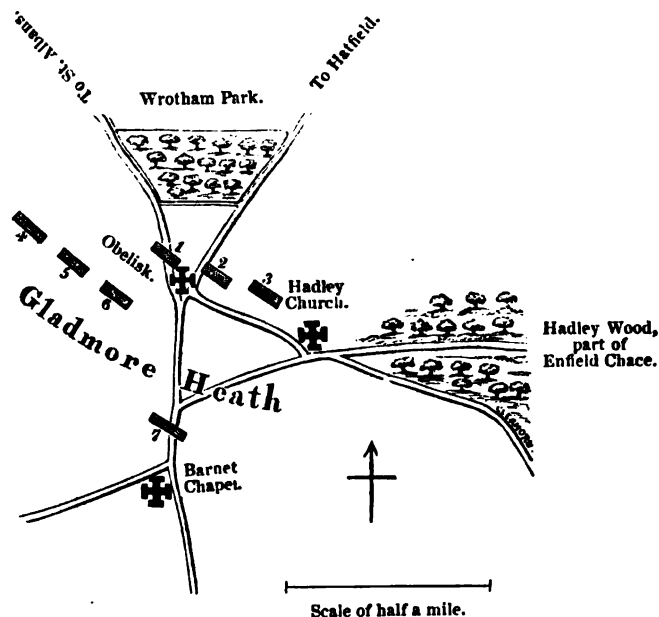
Warwick himself and the Duke of Exeter took charge of the division No. 3.

King Edward's army was marshalled thus :

The foremost division, No. 4, commanded by the Duke of Gloucester.

The second division, No. 5, by Edward himself and the Duke of Clarence, having with them as a prisoner King Henry the Sixth.

The third division, No. 6, by the Lord Hastings.



1. 2. 3. Divisions of Warwick's army ; 4. 5. 6. 7. Divisions of Edward's army.

Behind the whole was a body of reserve, No. 7, which was eminently useful towards the close of the battle. It will be seen by the plan that the

\* The mention of drums would not have here been an anachronism ; Froissart speaks of them as in use by the English army in the time of Edward III. Johnes's translation, vol. ii. p. 231.

divisions of the opposing armies were not placed in parallel arrangement relatively to each other, and this perfectly accords with the account of the chronicles ; "they joined not front to front," says Holinshed, "as they should have done, by reason of the mist that took away the sight of either army." This obscuration of the atmosphere, so favourable by chance to

King Edward's party, was produced, according to popular belief, by the incantations of a professor of magic, one Friar Bungey, who accompanied the Yorkists to the field.\*

The first division of Warwick's army, led by the Earl of Oxford, owing to this circumstance outflanked and routed King Edward's third division, who, abandoning the field as lost, fled in confusion, spreading the report that Warwick had prevailed; and this had probably been true but for an unforeseen incident which decided the fortunes of the day. The Yorkists, to commemorate, it is said, the appearance of the three mock suns at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire, which they interpreted as an omen auspicious to their cause, had adopted as a cognizance the white rose within a blazing sun. This badge decorated the jackets before and behind of Edward's retainers. On the surcoats of the Earl of Oxford's men glittered the star or silver mullet of De Vere; the archers under Somerset, in division No. 2 of Warwick's host, mistook the radiated badge of Oxford for the *rose en soleil* of Edward's party, and loosed their arrows in swift and deadly showers against their own companions in arms, who, confounded and dismayed, set up a cry of "treason," and precipitately fled; Edward's divisions took advantage of the confusion, and closed with Warwick's two remaining columns, now outflanked in their turn by their enemy.

The hand-to-hand *melee* of the fight prevailed on and about the spot where the obelisk has been erected.† Edward's reserve now advanced, and turned the tide of battle in his favour; Warwick's forces were irretrievably routed, hewn down by bills, speared by the mounted men-at-arms, and dispersed.‡ Warwick retreated to a neigh-

bouring thicket, doubtless Hadley wood, which still remains wild and luxuriant, a lingering relic of the great royal hunting-ground, Enfield Chase. There he was assailed by some of Edward's men, slain, stripped of his coat armour, and left naked on the soil.

"Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,  
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle,  
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept.

Lo! now his glory smear'd in dust and blood,  
His parks, his walks, his manors that he had,

by Edward Jerningham, esq., of a translation from a French MS. preserved in the public library of Ghent, containing an account of Edward IV.'s second invasion of England in 1471, drawn up by one of his followers, with the King's letter to the inhabitants of Bruges upon his success.

This MS. on vellum consists of four chapters, each of which is headed by a rich illumination.

The first represents the battle of Barnet; the second, that of Tewkesbury; the third, the execution of the prisoners taken at Tewkesbury; the fourth, the attack made by Thomas Neville, son of William Lord Fauconberg, and commonly called the bastard Fauconberg, on London. These illuminations have been beautifully etched in outline by the late C. A. Stothard.

In the picture of the battle of Barnet the Yorkists bear a huge red banner, with a border and rose embroidered in gold. Edward appears on a white charger caparisoned with red cloth lined with blue, and *semée* with fleurs de lis; his vizor is raised, and a gold crown is on the top of his helmet; he has just pierced with a long lance the breast-plate of his antagonist the Earl of Warwick.

In front two esquires are engaged hand to hand, armed *cap-à-pié*; in the background is an open country between two ridges of rock, and a castellated building on the summit of the right. Nothing can be more unlike the real features of the country than this view; the armour and weapons of the combatants are, however, in accordance with the period. It appears by the "Historie of the Arrivall of Edward IV. in England, and the final Recoverie of his kingdomes from Henry VI. A.D. 1471," edited by J. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. for the Camden Society, that the Ghent MS. above described is but a brief and meagre abridgment of that curious tract; which in the time of Queen Elizabeth was in the possession of Fleetwood, Recorder of London.

\* Fabian, p. 661.

† "At the east end, the Kyngs batayle when they came to joyning owar-rechyd theyr batayle and so distresyd them there greatly, and so drewe nere towards the King, who was about the myddest of the battayle, and sustayned all the might and weight thereof." Fleetwood's MS. published by the Camden Society, p. 19.

‡ In the twenty-first volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 11, is a communication

Even now forsake him, and of all his lands  
Is nothing left him but his body's length.  
Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and  
dust!

And, live we how we can, yet die we must.

Thus does Shakspeare descant on the fall of this most brave and powerful English peer.

His brother, Montacute, fell early in the fight, when the fatal error occasioned by the similarity of badges took place; it is not probable that he was killed in the act of deserting to the enemy, as one authority has stated. Shakspeare says, in accordance most probably with the fact,—

"Montague hath breath'd his last,  
And to the latest gasp cried out for Warwick!"

The dead corpses of the brothers were conveyed to London, exposed to public view in St. Paul's cathedral, and then conveyed for interment at Bisham Priory, in Berkshire.

The number of slain in this battle was considerable, but it is very variably stated by our historians. Fabyan says that they amounted to upwards of 1,500; Hall, 10,000; Stowe, 4,000. It appears probable that, in the number of 10,000, Hall includes the wounded as well as the killed, and even then it would be extremely large, for the aggregate of the combatants did not exceed perhaps 30,000. On this point, however, much uncertainty prevails. The force of Edward has been estimated only at 9,000 men, while that of Warwick has been raised to 30,000;\* such an account of course magnified the victor's skill and prowess.

Sir John Paston, writing to his mother from London, on Thursday in the Easter week of 1471, four days after the battle, says the slain were upwards of 1,000; the testimony of a document so immediately contemporaneous must be of considerable weight. The letter itself, as from one who had been engaged in the battle of Barnet on the Lancastrian side, under Oxford's banner, may be quoted as a lively illustration of the event; the persons wounded were doubtless

in the foremost division when the fatal mistake of the Oxford for the Yorkist cognizance was made.

"To my Mother.

"Mother, I recommend me to you, letting you weet, blessed be God, my brother John (Paston) is alive and fareth well, and in no peril of death; nevertheless he is hurt with an arrow on his right arm beneath the elbow, and I have sent him a surgeon, which hath dressed him, and he telleth me that he trusteth he shall be all whole within right short time.

"It is so that John Milsent is dead, God have mercy on his soul! and William Milsent is alive, and his other servants all be escaped by all likelihood.

"Item, as for me I am in good case, blessed be God, and in no jeopardy of my life as me list myself, for I am at my liberty if need be.

"Item, my Lord Archbishop† is in the Tower; nevertheless I trust to God that he shall do well enough: he hath a safeguard for him and me both; nevertheless we have been troubled since, but now I understand that he hath a pardon, and so we hope well.

"There was killed upon the field half a mile from Barnet on Easter day the Earl of Warwick, the Marquis Montagu, Sir William Tyrell, and Lewis Johns, and divers other: esquires of our country, Godmerston and Booth. And on the King Edward's party, the Lord Cromwell, the Lord Say, Sir Humphrey Bourchier of our country, which is a sore moaned man here, and other people of both parties to the number of more than a thousand.

"And for other tidings it is understood here that Queen Margaret is verily landed and her son in the west country, and I trow that, as to-morrow or else the next day, the King Edward will depart from hence to her-ward to drive her out again."‡

Stowe informs us that the slain, meaning those of undistinguished rank, were buried on the plain where they fell, half a mile from Barnet, "where afterwards a chapel was built in memory of them."§ It was a very usual practice to consecrate such spots of ground in the middle ages.

Stowe says that the chapel was afterwards converted into a dwelling house, and that the upper part of the building remained unaltered in his day.

† George Neville, Archbishop of York, brother to the Earl of Warwick.

‡ Paston Letters, vol. II. p. 62.

§ Stowe's Annals, p. 412.

\* Fleetwood's MS. by Camden Society, pp. 20, 21. Holinshed, Vol. II. p. 685.



It is not improbable that Hadley churchyard and Barnet chapel, which had been erected seventy years before by an abbot of St. Alban's,\* Moote, afforded resting places for some of the untimely parted relics of the better sort. Such a tradition relative to Hadley churchyard still lingers at Barnet.

From the same source we learn that the iron beacon or cresset which still is kept up, placed in form of a pitch pot on the lofty stair-case-turret of the fine old ivy-mantled tower of Hadley church, blazed throughout the night

of Easter eve, as a guiding signal for Warwick's friends approaching from the eastern counties. The precept for their levy by the Earl of Oxford is given in the margin from the Paston Letters.† Hadley church tower is a very conspicuous object in the adjacent country. In the western face of this venerable structure, immediately over the main entrance door of the church, is a carving in stone surmounted by a label moulding bear-

\* Newcome, Hist. of St. Alban's, p. 279. An inscription in raised letters on the spandril of one of the arches of the nave of this chapel records the name of another person as its founder, "Orate . . . . . Johannis Beauchamp fundatoris hujus op'ris." The words *pro animis* are defaced. An antiquary, I am told, lately remarked to the sexton who shewed him the building, that the erasure was perpetrated by the zeal of the first reformers; but the sexton assured the antiquary he was in error, for he had himself accidentally, a few days before, knocked off the letters with a broom. Lysons gives the in-



scription as perfect in his time. He seems to consider Beauchamp as joint founder with Moote. Env. Lond. vol. i. pt. 2, p. 754.

† "Trusty and well beloved, I commend me to you, letting you to weet that

ing the inscription 1494, and on the right side a quatrefoil flower, on the left a wing; the same cognizance is carved over the arches of the nave of Enfield church, and has been considered to be the rebus of a prior of Walden named *Rosewing*.<sup>\*</sup> I am not aware that there is any evidence of a prior of Walden being so named. It is much more probably the cognizance of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter and Banneret in the time of Henry VII.†

I have credible tidings that the king's great enemies and rebels, accompanied with enemies, strangers, be now arrived, and landed in the north parts of this his land, to the utter destruction of his royal person, and subversion of all his realm, if they might attain [prevail]; whom to encounter and resist the king's highness hath commanded and assigned me under his seal sufficient power and authority to call, raise, gather, and assemble, from time to time, all his liege people of the shire of Norfolk and other places, to assist, aid, and strengthen me in the same intent.

"Wherefore, in the king's name and by authority aforesaid, I strictly charge and command you, and in my own behalf heartily pray you, that, all excuses laid apart, ye and each of you in your own persons defensibly arrayed, with as many men as ye may goodly make, be on Friday next coming at Lynne and so forth to Newark, where, with the leave of God, I shall not fail to be at that time, intending from thence to go forth, with the help of God, you, and my friends; to the encounter of the said enemies, and that ye fail not hereof as ye tender the weal of our said sovereign lord and all this his realm. Written at Bury the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March, OXFORD.

"To my right trusty and well beloved Henry Spilman, Tho<sup>r</sup>. Seyve, John Seyve, James Radclif, John Brampton the elder, and to each of them."

Paston Letters, vol. II. p. 59.

<sup>\*</sup> Robinson's Hist. of Enfield, vol. II. p. 2.

† The same badge occurs in the vaulting of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and there appears in colours as follows: A quatrefoil gules, tied by a cord or, to a bird's wing erased sable. Mr. Willement in his recently published account of the restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has assigned this badge to Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., and has appended the following note, which is decisive as to its appropriation: "A wing sable, the bone embued, is given as

Every vestige of the

———"intestine shock

And furious close of civil butchery,"

of which the elevated plain near Barnet was the scene, has been swept away in the lapse of upwards of four centuries. No earthworks shew "where trenching war channelled the fields;" no greensward hillock marks the promiscuous grave of sturdy English yeomen who fought and fell in this conflict,

"Which sent, between the red rose and the white, [night.]

A thousand souls to death and deadly

Of the chapel mentioned by Stowe not a vestige remains, nor am I able to indicate its actual site; it probably, however, stood near the spot occupied by the pillar, and where the roads to Hatfield and St. Alban's branch off in different directions. There, until the Reformation, it had invited by a charitable, if unavailing, superstition the prayers of the wayfaring Christian for the repose of the souls of those who died in the strife at Barnet.

A. J. K.

*Communication of J. R. continued from p. 141.*

The "UNIVERSALITY of the French tongue" is a cherished assumption; and the boast, if narrowed in its construction to the popular use of the epithet (see *Gent. Mag.* for September, 1843, p. 259), or applied in space to Europe, is not without foundation. In 1784, on the command of Frederick of Prussia, whose predilection for the language was always so partially evinced, the subject was proposed as a prize essay by the academy of Berlin, which that same year crowned the discourses of J. C. Schwab and of Rivarol, now forming the second volume of the collection called "*L'Esprit de Rivarol*" (1808, 2 vol. 12mo). It is a brilliant, yet rather superficial discourse, not unlike himself, who, with Champfort and Champcenetz, composed the dazzling triumvirate of Parisian wits, and were competitors

the badge of Lovell in the MS. Harl. 4632. The flower is probably derived from the second quarter of the arms on Sir Thomas Lovell's stall-plate, which remains on the Prince's side in St. George's Chapel, Sable, two chevrons argent, each charged with three cinquefoils gules, Muswell."—EDIT.

for colloquial fame, when sparkling thoughts, bright effusions, and liveliness of repartee constituted primary claims to social admiration. And never, truly, did the French metropolis shine in more vivid splendour of conversational talent than at that period. The fact is emphatically attested by Madame de Stäel, herself a conspicuous star in the resplendent horizon, who says—"Jamais cette société, tant vantée pour son charme et son éclat, n'a été aussi brillante et aussi sérieuse tout ensemble, que pendant les trois ou quatre premières années de la Révolution, à compter de 1788 à 1791." (*Considérations sur la Révolution Française*, tome i. p. 381, ed. 1818). Yet these flashes, or apparent inspirations, it is well known were not unfrequently "des impromptus faits à loisir," elaborated in previous study, rather than the spontaneous expression or bursting utterance of the moment. We, too, could produce our Chesterfields, our Selwyns, our Sheridans, and Currans, of traditional celebrity in that evanescent exertion of talent, followed by Theodore Hook, my gifted friend Dr. Maginn, with numerous others—all, however, eclipsed in native powers by Johnson, or at least not so fortunate in transmitted fame—"Carent quia vate sacro." But in our female circles we scarcely are enabled, I apprehend, to oppose any successful rivals to the Dudeffants, the Geoffrins, or Mademoiselle l'Espinasse, and far less to Madame de Stäel and Sophie-Arnaud—to the polished point of the one, or the keen allusions and apt, though too often unfeminine, vivacity of the other. The Revolution eventually acted on these reunions, or "bureaux d'esprit" as they were termed, with equal influence, suspensive or mortal, as on all existing institutions; but, though not wholly extinct, they have never recovered their former lustre. Rivarol's maturer works, written during his emigration, were more solid however; but the Abbé Gabriel Henry's "*Histoire de la Langue Française*" (1822, 2 vols. 8vo.) is of superior texture; and, at page 270 of the first tome, his remarks on this claimed universality of his tongue are entitled to notice.

Swift regretted that England had not followed the example of France, in founding an Academy for the correction and arrest of her excrescent tongue, forgetful, as observed by M. T. Varro, ("*De Lingua Latina*, pars prima,") that "omnis consuetudo loquendi in motu est." The recommendation was not adopted; and our vernacular idiom is, as I believe in consequence, considerably more copious than its rival.\* It is more widely spread in space, and embraces a larger mass of people in its use, than the French, with every prospect of a still greater relative extension. "Even now," to borrow the words of Dr. Arnold's inaugural lecture, "it is covering the earth from one end to the other." It is, in fact, commensurate in practice, partial or general, with the empire of its birth, from whose surface, still more demonstrably and with greater precision of fact than the boast of the Hispano-German Cæsar, Charles V., the light of day is never wholly withdrawn, for on some portion of its vast expanse the sun is always visible above the horizon. And, as to its superior riches, I may appeal to a very simple test. Let any dictionary, French and English, be compared in their respective divisions, and the inferiority of the former will be at once apparent in its numbered pages; an uniform result which has often surprised, and not less mortified, many a French acquaintance, before whom, always selecting an edition of his country's press, for surer effect, I have tried this plain criterion. A more minute parallel may be seen in the *Gent. Mag.* for November 1841, p. 490. It is not, therefore, I confess, without

\* For an interesting parallel between the English and Italian or Spanish tongues, see "*Paralleli dei tre vocabularj, Italiano, Inglese, e Spagnuolo*," forming the third volume of Joseph Grassi's publication in 1817, conjointly with the poet Monti, and the latter's son-in-law, Count Perticari, of a highly esteemed work, "*Proposta de alcune correzioni ed aggiunte al vocabulario della Crusca*," Milano, 6 vol. 8vo. I may add that, notwithstanding the numerous additions to the French language within these fifty years, it still is less copious than, not only the English, but the Italian.

some feeling of humiliation, that I have witnessed the advantage conferred on our neighbours by the preference of their language in our foreign diplomacy.

The least civilised nation of Europe confessedly possesses the ablest diplomatists, though rarely, indeed, natives of Russia. They speak all languages. "Τὸ πλῆθος συνεχθῇ, ὅτι ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ λαλοῦντων αὐτῶν." They can assume the garb and personate the character of every people, "make themselves all things to all men," and, balancing in the impassive scale of policy any case of interest, alternately wield the imperious wand of a Papilius, or affect the blandishments of a Talleyrand, or seductions of a Marlborough, whom Lord Chesterfield represents as not less successful in negotiation than in the field. But never do we find a Muscovite politician moved by a liberal impulse, or enticed by a generous feeling, to deflect, in the slightest degree, from the traced course of his ambition. In truth, our own foreign agents fall under the same selfish censure in continental, or, at least, French opinion, however, we may think, unjustly; but the hate and thirst for revenge of vanquished France can only be satiated or quenched in the retaliated defeat and blood of her victor, "Longe, longe absit illa dies!" The declaration of Chatham, unworthy, both in truth and policy, of a great statesman, "that France was our natural enemy," now nearly extinct in use, and, I trust, in feeling, with all educated Britons, has changed its direction, and is retorted on ourselves by those who were its objects. That England is the born foe of France is proclaimed and echoed by almost every pen and tongue. Most deeply do I lament and deprecate this national estrangement. Rivals, not enemies, let us be, and competitors for the amelioration, not the destruction, of human life. "Verum hæc nobis certamina ex honesto maneat," I love to repeat with Tacitus. (Annal. iii. 55.)

Milton wrote his dispatches in Latin; for Cromwell would acknowledge no modern superiority. The danger of misconception, or misrepresentation, is also to be feared, and not always discoverable by our

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ministers. Walpole, we are told by his son, was wholly ignorant of French, as our first George had to regret, and Canning's knowledge of it was very slight, nor was the two Pitts' acquaintance with it much superior. Fox's vaunted scholarship was also found deficient, on trial, by Napoleon (Gent. Mag. for November 1839, p. 493), though far above that of the Pelhams,\* (Newcastle and his brother,) so that, like our Eastern dragomans, the interpreters might designedly or unconsciously pervert the minister's intentions. Very lately, our envoy to Brazil, in his first audience with the young sovereign of that region, addressed him in French, just as Mr. Roscoe, in his preface to the life of Lorenzo de Medici, remarks, as a singularity, that Tenhove, a *Dutchman*, wrote his "*Mémoires de la Maison de Medici*," (1773—1775, 8 tomes, 8vo.) an *Italian* house, in *French*. Similarly our diplomatist, an *Englishman*, addressed the *Portuguese* emperor in the language of a *third* country. (Relative to Tenhove's, or rather Tenhoven's, work, see Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 403.) I find, however, that last year the correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and the Prussian Minister, Baron Bülow, on the commercial international charges, (Zolwerein) was carried on in their respective tongues, though not without the German's complaint at this departure from rule, which had originated with Lord Aberdeen. I hope he will continue it.

The Emperor Charles V. always spoke Italian to foreign ministers; it was then, Voltaire asserts, as the French now is, the language of diplomacy. Charles XII. of Sweden, with the spirit of Cromwell, would not condescend to employ any other tongue than Latin, but our Elizabeth was proud of her

\* It was to the memory of Henry Pelham, who died in 1754, and not to Lord North, as stated in the Gent. Mag. for August 1840, p. 147, that Garrick addressed the ode there quoted, and commencing,

"Let others hail the rising sun,  
I bow to him whose course is run."

See Boswell's Life of Johnson, Croker's edition, 1831, vol. i. p. 256.

acquirements, and desirous of displaying them. Many of her repartees are on record, such as, on the introduction of *Bodis*, author of the work "De Republica," "C'est plutot *Badis*;" because, in his book, he recommended the exclusion of females from the crown, as in the Salic law. Elizabeth generally conversed with the ambassadors of southern Europe in their own, and with those of the north in the Latin, language. Her prompt retort in 1597 on the Polish envoy of Sigismund III. appears demonstrative of the mastery she possessed of the Roman idiom, which, however, she must have pronounced somewhat differently from the present English mode, to have made herself intelligible. Erasmus had contributed to reform the vicious pronunciation of Greek and Latin in various parts of the continent, and, with Lilly and Colet, corrected many similar defects in our universities; but the sound of our vowels has continued unchanged; and strangers consequently, as I have had frequent occasion to witness, do not understand our oral Latin. Indeed, it was for some time my own case; for I recollect having attended the performance of Terence's *Phormio* by the Westminster scholars, when, from my foreign education, I could scarcely follow the speakers. "Domine, non intelligo Anglice," responded Scaliger to the Latin address of an English student: and can words, I may ask, be more dissimilar than the "*Explana mihi*" of old Demipho, directed to *Phormio*, (Act ii. sc. 3, 33,) in an English, or continental mouth? Roger Ascham, who had travelled, and must have experienced the necessity of assimilation, may have equally impressed it on his pupil Elizabeth, as probably did Ludovicus Vives, a Spaniard, in his instructions, on her predecessor Mary. George Buchanan, too, a long and early resident in other countries, may be supposed to have taught James the accent he had himself acquired, and thus enabled the royal scholar to be understood. Milton and Johnson, we find, differed on the expediency of adopting the more general European pronunciation; but the great poet, when abroad, saw that it was indispensable, as Latin was then so much more the

medium of communication than a century and a half afterwards, when Johnson published his life of Milton. "Let travellers be perfect Latinists, not only for pen, but for speech. The Latin tongue cements all the learned world, as it were, into one nation. Without it travellers are for some time such silly mutes that it rests with the companies charity to think that they have some reason," says a contemporary of Milton, quoted in this Magazine for August 1840, page 121. It was in Latin that Johnson conversed with the learned Jesuit Boscowich, because, said Arthur Murphy,\* "he

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\* This gentleman, it is known, on terminating his collegiate course at St. Omer, was placed in a commercial house of this city. The establishment was that of my great-uncle, Mr. Harrold, which, however, Murphy soon abandoned for the more congenial pursuits of the law and letters, but without the slightest ground of personal dissatisfaction with his master, who was a most amiable and highly connected gentleman. Several of his nearest relatives have long enjoyed the most important administrative offices in Catholic Germany, particularly in Bavaria, where the recognised antiquity of the Harrold family entitled them to the first distinctions at court. And here, as an associated occasion offers, I wish to rectify an error in the *Gent. Mag.* for December, 1842, p. 588, where a nephew of Mr. Harrold, my maternal uncle, Captain O'Bryen, is stated to have held the reins of the Great Frederick's horse, and nearly taken him prisoner, after the defeat of Kolin, the 8th of June, 1757. But, on more exact recollection, I find that it was at the battle of Künersdorf, the 12th of August 1759, my relative was so near achieving a memorable act, when repelled and severely wounded by Captain Prittwitz and his devoted followers. Frederick's imminent danger, at that moment, is of graphic recital in Archenholz's history of the war. Pressed in his flight by a thousand of his pursuing enemy, the King cried out, "Prittwitz, ich bin verloren," Prittwitz, I am lost. "Nein, Ihre Majestät! das soll nicht geschehen, so lange noch ein Athem in uns ist." No, your Majesty! that shall not happen so long as the breath is in us; was the heart-inspired reply of this intrepid officer, ("Dieser helden muthige officier,") who could only oppose one hundred hussars to tenfold that number of the assailing foe; but he succeeded in effecting the mo-



did not understand the pronunciation of the French." (Boswell, vol. iii. p. 293.) But assuredly his Latin utterance must have been fully as strange to the accomplished Italian, who, in contradiction to my countryman's further statement, spoke, as he avowedly wrote, the language with classic elegance. So the fact has been affirmed to me by those who had enjoyed his acquaintance. The subject vividly reminds me of the contrasted impression once made on my organ at Edinburgh, in the celebration of divine service, with all the sweetness of an Italian accent, by a clergyman educated at Rome, and the same ecclesiastic's delivery of a sermon, immediately after, in his native idiom. It was a transition from the beautiful church-hymn, the "Adeste Fideles," as sung in Venice, to the harsh intonations of a Highlander's pibroch, however inspiriting to the martial Scot—from, I may say, the charm of Paganini's violin to the rugged bagpipe, or the touching simplicity of the final lines of the *Iliad* and the *Paradise Lost*, compared with the croaking of Aristophanes' "Frogs," (Act 1, sc. v.) and the grating portals of the infernal regions, in our own great poet's epic. Such, too, it has been remarked, was the variance between the deep-toned brogue of the brigaded Irish officers in speaking English, and the exquisite

polish of their foreign accents acquired in high military intercourse abroad.

Nor, amongst the important results to France of the prevalence of her idiom, should we overlook the many writers of first eminence, who, by adopting it, have, though of foreign birth, been generally classed with her authors, and thus shed the bright radiance of their names on her science or letters. Proud may France, or any country, be of the associated glories of Lagrange, of Cuvier, of Malte-Brun, and of Humboldt, or of Hamilton, my countryman, and Rousseau, with the old chroniclers Froissard, Monstrelet, Comines, &c. who were all aliens, though Mr. D'Israeli (*Curiosities of Literature*, page 445) calls the last a Frenchman. Among foreigners by birth, yet not by language, we must also number Berthollet, who, by the happy application of science to the pursuits of industry, saved or gained for the chosen soil, whose precincts he had never entered until his four-and-twentieth year, an annual sum of forty millions of francs. Such was the ascertained fruit of the improved processes introduced by him into the manufacture of dyeing or bleaching matter, as well as of glass and soap. Of this last article, so essential to cleanliness and health, and which, in extent of use, may be almost considered a criterion of comparative civilization, the quantity consumed in consequence of the increased supply has doubled, as every one in recollection of the former and present appearance of all classes in France must be convinced of. Professor Liebig, in his "Letters on Chymistry," (letter iii.) states, that France formerly imported soda, the element of soap, from Spain at the cost of about a million sterling; but Le Blanc discovered how to make it from common salt, doubtless a great advantage to France; and the further facility of purchase from Berthollet's ameliorations, has produced the present strikingly advanced national neatness of personal habits. To no native chymist has France been more indebted, and, though not so eloquent, or rather fluent, as Fourcroy, he too could enliven his course of lectures with various anecdotes. One in particular, during the memorable expedition to Egypt, whither he accompanied Bonaparte, under whose

narch's escape. My uncle was then under the command of Laudon, the Austrian general, who turned, in so striking a manner, the fortune of the day, and Frederick's anticipated—his actually *announced*—victory, into a total rout. The bold and almost accomplished attempt, though my uncle's name is not on historical record, was of long traditional recollection among the Irish officers in the Imperial service, as his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Pierce Nagle of Annakissy in this county, who, at a later period, fought under the same standard, often assured me. But see "Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Krieges, von J. W. von Archenholz, Erster Theil, p. 259, Berlin, 1830," and Frederick's own "Histoire de la Guerre de Sept Ans," in his collected works, Amsterdam, 1790. The Nagle family, into which my uncle married in 1774, had also given a wife to the poet Spenser's son, or grandson, and a mother to Edmund Burke.

"Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher."

auspices he co-operated with Monge in founding and enriching the Grand Cairo Institute, as I heard it in glowing recital from his own lips, and may be pardoned for thus dwelling in fond retrospect on the merits of an honoured friend and teacher, I shall briefly repeat. Ordered by his renowned commander to try the nerves of, and impress with admiration of European superiority, a native chief, the Sheik El Berkey, he condensed, in accumulated action, the most potent elements of chymical combination, including the terrific fulminating powder of his own invention; but the impassive Musulman stood unmoved, and betrayed not an excited muscle;—"Impavidum ferient ruinæ," as Berthollet added; and the truly astonished witness of this test of firmness was Bonaparte himself, at the barbarian's unsubdued apathy on the occasion. The fact I find also reported by Bourrienne in his *Mémoires*, tome ii. p. 178.

Thus to France we see ascribed this eminent man, who did not even owe his education to the country; nor did the eloquent and conscientious Joseph Le Maître; nor, again, did Lagrange, or B. Constant, with so many more Savoyards and Swiss; nor, we may add, the musical composers of whom she is most proud, Gossec and Grétry, without including Lulli, the boast of the preceding age. It is similarly, though with better right, as subjects of Rome, that the great city claimed the fame of Terence, of Apuleius, and of Claudian, natives of Africa, or of the Senecas, of Lucan, of Quintilian, Columella, &c. fruits of Spain, with numerous others of alien origin. England, on equal grounds, might enlist among her writers Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, &c. born under our sway, or,

from identity of language, the subsequent authors of America, if that circumstance could authorize the pretension. And, in other paths of distinction, is not Napoleon himself far more Italian than French, even should we, as I think we must, notwithstanding the contradictory evidence of his marriage registry, place his birth in August 1769, rather than in February 1768, as attested by his own signature on his union with Josephine, that is, a few weeks after the annexation of Corsica to France, instead of preceding that event by sixteen months? (See *Gent. Mag.* for December 1839, p. 589.) "Sa tournure, son esprit, son langage sont empreints d'une nature étrangère," as reported of him by Madame de Staël, who had studied him well in her "*Considerations sur la Révolution Française*," tome ii. p. 198. Neither the blood nor soil of France formed a principle of his being; while both were essentially Italian, as Jersey and the Isle of Man are English, which a native of the Mauritius or the Ionian islands, immediately on the incorporation of these localities, would hardly be considered. But these analogies, though in my apprehension not inapplicable, would carry me much too far were I to overpass the precincts of studious and trench on the sphere of active life. Besides, I have already a good deal transgressed my forethought limits, pretty much as we find gentlemen generally do in their building estimates. The subject, however, demands a few additions, beginning with a comparative view of our own obligations to foreign learned or ingenious and scientific men.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

(*To be continued.*)

#### ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

MR. BARDWELL, the Architect, has addressed the following letter to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the sentiments of which we heartily unite. There is no reasonable excuse for sacrificing that church. Setting aside the necessary ill-treatment of the remains and monuments of the dead, which would accompany such an alteration, the removal would injure and not improve the appearance of the

Abbey church, whose length, unbalanced by adequate towers or spire, is too long to be viewed to advantage directly from the North.

*To the Inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to call your attention to the fact, that efforts are still being made to effect the destruction of your venerable parish church, and to remove it from the site

it has occupied for 790 years. I much fear a committee of the House of Commons was prevailed upon yesterday, the 4th July, to recommend this scheme of church desecration.

I have, in my works on Church Building and on Westminster Improvement, and by other means, endeavoured to expose the shallow pretexts of the destructionists; and, as I have brought over some of the most influential persons to my views, I flattered myself that my efforts had been successful, when, to my astonishment, a letter appeared a short time since in *The Builder*, announcing "the pleasing intelligence"—the pleasing intelligence!—"that St. Margaret's Church was immediately to be pulled down and rebuilt on another site, *both which, and funds for the purpose, had been obtained.*"

Let me epitomise the reasons against this measure which I have given elsewhere at length: "That persons greatly err who would regulate Gothic architecture on Greek principles;" "that Gothic architecture does not exhibit itself naked and bare;" "that it delights in bold, striking, and picturesque irregularities"—"veiling itself with walls and screens and towers;" "therefore appears best as an accumulation of buildings;" "therefore, the Abbey church and St. Margaret's gain by juxta-position," "while the grandeur of the ancient edifice is increased by comparison with the more modern structure which stands beside it;" "that, when the new palace of legislature is completed, St. Margaret's will be absolutely necessary to effect a harmonious union between that and the Abbey;" "that St. Edward did not think the position of St. Margaret's would injure the effect of his darling Abbey church;" "that its removal would involve the destruction of another of history's landmarks, a document of stone which cannot lie, attesting the antiquity of your parish;" "that, instead of your venerable temple, founded by St. Edward, rebuilt by Edward I., and again by Edward IV., you would probably get a mere brick and plaster apology, on a par with those vulgar modern churches which are the laughing-stock of ecclesiologists." But is mere taste, or rather the want of it, fit to be put in

competition with the desecration of a spot on which your ancestors worshipped for nearly eight centuries? Or are ye on these matters below that nation of savages who, when urged to emigrate, replied, "But what shall we do with the bones of our forefathers?"

Inhabitants of Westminster, rouse yourselves to resist the architectural barbarians. Your ancestors rose *en masse*, and successfully resisted the Protector Somerset and his myrmidons, when they attempted the destruction of St. Margaret's. The present most excellent Dean and your gifted Rector are utterly opposed to the project of removal; put yourselves under their legitimate guidance. "Remove not St. Margaret's, *restore it to its pristine beauty as left to you by the illustrious Edward,*" and you will never more hear the senseless cry of removing St. Margaret's to obtain a better view of the Abbey church. Perhaps the best of all methods to unite St. Margaret's with the Minster would be the erection of a tomb-house, or cloister, for the reception of those mural monuments which disfigure the interior of the Abbey church, the expense of which the accession of new monuments would probably defray. As an architectural antiquary I have now done my duty, let the guardians of the fabric do theirs.

*Park-street, July 5. WM. BARDWELL.*

MR. URBAN,

WITH a view to perfecting, as far as is practicable, a list which I am preparing of all persons entitled to quarter the Royal Coat, may I be permitted to submit the following questions to your readers, and at the same time to state that I shall feel obliged by whatever communications they may make to you in reply?

Yours, &c.

L.

*Issue, if any, of the following persons.*

1. William Sherwin and Elizabeth Pride, daughter and heir of Thomas Pride, and Rebecca, daughter and heir of William Lord Chandos.
2. Owen Owens, and Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir George Hastings, brother of Henry 5th Earl of Huntingdon.
3. Ferdinando Hastings, grandson of Ralph 2nd son of Henry Hastings of Woodlands.

4. Thomas Alway, living 1691, son of John Alway and Anne, daughter and heir of Henry Hastings, 3rd son of Henry Hastings of Woodlands.

5. Names and issue, if any, of the two daughters of Henry Hastings of London, living 1682, son of William 4th son of Henry Hastings of Woodlands.

6. Jane and Anne, daughters and coheirs of Walter Hastings, brother of Richard Hastings, ancestor of the Earl of Huntingdon.

7. Names and issue, if any, of the four sons of Anthony Hastings of Windsor, brother of Henry Hastings of Humberstone.

8. George Hastings, Ensign in the Guards, living 1760.

9. John Hastings of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Goldsmith, brother of the said George.

10. Name and issue, if any, of the daughter of William Orrock and Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hastings of Chelsea. She was living unmarried in 1760.

11. Knevet Hastings and Charles Hastings, sons of Ferdinando 5th son of Sir Henry Hastings.

12. Colonel John Barrington, uncle of Ellison Barrington of Chelmsford, living in 1676.

13. John, or Sir John, Stanney and Mary Pole, daughter of Sir Arthur Pole.

14. Thomas, or Sir Thomas, Fitzherbert, and his sister Margaret Pole.

15. Roger Stafford, nephew of Edward 3rd Lord Stafford.

16. Walter Stafford, brother of the said Edward.

17. Washington Gascoyne Nightingale, son of Joseph Gascoyne Nightingale, and Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Washington Earl Ferrers.

18. Thomas Littleton, 2nd son of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, and Margaret Devereux.

19. Walter Littleton of Lichfield, son of Sir Walter Littleton.

20. William Price, of Vaend, co. Flint, and Mary, daughter and heir of Price 10th Viscount Hereford.

21. James Grove and Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Grey of Groby and Dorothy Bouchier.

22. ——— Proby and ———, daughter and heir of James Howard of Broughton, of the Suffolk branch.

Her sister married the Hon. and Rev. Charles Hervey, who died in 1782, and had no issue.

23. Sir Charles Howard, 4th son of Lord William Howard of Naworth. An only daughter, said to marry William Orfeur, but query.

24. Younger sons of Francis Howard of Bookham, who died in 1651.

25. Elizabeth and Charlotte, daughters and coheirs of Wilfrid Lawson, eldest son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Elizabeth Mordaunt.

26. Margaret Mordaunt, sister of the said Elizabeth Mordaunt.

27. Charles Morton, M.D. Secretary to the Royal Society, and Mary Berkeley, grand-daughter of Charles 2nd Earl Berkeley.

28. ——— Clarke, M.D. and ———, daughter and coheir of John Brome, of Tubbenham, co. Kent, and Elizabeth Berkeley, grand-daughter of George 1st Earl Berkeley.

29. John and Berkeley Hammond, sons of John Hammond, surgeon to the Dockyard, Chatham, who died in 1774, and the other daughter and coheir of John Brome.

30. Sir Thomas Perrott and Sir Thomas Jones, by Mary, daughter and heir of James Berkeley, 3rd son of Maurice 7th Lord Berkeley.

31. John Berkeley, of East Barnet, 1634. Had a daughter Catharine.

Query married to William Dixon, 1639.

32. Sir John Russell, Bart. and Catharine, daughter and heir of General George Carey, son of Lucius 5th Viscount Falkland.

33. Sir William Heveningham, son of William Heveningham, and Mary daughter of John 5th Lord Hunsdon.

34. Henry Thwaytes of co. York, and Anne, daughter of Sir John Saville and Elizabeth Paston.

35. Robert Palmer and ———, grand-daughter of James Lord Audley and Margaret Darell.

36. Sir John Mortimer and Robert Horne, by Margaret youngest daughter and coheir of John Neville, Marquess Montacute.

37. Nicholas Pudsey, and Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmoreland.

MR. URBAN,

IN the notes from Kentish Churches published by the Rev. Philip Parsons, is the following, under the head of Willesborough, written in 1790.

In the church-yard, near the south door, is a large raised tomb-stone, which, about 26 years ago, had an inscription upon it very legible; I examined it twice within these two years, but could make out very little more than "William Master." The very curious and remarkable inscription was, however, preserved by the care of a person who copied it in the year 1764, and obliged me with the transcript.

"Here lieth entombed the body of WILLIAM MASTER, Esq. the second son of ——— Master, Esq. He living a batchelor, came to an untimely Abel's death at the age of 26 years. In his carriage honest; of his words well-reported, and beloved of all. Elizabeth the only daughter of John Hall, mourner and mother, for so great a loss of so dear a son, ——— all memory, she hath erected this monument, with expectation of meeting in the resurrection of souls. Anno Dom', 1634."

Tradition says, that this young man was killed by his brother as they sat at dinner—that the two brothers paid their addresses to the same lady—that the murderer made his escape, and some time after was seen endeavouring to efface the inscription, but was prevented by passengers going by.

This account in some respects is very probable; the words "an untimely Abel's death" plainly point out a brother's murder; but that the murderer should

hazard a return merely for the purpose of effacing the inscription is very improbable: that some of it was effaced is very certain; what that was cannot be said; but surely nothing more strongly expressive of the fratricide's guilt than the words above quoted. However that be, it has been said, that Otway founded his tragedy of the Orphan on a fact that happened at Willesborough. The above account affords strong proof to suppose this tradition true. Here are certainly the outlines of a tragical story; the colouring was given by the poet's genius.

Having met with an old MS. which, though itself imperfect (from having been nibbled by mice), contains a different and more complete copy of the remarkable epitaph above noticed than that of Mr. Parsons, I beg to send you a transcript thereof, preserving the arrangement of the lines, which will show the places where the stone was purposely defaced.

*A Tomb Stone in Willesborough Churchyard, Com. Kanc.*

HERE LYETH ENTOMBED THE BODY OF WILLIAM [MASTER]  
THE SECOND SON OF MICHAEL MASTER ESQUIRE. [AFTER]  
A BATCHELORS LYFE HE CAME TO AN UNTIMELY [ABEL'S DEATH]  
AT THE AGE OF 26 YEARS . . . . . CIV[IL IN]  
CARIAGE, HONEST OF HIS WORD, WELL RESPECTED [AND BELOVED]  
OF ALL. ELIZABETH THE ONLYE DAUGHTER OF [JOHN HALL]  
MOURNER AND MOTHER, FOR SO GREAT AND INC[ONSOLABLE ?]  
LOSSE OF SO DEERE A SON . . . . .  
SHE HATH ERECTED THIS MONUMENT WITH [EXPECTATION OF]  
MEETING IN THE RESURRECTION OF SOULES.

ANNO DOM. 1632. (not 1634.)

"Tradition says, that the abovemention'd William Master was murder'd the Day of his mariage by his Elder Brother on account of their both loving the same young Gentlewoman."

The presumed connection of the plot of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan" with this tragedy of real life, has induced me to examine that point, but the examination does not tend to confirm the supposition.

"The Orphan" was produced in 1680; and its story is taken in part from an episode introduced in a novel published four years before, entitled, "English Adventures; by a Person of Honour," that person being Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery. This episode (which will be found extracted as an appendix to Thornton's edition of Otway's Works, 1813, vol. iii. p. 325,) is related to King Henry the Eighth by Brandon, (for such are the characters of the noble novelist,) as a personal incident of his early life.

"The tale," remarks Mr. Thornton, "will shew that, although Otway obtained the outline of his fable from this source, the sentiments and characters are entirely his own." The general similarity of plot consists in a lady being loved by two brothers, in a private marriage, and the lady being deceived into an incestuous intercourse by the disappointed brother. In the fatal consequences which ensue, no resemblance is retained. In Otway's tragedy the guilty brother leads "the dance of death" by rushing on his brother's sword; the lady takes poison; and the husband stabs himself. In Lord Orrery's novel the lady first dies of a fever brought on by her shame and grief, and the husband follows her of despair; whilst the guilty

brother flies abroad, and lives to relate the story many years after.

The Kentish tragedy is therefore quite different from either; its main feature is a murder committed by a brother, the obscure provocation of which, as hinted by tradition, was superseded love.\* Nor does the simi-

larity improve as we ascend to Otway's original; for, though we thus come home from Bohemia to England, it is to Gloucestershire not Kent, and to about the reign of Henry the Seventh instead of Charles the First.

There seems to have been in the Willesborough story, whatever were the local traditions, nothing more than such a presumed similarity of occurrences as reminded persons of Otway's play; and that being mentioned was sufficient to lead others, who knew not the play, to assert that the connection was positive. There are, no doubt, many other such cases of asserted resemblance or origin, that would as little bear examination. Somewhat parallel is the connection of Camberwell Grove with the tragedy of George Barnwell; but in that case it was the pleasure of Lillo the dramatist to fix upon that scene for the crime of his London Apprentice, though the real tragedy from which his story was derived, and which had formed the subject of earlier compositions, had occurred near Ludlow.†

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

\* Having taken the very best counsel on the point—that of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge—I find nothing further than the epitaph and the local tradition is known of this tragic event in the Master family. He has obligingly informed me that "Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hall and sister of Sir William, married Michael Master, and had several sons and daughters, of whom William was the second. Hall of Willesborough bore, Azure, three partizans erect in fess or. There were two other and distinct families of the name in Kent. Master of Willesborough bore, Gules, a lion rampant guardant double-queued or, holding a rose and sprig proper. There was a grant in 1568, confined to the crest, viz. within a ring or, gemmed proper, two snakes entwined erect on their tails and endorsed azure, to Dr. Richard Master, physician to Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor of the Masters of Cirencester, a brother of the grandfather of Michael Master above: the arms I have no doubt are the original coat of all the Masters and Maysters of Kent. The Masters of East Langdon had a grant at a later period, when probably they could not prove the intervening links; but, I

have no doubt, both families sprung from Peter Maister of Winchelsea, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. T. S."

† See the review of Mr. Allport's recent History of Camberwell, in Gent. Mag. N. S. XVIII. 175.

### EFFIGY OF JUDGE GLANVILE AT TAVISTOCK.‡

(With a Plate.)

IN the account of Tavistock Abbey, communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1830, vol. C. p. 489, the monument of Judge Glanvile is noticed among other memorials for the dead extant in the parish church of Tavistock. - We have now the opportunity of presenting to our readers an accurate representation of the effigy of that eminent lawyer as it reposes on his tomb.

According to the particulars furnished by the historian of Devonshire worthies, Prince, John Glanvile, son of Sir John Glanvile, was born at the family seat, Holwell House, in the

parish of Whitchurch, adjacent to Tavistock. The same authority informs us that Ranulph de Glanvile,§ the founder of that family in England, came over with the Norman invader.

John Glanvile, the subject of this notice, was entered of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the bar, and in 1589 created Sergeant-at-Law; in 1598, June 30th, he was constituted Justice of the Common Pleas,

‡ We follow the orthography of the name as it appears in ancient deeds.

§ See also Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 423.

Des gens  
choisis :  
Mr. L.  
et J.

[illegible][illegible]

*Great Neck Vol. VII, Sept 1894.*



A 10x10 grid of dots. A 2x2 square of dots in the top-left corner is highlighted with a light blue background.

THOMAS GLANVILLE IN TAVISTOCK CHURCH, DEVON.

A 7x7 grid of dots forming a stylized letter 'A'. The top row has 5 dots, the second row has 4 dots, the third row has 5 dots, the fourth row has 4 dots, the fifth row has 5 dots, the sixth row has 4 dots, and the seventh row has 5 dots.





and probably about that time knighted. He purchased the barton or insulated demesne of Kilworthy, distant about a mile from Tavistock, where he erected a mansion-house, some traces of the importance of which are still extant. Of this place Mrs. Bray has given us an interesting sketch in her work on the Tamar and Tavy, vol. III. p. 305, which we shall here adopt, with slight abbreviation.

"The now humbled remains of Kilworthy, once the splendid mansion of the Glanvilles, a family long distinguished in Devon. The house was built by them in the reign of Elizabeth. This structure partook of that combination of heavy and clumsy ornament common to the period, yet rendered imposing by the grandeur that characterised the original proportions of the building to which it was appended. The front of Kilworthy—I speak of what it was, not what it is—facing the south displayed many a window divided in the midst by mullions so large and broad that they not a little obscured the light the windows were intended to admit.

"A small tower, not unlike the top of a pepper-box, stood at either end of the building. Along the front the parapet was embattled, and a noble cluster of chimneys rose to a considerable height, and displayed their ornamented caps far above every other part of the building. A projecting porch stood before the principal entrance, over the outward door of which appeared carved in stone the arms of Glanville, three crosses in the form of that called St. Andrew's; in the language of heraldry, three saltires or on a field azure. The date of the building was beneath, likewise carved in stone.\*

"Such was Kilworthy, but it no longer appears in its original form. It underwent considerable alterations in the reign of Charles II. and lastly, and still worse, in that of George III. when, nearly sixty years since, *the front was entirely modernised.*"

Here we take leave to interrupt Mrs. Bray, and to express our hope that the Archæological Society lately established will prove truly conservative, and be on the alert to remonstrate against and prevent, as far as possible, the perpetration of similar barbarous atrocities. In a long passage of the house, as well as in one of its chambers, may still be seen, Mrs. Bray informs us, a vast

number of paintings on panel, representing in succession the arms, alliances, &c. of the family of Glanville for many generations. The hall, though now but a vestige of what it once was, shows enough to indicate its former grandeur.

The gardens of Kilworthy were on a scale suited to the place. They ran along the side of an elevated piece of ground to the west of the house; the entrance to them was through a pair of ample gates, on either supporting pier of which was a lion rampant. Kilworthy had once a chapel; a dove-cote, stables, and other offices are near the house. A noble avenue of old beech-trees, overgrown with moss, and casting the deepest shade, formed the principal road to the mansion, "affording the passenger here and there those peeps of landscape and of the Dartmoor heights, between their trunks and branches, always so welcome to a lover of the picturesque." So far by the aid of Mrs. Bray have we been enabled to describe the mansion of the Glanvilles; we now request her as an eye-witness to speak of its possessor's tomb.

"The effigy of Glanville, lauded by Prince, is certainly a very superior work of art; there is so much character about the face and head that I have no doubt it was an excellent likeness. . . . The effigy is that of a corpulent man lying at full length on his side, the upper part of the body being raised, and the left arm resting on a cushion.

"The countenance and brows in particular exhibit those strong marks of intellectual superiority which ever distinguish a man of talent. As a whole his head is striking and impressive, notwithstanding the injury it has sustained, by a loss of a part of the nose; the hands have likewise been mutilated.

"In front of the Judge, but beneath the figure, kneels in a praying attitude the effigy of Dame Glanville."

A singular tradition is current at Tavistock that Judge Glanville passed sentence of death on his own daughter. The tale is thus related on the authority of the Rev. E. Bray.†

"The Judge's daughter was attached to George Stanwich, a young man of Tavistock, lieutenant of a man of war, whose

\* We regret that Mrs. Bray has omitted the date.

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† Mrs. Bray's Tamar and Tavy, vol. ii. p. 316.

letters, the father disapproving of the attachment, were intercepted. An old miser of Plymouth of the name of Page, wishing to have an heir to disappoint his relations, who were too confident in calculating upon sharing his wealth, availed himself of this apparent neglect of the young sailor, and, settling on her a good jointure, obtained her hand. She took with her a maid servant from Tavistock; but her husband was so penurious that he dismissed all the other servants, and caused the wife and her maid to do all the work themselves. On an interview subsequently taking place between her and Stanwich, she accused him of neglecting to write to her, and then discovered that his letters had been intercepted. The maid advised them to get rid of the old gentleman, and Stanwich at length, with great reluctance, consented to their putting an end to him. Page lived in what is now the mayoralty house at Plymouth, and a woman who lived opposite, hearing at night some sand thrown against a window, thinking it was her own, arose, and, looking out, saw a young gentleman near Page's window, and heard him say, For God's sake stay your hand! a female replied, 'Tis too late, the deed is done. On the following morning it was given out that Page had died suddenly in the night, and as soon as possible he was buried. On the testimony, however, of his neighbour (above mentioned) the body was taken up again, and, it appearing that he had been strangled, his wife, Stanwich, and the maid were tried and executed."

Sir John Glanville, the story adds, was the presiding Judge at the trial; and this circumstance may be true if his own daughter as the culprit be omitted; it appears, that such a murder was a matter of great publicity and interest with the common people, and gave rise, it is said, to a drama intitled "The lamentable tragedy of Page of Plymouth;" just as the violent death of Arden of Feverham, by a treacherous wife, some fifty years before, furnished a subject for stage representation.

Judge Glanville had gained a high reputation for his knowledge of law, and equity in dispensing it, but did not long enjoy his elevation to the Bench, for he died two years after his promotion. He married a lady whose maiden name was Skerret, by whom he had seven children, particularised in the following inscription, which occupies four separate compartments on

his tomb, divided as in the following paragraphs:

"Honoratæ sacrum memoriæ Johannis Glanvil unius quondam Justiciarorum de Communi Banco. Qui merito factus iudex summo cum labore administravit Justiciam; Justiciâ conservavit Pacem; Pace expectavit Mortem; et Morte invenit Requiem, 27<sup>o</sup> die Julii, Ann. Dom. 1600.

"Statum erat hoc monumentum, Ann. Dom. 1615. Impensis Dominiæ Aliciæ Godolphin viduæ, prius uxoris ejusdem Johannis Glanvil, renuptæ vero Francisci Godolphin militi jam etiam defuncto. Quæ peperit fidem Johanni viro suo et septem liberos.\*

"Quorum nomina et connubia proxima tabula suo ordine continentur.

"1. Maria defuncta nupta Edwardo Estcourt Armigero postea militi. 2. Francisus qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam Willelmi Grymes Armigeri. 3. Dionisia nupta Thomæ Poleweele Armigero. 4. Johannes qui duxit in uxorem Winifredam filiam Willelmi Burchier Armigeri. 5. Alicia defuncta innupta. 6. Johanna nupta Samson Hele. 7. Thomas."

Any one who attentively peruses the above inscription will be happy, we think, to come to the conclusion that the tale respecting Judge Glanville's daughter and Page of Plymouth is perverted by some error. The marriages of three of the Judge's daughters are specified in the inscription; no one of these was united to the name of Page, and the remaining daughter Alice died unmarried. The Judge was therefore, we conclude, never called upon to execute an office from which Christian propriety would have certainly exempted him had he been so unhappy as to find his child thus guilty and disgraced.

The dissolute manners of Sir Francis Glanville, the Judge's eldest son, and the touching circumstances of his reform, have been noticed in the communication to which we have referred in our vol. for 1830, pt. I. p. 493, also by Prince, and very copiously and effectively by Mrs. Bray.†

His second son John became an

\* This clause of the inscription appears to be much blundered; perhaps the words engraved on the stone should have been "et quæ peperit eidem Johanni, &c." Viro is corrupted by a typographical error in Prince's book to vero.

† Tamar and Tavy, vol. II. p. 338.

eminent loyalist and lawyer, was knighted by King Charles the Second, appointed King's Serjeant, died in 1661, and was buried in the church of Broad Hinton in Wiltshire.\*

Before we conclude this brief notice of Sir John Glanville, we take occasion to speak of the honorary monument, or rather painting, executed in compliment to Queen Elizabeth, his royal mistress, on the wall near his tomb.† Some traces of this memorial were of late extant, and were observed by Mrs. Bray. The Queen was represented as lying in state under a canopy, this inscription being subjoined :‡

" If ever royal virtues crowned a crown,  
If ever mildness shined in majesty,  
If ever honour honoured renown,  
If ever courage dwelt with courtesy,  
If ever princess put all princes down,  
For temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,  
This, this, was she, that in despite of death  
Lives still, admired, adored Elizabeth !  
Spain's rod, Rome's ruin, Netherlands' relief,  
Heaven's gem, Earth's joy, World's wonder,

So dear was the memory of Elizabeth to succeeding times that the keep-

\* Tamar and Tavy.

† See notices of Tavistock and its Abbey, *Gent. Mag.* 1830, pt. I. p. 489.

‡ Prince.

ing of her day of accession to the crown was the practice even in our own recollection of the offices subordinate to the Court of Exchequer ; the placing painted memorials of her in parish churches was a common usage after her decease ; and well did this firm and accomplished ruler deserve the gratitude of the reformed Church.

Without entering into any of the sentimentalities which some modern annotators, or rather libellers, of her history have indulged, as advocates of the unhappy Scottish Queen, it may be observed that Elizabeth was raised by the hand of Providence to confirm the Reformation, to give the Bible religion to her subjects, and extend constitutional liberty by maintaining the independence of the kingly office. The battle of her day was between the dragon of papistry and herself as champion of the purer faith, which Britain now professes, and is daily under Providence extending to the nations of the earth. The policy of rulers must often be judged by its effects in times which succeeded their sway. In this view no one will cavil at the praise which has been bestowed on the Virgin Queen by the loyal and religious in her own or after times.

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#### THE DATE OF THE CRUCIFIXION TESTED BY A CONSIDERATION OF THE METONIC CYCLE.

THE fact of altogether different dates having been assigned by learned commentators to any leading event in ecclesiastical history, cannot but be acknowledged sufficient apology for a layman endeavouring to ascertain its exact date by a consideration of natural epochs. And in thus endeavouring to ascertain the exact, but amazingly disputed, date of the Crucifixion,§ the

precise season of the year when it happened must, of course, be resolved by general means before the Metonic Cycle can be appealed to regarding a particular day in that season.

THE TIME OF THE YEAR, then, IN WHICH THE CRUCIFIXION TOOK PLACE, having been that of a Passover, can only be determined by the most probable estimate of those rules by which the Levitical priesthood were enabled for fifteen hundred years to proclaim the feasts in their seasons.|| And

§ Compare the authorised translation of the Bible, marginal notes on Matthew, with Stephens's edition of the Vulgate ; *Historia ad rei notitiam* ; Calmet's Dictionary, variously ; Lightfoot's Harmony, part. 1, sections 6 and 9 ; Greswell's Harmony, dissertations 7, 8, 9 ; Mann's *De Annis Christi*, &c. &c. quoted by Greswell, vol. I. pp. 328—331, 414, 415,

second edition ; Adam Clarke's chronological notes on Matthew xxvi. ; and Ferguson's *Astronomy*, sections 352 and 359.

|| See the rules for the feasts in Leviticus, ch. 23 ; Ezekiel, ch. 45 ; and

since a tradition of the Syrian church, as well as the various dates which individuals have adopted in this matter, implies (to borrow Dr. Greswell's reasoning,) that the Jews celebrated the Passover either before or after the vernal equinox, just as they happened to have intercalated a month or not,\* it is of unavoidable importance to ascertain if such were really the fact; since, if it were, a search for the exact date of the Crucifixion would be hopeless.

THE HISTORY OF THE TIME FOR KEEPING THE PASSOVER, as far as I understand it, is this:—During their residence in Egypt the Jews having for some uncertain period counted their months by the motions of the moon, or "from one new moon to another,"† naturally adopted the days of that lunation which came nearest to the autumnal equinox for the measure of the first month of the year, in order that their account of time might tally with the Egyptian account, which dated from about this season. And so, guided by a mixed rule, they commenced the computation of the year in which they left Egypt on the evening of the eighteenth or nineteenth of September, as we may call it, B.C. 1492, such having been the first day of a visible moon.

By the succeeding spring, therefore, that division of the year had arrived which was known to them on account of the then state or forwardness of vegetation, as *the month Abib*. For this name, literally taken, means *the month of young ears of corn*. And because it so happened that they obtained their liberty at this well-marked date, very shortly after the vernal equinox, they were then and subsequently enjoined by their legislators and prophets, over and over again, to remember the month Abib as the first month of the sacred year, from year to year for ever, "*at the season that they came forth out of Egypt*."

Nor was this injunction a difficult one in a country situated under a sky

that invited and encouraged observation of the heavens, and in which the former and the latter rain, and other especial notes of season on earth, enabled men to judge of periodical returns of time with great precision.‡

"In its appointed season," therefore, the Passover was observed in the wilderness, where the appearances of the heavens, rather than the state of vegetation, were its signs. And in season it continued to be observed by Ezekiel and his companions in a strange land during the captivity, and by Josephus and his contemporaries in Judea, after the date of the Crucifixion: this very continuance for ages of two kinds of year among the same people, under various circumstances, implying, without actually proving, a different form of computation to have existed for the purpose.

Without, however, entering at large into this question at present,§ it may be noted here that, having lived in Judea very soon after the date of the Crucifixion, and having there obtained "an accurate understanding of Jewish laws,"|| the especial historian of the Jews variously records that his countrymen still used two kinds of year, the style of the one being as their forefathers had "ordered it in Egypt," but that of the other "as Moses appointed on bringing them out of this country." For their great legislator fixed that the seventh month of the civil year "should be the first for the festivals, because he brought them out of Egypt in it, and, consequently, it began the year as to all the solemnities, while the more ancient order of

‡ "Rain in due season" is spoken of in Leviticus. Solomon writes, "The rain is over and gone, the flowers appear." Joel speaks of "the latter rain in the first month;" Jeremiah of "the former and the latter rain in season, and the appointed weeks of the harvest." And Christ says, "There are yet four months and then cometh harvest," all which expressions mark how strictly the seasons were observed in Judea.

§ On some future occasion I hope to demonstrate that neither form of year adopted by the Jews could possibly have been computed agreeably to our commonly received notion of their having intercalated a month every third year.

|| Life of Josephus, section 2.

Josephus's Antiquities of the Jews, B. 1, ch. 3, sec. 3; Book 3, ch. 10; and B. 4, ch. 8, last section.

\* Greswell on the time that the passover was celebrated, vol. 1, p. 328.

† Is. 66, 23.

the months was preserved as to buying and selling, and other ordinary transactions," because it was a comparatively simple form of computation, whereas the great solemnity was kept "on the fourteenth day of Nisan, according to the moon, *when the sun is in Aries*," whereby, as Josephus continues, the Jews in so far "to that day most religiously observed the ordinances and constitutions of Moses."\*

From these undeniable authorities, therefore, it is plain that in the first century of the Christian era the Passover was never intentionally celebrated before the vernal equinox, because the occurrence of this equinox is distinguished by the sun's entrance into that particular sign which, by some form of calculation, was understood to have preceded, or coincided with, the fourteenth day of Nisan or Abib. And since this month, as the first of the sacred year, was measured by the appearance of the vernal moon, and not by the popular form of intercalation, it began when this moon was at least a day old, because under the most favourable circumstances she could not have been sooner discernible; and as the vernal moon cannot begin her course more than half a lunation before the sun's entrance into Aries, the fourteenth day of Nisan corresponded to some part of the fifteenth day of this moon; or, in other words, the day of the Passover corresponded to *some part* of that full moon which happened at, or next after, the vernal equinox.

To assert, however, that the Jews had general rules of perfect character for finding the true or astronomical time of their moveable feasts would be to assert too much, when we, with all the boasted aids of the nineteenth century, are unable in extended tables to avoid error in determining the time of ours; and, these points being settled, we are now prepared more accurately to examine the date of the Crucifixion at the legitimate season of a Passover.

THE YEAR OF THE CRUCIFIXION, then, it is evident, must appear consistent with the time occupied in the life of Christ after his baptism, at an acknowledged date in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, just as the account of

Christ having suffered on a Friday must appear consistent with the occurrence of a Passover not many years afterwards; and the rules for using the Metonic Cycle and other measures of time, already detailed in this Magazine,† will show that there are but two years from the time of Christ's baptism to the latest reasonable date assigned to his Crucifixion, in which the day (as daylight) of the Passover could possibly have corresponded to the sixth day of the week, or Friday; for Christ having begun his public ministry not later than A.D. 27; in the year 29, the Passover must have happened on a Sunday, and in the years 28, 31, and 32, each on a Monday; while, as to A.D. 33, though the Passover was kept in it on a Friday, it could not have been the year of the Crucifixion, because the time occupied in the life of Christ after his baptism could not possibly have extended to so late a period, as, I believe, is now acknowledged by the highest authorities; and, therefore, all other years being rejected, it only remains to prove that the day of the Passover in the year 30 corresponded to the sixth day of the week.

The Golden Number, then, for A.D. 30 was XII.; and, the Golden Number being XII in the 41st century B.C., the date of the full moon in March was the sixteenth day, in the afternoon—or, in decimals . . . 16.66

To which add the anticipation of the Metonic Cycle for the 1st century C.E. . . 18.76

And the result is . . . 35.42

That is, the 35th day near noon, dating from the first of March—which, of course, means the 4th of April, about midday; but, when certain astronomical anomalies are taken into account, so many hours must be added to this amount of time that the result will prove the true date of the full moon, A.D. 30, to have been after eight o'clock in the evening‡ of this 35th day, according to our division of the twenty-four hours, and therefore, in the beginning of the 36th day, according to the Jewish division of them.

And now, calling such 36th day the

\* See Antiquities of the Jews as referred to in note 2.

† See the Gentleman's Magazine for April and July, 1844.

‡ See Ferguson's Astronomy, p. 308.

5th of April, and counting the number of days included between the 5th of April, A.D. 30, and Friday, the 5th of April, A.D. 1844, it must be concluded that *the Crucifixion could not have happened on any other day, nor at any other date, than Friday the 5th of April, A.D. 30.*

Lichfield, Aug. 1.

J. R.

MR. URBAN, *Sutton Coldfield,*  
Aug. 1.

IN looking over some old numbers of your valuable Magazine I happened to come to an account of Sutton Coldfield, Vol. XXXII. p. 401, and while reading it over (which I did with some interest) it struck me that some further particulars relating to this extensive parish might not be unacceptable to your readers. I have therefore put together a few circumstances connected with this place which are omitted in the former account.

Sutton Coldfield appears to have been early distinguished as a hunting seat of our sovereigns. The extensive chace (part of which still remains in its original state) was well stocked with game, and the pools in the vicinity were famous for the bream which they contained. King John dates several of his charters from hence, and shortly afterwards it passed into the hands of the Earls of Warwick (see Blount's Tenures). In consequence of disputes between the Earl of Warwick and Ralph Basset of Drayton, the part of the chace which was situated in Staffordshire was taken away, and the Warwickshire portion became called Sutton Park: at the death of Richard Neville, or more probably at that of George Duke of Clarence, it lapsed to the Crown, from whom in the reign of Henry VIII. John Vesey alias Harman, Bishop of Exeter, himself a native of Sutton, procured a grant of Sutton Park for the benefit of the inhabitants. Its history from this time is very short. During the Protectorate an attempt was made to cultivate it; but at the Restoration the inhabitants restored it to its former state. The park now contains about 2000 acres of heath and wood, and six large pools, of which three are the property of the inhabitants, the others belong to private individuals. Vesey, who, as Fuller says, robbed his see to

enrich a beggarly village called Sutton Coldfield, was a most liberal benefactor to this place; he founded an excellent classical school here for the benefit of the inhabitants, he endeavoured to establish the clothing trade, and he built a large number of stone houses in various parts of the parish; of these nearly twenty are still standing. Moor Hall, the residence of the prelate, has been almost entirely rebuilt; it is the property of the Hacket family (descendants of Andrew Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1660), but the present inhabitant is R. Garnett, esq. Near Moor Hall is one of the stone houses built by Bishop Vesey to protect travellers over the moors which in those days existed between Sutton and Tamworth. The place was so notorious as to be called the "*spelunca latronum.*"

The town of Sutton consists of one long street, through which the road from Birmingham to Lichfield passes. About the middle of the street stands the town hall, or Moot Hall as it is called, an ugly brick building of the last century. Higher up is one of Bishop Vesey's stone houses, probably his winter residence. The exterior is almost entirely grown over with yew. On the gable end are the arms of Vesey and Henry VIII. and figures of the Trinity and Virgin Mary, rudely carved in stone, and much dilapidated.

The church, built of red sandstone, is of various ages. The east end is probably as old as the reign of Edward I.; but the chancel was rebuilt in the last century, and the aisles were added by Bishop Vesey; in one of them his monument, a recumbent figure in full canonicals, is placed. The rest of the church is quite barren of interest; there is no stained glass, and but few monuments, principally those of the Jessons and Sacheverells, whose seats, Langley Hall and New Hall, are both in the parish. There is also a brass of the notorious Anthony Burgess the nonconformist, who was Rector here about 1656. The patronage of the rectory belonged to the Riland family; from them it was transferred to the Bedfords. The present Rector is the Rev. R. Williamson, D.D. There are two chapels of ease at the hamlets of Hill and Walmley. The population

is about 4000. The number of free schools is eight.

Sutton Coldfield is governed by an unreformed corporation called "The Warden and Society," and also by a Lord High Steward, which office is now held by the Earl of Aylesford.

Of historical events there are few. During the civil wars the governors of King Edward VI.'s grammar school in Birmingham sent the marble bust of that monarch to Sutton Coldfield to be kept in safety by the Warden, of whom they afterwards received it back, and reinstated it in its usual place. On the west side of the park stands a clump of trees known by the name of King's Standing, said to be the first point where Charles I. halted after the battle of Edgehill. This tradition is partially confirmed by a monument in Middleton Church, four miles from Sutton, to a Lord Londonderry who died of wounds received in Edgehill fight.

There are several other places worthy of notice in this parish. New Hall, formerly the residence of the Sacheverells, is a fine old place, and contains many interesting relics. Langley Hall and Pedimere Hall were both ancient seats, but are now farm-houses. Four Oaks Hall is a modern building, standing in an extensive park; it was the seat of the Luttrells, and the celebrated Anne Lady Carhampton, wife of Henry Duke of Cumberland, resided here. The present possessor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

MR. URBAN, *London, Aug 17.*

THE good citizens of Bristol have lately made a move respecting a MONUMENT to SOUTHEY, but it is much to be feared that they will neither make that exertion, nor manifest that zeal and taste, which are necessary to the accomplishment of their object, in a manner commensurate to the individual, to the place, and to the present age. Their monument to Chatterton is a lamentable failure; their proposed restoration of the fine and interesting church at Redcliffe seems to be slumbering, if not quite dead; and the projected bridge over the Avon, at Clifton, is in a similar state. In the hope of kindling a spark of local enthusiasm and patriotism, it appears

that Mr. Britton has addressed the following letter "To the *Southey Monument Committee*;" which I think you may with great advantage insert in your Magazine, in order to give the subject publicity, and feel the public pulse. Yours, &c. T. E. J.

*London, 2nd Aug. 1844.*

"GENTLEMEN, I am not a little gratified to observe the movement that has been made at Bristol, relating to one of its most amiable and estimable natives. *Southey* deserves not only the fame he has so justly attained, but every kind consideration and sincere regard which the Bristolians can award to his memory: he has honoured English literature and his natal place; and the latter will participate in his public honours, if it duly appreciates his worth, and manifests that appreciation by an *appropriate* posthumous testimonial. A bust, a statue, or an allegorical monument in a church, is not, however, in my estimation, either adequate to the object, or novel enough for the subject. Shut up within church-walls, it would be too exclusive, too sectarian; and would appear destined for the select few, rather than for the general mass of society. Mr. Walter S. Landor, whose writings are replete with genius and learning, properly observes that monuments in churches are usually placed there 'for profit and perquisite.' In reprobating the disgraceful practice of interring human bodies in churches, he also gives it as his opinion that even monuments should not be admitted within their walls. On this point I differ with him; for I think that appropriate architectural and sculptural memorials may be well and advantageously placed in churches; but they should only be devoted to persons who are intimately associated with the sacred edifices, and designed in forms and styles to harmonize with, and embellish, rather than disfigure the buildings in which they are placed. Mr. Landor may have been the *first* to express his 'public opinion' on these subjects, but I have repeatedly written against the danger and offensiveness of church interments, in my 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 'History of Bath Abbey Church,' and other works.

"Long before the late talented Mr. Kemp, of Edinburgh, made his design for the *Scott Monument*, I wrote to the Committee, urging the propriety and peculiar applicability of a design in the style or manner of an *architectural cross*, with statues, bas-reliefs, and other ornamental appendages, strictly analogous to the character of the 'Great Unknown,' to his literary works, and to his country. I

also made sketches of such a design, but did not send them to the Committee; for the extent and cost of its execution would, I fear, have exceeded the limits of the anticipated subscription. It gave me much pleasure, afterwards, to see and advocate Mr. Kemp's designs, and I am equally gratified to hear that they are likely to be carried into *complete* effect. This will be the first cenotaph of the kind in the world, and, from its beauty and originality, it is likely to be imitated in other places, in commemoration of eminent men. Though this design is on a large, elaborate, and costly scale, it is somewhat deficient in its direct and immediate application to the distinguished person to whose memory it is devoted. It has nothing, indeed, personal but the single statue of Scott, in the whole composition; whereas the design I contemplated embraced more of illustrative sculpture, and other objects, allusive to the history, antiquities, literature, &c. of Scotland. It was my aim also to collect and concentrate *within it* copies of *all* his literary works, in their various and numerous editions and illustrations, thus amassing and preserving a bibliographical history of the author and his writings. It is my suggestion and recommendation that something of this kind be raised in your ancient commercial city; but I would extend it to all the EMINENT WORTHIES OF BRISTOL.

"This subject has frequently and long engrossed my attention, and my consideration of it has been revived and stimulated by the recent proceedings commenced in honour of my old and much esteemed friend.

"I first met Southey in Bristol in 1799; corresponded with him whilst he was preparing his 'Memoir and Works of Chatterton'; derived some valuable information from him when writing my 'History, &c. of Redcliffe Church'; and received several interesting letters from him during his residence at Keswick. He is fairly entitled to the greatest posthumous compliment which his fellow citizens can bestow, but I think they may do this in connection with a testimonial to other meritorious natives of Bristol. If this suggestion be duly felt by the Committee and the inhabitants, I shall be prepared to enter into full explanations and particulars of the plan I have to propose; and I am sanguine enough to believe that a CENOTAPH OF BRISTOL WORTHIES may be designed, with so much novelty, applicability to place, persons, and events, and so eminently effective in appearance, as to form a remarkable and interesting feature of the city.

6

"*Canynges* has left a magnificent, but sadly mutilated, monument to his memory—Redcliffe Church; *Edward Colston* founded, built, and endowed a valuable public school; *Nicholas* and *Thomas Thorne* also founded a free grammar school; and *Alderman John Whitson*, born of poor parents, amassed great wealth in Bristol, and gave it liberally to benefit the inhabitants. Many others might be enumerated, to shew that there have been residents and natives of the city, eminently entitled to the respect, gratitude, and emulation of all who possess a spark of *amor patriæ*. In conclusion, I will venture to quote a few remarks which I made about two years ago, in an Essay printed by the Churchwardens of St. Mary Redcliffe, with their 'Appeal to the Public' on the proposed restoration of that church. '*Local patriotism* is a virtue which has essentially promoted the improvement and importance of almost every old city and town in Great Britain. An Englishman's native place and home is naturally dear to him: when the pleasures and cares of life have accompanied him to ripe old age, and fortune has crowned his career, he meditates on the reminiscences of that home, and of the relatives and friends with which it has been associated. Hence originated most of the noble foundations and exemplary charities which belong to Bristol; hence the fame accompanying the names of Colston, Cabot, Penn, Carr, Whitson, the Whites, the Fitzhardings, the Thornes, and the Canynges, of the olden times; whilst those of Seyer, Southey, Freeling, Chatterton, and many others of the present, are intimately associated with this place, by deeds of munificent benevolence or by works of merit. To some of these men Bristol is not only indebted for much of its fame and greatness, but thousands of its natives have derived important benefits from their good deeds and their popular influence. Their names and memories should therefore be constantly brought under public notice, not merely to do them honour, but to rouse others to follow their example. *Portraits* of such of them as are not already in the Council House, should be exhibited and preserved in that and other public places; their *monuments* should also be guarded with religious care; and, were such testimonials as the following repeated of all public benefactors, it would still further promote the cause of local patriotism:—A pious Meditation, by John Whitson, Alderman of the city of Bristol, with some Account of the author. By G. S. Catcott and the Rev. John Eden, 8vo. 1829. With a portrait, and view of his monument.—'Go thou and do likewise.'

"Yours, &c. J. BAITON."



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Richard III. as Duke of Gloucester and King of England.* By Caroline A. Halsted, author of the "*Life of Margaret Beaufort*," &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE pages of this work are replete with proofs that the author has exercised the utmost pains and diligence, not only in collecting facts, but in comparing authorities. The fault we find is, that she has paid too much deference to the latter, classing among them modern and occasional writers, and quoting their sentiments and expressions as if they were really of weight, when, in truth, their means of information must have been very inferior to her own. It would appear as if she was afraid that her materials would prove too scanty for the design she had in view, and that therefore she was ready to appropriate all that had ever been written on the subject, rather than to build her work afresh upon documentary evidence, and upon those writers of nearly contemporary date who were likely to have been well informed. From this cause, and from an inclination for fine and sentimental writing, the incidents of Miss Halsted's biography are too often overwhelmed in floods of commentary, and even her professed impartiality is rendered ambiguous by prolonged arguments on both sides of a question. The views of historical writers must necessarily change, and be modified, as, in the progress of their investigations, they acquire a closer approximation to that perfect truth which they can very seldom succeed in attaining. So, whenever a fresh gleam of light is shot into the far-distant retrospect, into scenes now obscure in the depth of centuries, it is desirable that they should retouch their pictures, obliterating the false lines or colours made when they stood in imperfect and disadvantageous lights,—not merely prolong their canvas, or crowd it with unmeaning shadows.

Had Miss Halsted learned that inestimable art, "the art to blot," she might possibly have comprised her work in one volume instead of two:

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an advantage in any case, if effected without the loss of either facts or documents. She would also have avoided the inconsistency of being at once the constant apologist and eulogist of Richard, and yet the author of such sentiments as the following:

"Very early, therefore, must the subject of this memoir have been inured to the sanguinary proceedings, and been an eye-witness of the harrowing scenes, which, so subversive of the best feelings of human nature, marked his youthful days; and very early, too, must the baneful influence of a desire to command and not to obey, of disdain for the constituted authorities, and a resolution to seize the throne, and wrest the sceptre from 'the Lord's anointed' by open violence and sacrilegious fraud, have been engrafted on his youthful mind; and this, too, at a time of life when impressions are most durable, and the bias given to the good or evil of maturer years. Richard III. may in truth be said to have been cradled by ambition, nurtured on desperate deeds, and inured by example and tuition, from the first dawn of reason, to consider a crown as the ultimatum of human happiness, and its attainment the sole object and chief business of life."

All which is very inconsistent with the general current of the author's narrative, and indeed of her comments, according to which, Richard of York was a boy only eight years old when his father struggled for the crown, and his brother attained it; and afterwards continued the faithful subject of the latter during his not brief reign. So, in p. 83, the author enlarges in these observations on the advantages which the princes of the house of York are supposed to have derived from their sojourn at Utrecht.

"They continued to abide there until the house of York regained the ascendancy, and King Edward IV. was established permanently on the throne. The Low Countries being at this crisis the seat of chivalry, renowned for its knightly spirit, and distinguished throughout Europe by its patronage of learning and encouragement of the fine arts, the young princes benefited materially by an event which, apparently fraught with such evil to their

house, thus proved to themselves individually of singular advantage. It gave them opportunity for mental culture, and altogether a more accomplished education than the distracted state of England would have admitted at that period."

All this is an amplification of a passing assertion of Buck, that the princes had at Utrecht "princely and liberal education:" which our author's more accurate information ought rather to have taught her to reject than to aggravate; for, by her own showing, their absence from England could not have exceeded three months, deducting from which the time consumed in travelling, there could have been room for a very brief course of study indeed, even if their visit had been anticipated, and every provision made for it, instead of its being, as it actually was, the unexpected flight of refugees.

It is on very slight grounds, as far as we can perceive, that Miss Halsted has formed her view of the conduct, sentiments, and character of Cecily Duchess of York. The following passage is an example how far too imaginative she is:

"By his ill-judged marriage King Edward forfeited his mother's respect, and weakened her affection; while Clarence's treacherous and unprincipled conduct warred with all the better and nobler features of her nature. In the young Duke of Gloucester she beheld a firmness of character that contrasted as strongly with the weak points of his eldest brother, as his fidelity to this latter was opposed to the envious and ungenerous acts which, from his entrance into life, had characterised every movement of her second son towards his royal kinsman. Richard's highly honourable career was equally at issue with that of the ignoble political conduct of 'the false and perjured Clarence.' On his actions she could dwell with pride and pleasure; and on him, therefore, there is little doubt that his mother henceforth fixed her hopes and strong affections."

What, it may be asked, had been the "actions" of the "highly honourable career" of Richard up to this time, namely 1470? If any were known, our author would have dwelt upon them as she has on other minute circumstances: but the truth seems to be, that it was at this very time that his public career was first com-

menced. A few pages on we read that "on the 26th of March, 1470, the King appointed Richard Duke of Gloucester, *then but seventeen years of age*, [Clarence was three years older,] commissioner of array in the county of Gloucester," and on the 15th of the next month a commissioner for a similar purpose in the counties of Devon and Cornwall; of which appointments, if he was only named in a commission with others, we should think little, as his name may have been inserted merely in deference to his rank. However, soon after (Miss Halsted does not give the exact date, which was desirable,) the Duke of Gloucester was made Warden of the Northern Marches; but before he had even time or opportunity to prove his manhood, he accompanied the King in his flight to the court of Burgundy.

This is, as far as we can perceive, the summit of the virtue and fortitude of the future Richard the Third, up to that period. If, as our author successfully shews, he was then too young to have been guilty of some of the crimes which party writers or poets have accumulated upon him, so was he also too young to have proved himself so marked a contrast to his brother Clarence. Such high "actions," as yet, to adopt the words of Gray,

"His *age* forbade; nor circumscribed alone  
His growing virtues, but his crimes confin'd;  
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,  
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

The youthful disposition of Richard the Third may form a good subject for ingenious speculation, but such discussions can never lead to any certain result, unless supported, as other parts of history, by contemporary evidence. The true state of affairs in the year 1470 seems to have been this: the Earl of Warwick, discontented with the treatment he received from the King, conceived the project of strengthening his influence, already great, by alliance with Edward's next brother the Duke of Clarence, whom he may, or may not, at that time, have destined to supersede the King.\*

\* Edward had then no son. Edward the Fifth was born on the 4th of November in the same year. The former circumstance may have encouraged the ambitious aspirations of Clarence.

Clarence, an unstable young man, of twenty years of age, accepted the offer of receiving in marriage the Earl's elder daughter and co-heiress, and from that time he adhered to the policy of the Earl of Warwick, in preference to his brother. This fully accounts for Clarence's defection: but it does not create any merit on the part of his younger brother Richard, who remained wholly dependent upon the King, without object or incitement to desert him. Warwick did not offer his younger daughter the lady Anne to Richard: if it could be shown that he did, and that Richard refused that offer, then, and then only, might his conduct be fairly contrasted to that of Clarence.

The actions of the great men of the feudal ages may be much more safely estimated by assigning them to party rather than personal motives. They could rarely act individually, but they were the slaves of alliance. The leaders of party were not a Pitt and a Fox, a Peel and a Russell, but on the one side the monarch, or the occupier of his authority, and on the other some potent earl (whose adherents are generally termed in history "the Barons"); and the scene of contest was not the house of Parliament, but the open battle-field.

The Duke of Clarence was allured into the project of forming an Opposition of his own; but there was not room for him. An Opposition already existed in the Lancastrian party; his proper part was to have supported his own house, and his subsequent vacillation shows that he was sensible of his monstrous and unnatural position.

The conduct of Richard the Third was subsequently still more monstrous and unnatural towards his infant nephews, left under his tutelage. But at that period we perceive on his part the adequate motive and the sufficient opportunity. He was already in the place and invested with the power of King; he had only to exercise that power to perpetuate his sovereignty, and to achieve the regal name and dignity.

During the reign of Edward the Fourth, however, he was uniformly loyal to his brother; and there is no sober reason for supposing that he ever breathed any anticipation of his future destiny, whilst his brother was

surrounded by a numerous family, and gave no promise of leaving them in the defenceless state he subsequently did. The unexpected death of Edward the Fourth placed Richard under that strong temptation which he had not the virtue to resist. His great crime is such that it requires no aggravation. The Lancastrian party seems to have thought it did, and they therefore heaped upon him other calumnies. These the researches of historical inquirers may in part remove; but it is too much to expect that merits and virtues must necessarily spring up in their place, in the character of one who was subsequently so deeply guilty.

Miss Halsted, with a zeal that may be thought characteristic of a female historian, labours hard to make Richard's marriage with the Lady Anne Neville a love match, and the result of very early attachment. The foundation of this is a presumption (for which there is some slight authority) that Richard of York had been brought up under the care of the Earl of Warwick. But, supposing that point to have been ascertained, does it thence follow that he was associated with the Earl's daughters? We do not think the manners of the age are agreeable to such a supposition. On the other hand, it is obvious that a lady who had been a fit consort for the eldest son of a former King, was, when again left disposable in marriage, exceedingly likely to be given to the nearest relation of the King then regnant who was in the position to receive her: and the circumstance of her sister being already the wife of Richard's elder brother was one calculated rather to suggest such an alliance than otherwise. Our author urges that Richard could not have had interested motives for the marriage, because the estates of Warwick had been forfeited to the Crown; whilst he might have formed a princely alliance on the continent. The latter course will not be found to have been usual with the junior princes of the royal family. Large money dowries were raised with difficulty in ancient times; and a dowiless Princess would not have been worth having. The possession of lands implied fealty at least, if not residence; and therefore a Prince could not accept of lands

abroad. The usual alternative was for the Crown to establish a younger son by marriage with the heiress of some native Earldom; and this practice continued down to the instance before us of Richard Duke of Gloucester. The circumstance of the lady's lands being under forfeiture was of little difficulty. Lands there were; and the forfeiture was at once removed by the same royal favour which promoted the marriage.

The length to which our remarks have now extended leaves us but little space to speak of the second volume, which contains the history of Richard as King. The general facts of that period of his life are, however, better known; and it may be sufficient to say, that his lenient biographer continues to view his conduct throughout with a most favourable judgment, and to explain away every imputation that can admit of dispute. To convince her of Richard's guilt she requires the most undeniable evidence. Lord Bacon's account of King Richard's measures to effect the murder of his nephews is "scarcely within the bounds of probability," unless his letter and credence were extant, together with the formal warrant sent to Brackenbury. (p. 194)

For this somewhat unreasonable demand it is true Miss Halsted has the example of Mr. Bayley, the historian of the Tower of London, this being one of the cases in which she has thought proper to interweave with her narrative the *dicta* of her predecessors, whether to the purpose or not, in the manner we have before described. She also follows Bayley in stating that Sir Thomas More has misrepresented the rank and position of Sir James Tyrrell, to whom the King is said to have entrusted the execution of the murder; but this supposition is refuted by the very means that are taken to demonstrate it. The more eminent the appointments of Sir James Tyrrell in the service of the crown, the less likely is Sir Thomas More, living in the next immediate generation, to have been ignorant of his station; and, as to any alleged improbability in the incidents related, such as the King going out into the "pallet chamber" of his attendant knights, and finding them asleep, &c,

surely Sir Thomas More, at the interval of only thirty years, was a much better judge how far they were consistent with the manners and customs of the court and times, than any modern critic can be. More is a writer whose judgment and veracity are alike entitled to high credit, and he affirms, "Very truth it is, and well known, that at such time as Sir James Tyrrell was in the Tower, for treason committed against the most famous prince King Henry VII. both Dighton and he were examined, and confessed the murder in manner above written." To hope to find the depositions of Tyrrell and Dighton might be an expectation far less unreasonable than that expressed by Mr. Bayley and repeated by Miss Halsted, for probably it was from them that Sir Thomas More derived his story. It is true there are many points in which that story admits of dispute, and it is but justice to Miss Halsted to state that she has very ably, as well as amply, rehearsed all the "Doubts" that have been raised by Walpole and his followers. The substantial objections, however, do not lie on the surface of the narrative, nor do they consist in misconceptions of persons, character, or manners. If a fable, it is a cunningly devised one, and as like truth as parties very competent to its fabrication could make it. Sir Thomas More would not otherwise have adopted it as the best and most probable account that he could obtain.

On the whole our author, with regard to her hero, adheres most perseveringly to the charitable rule,

Be to his faults a little blind,  
And to his virtues very kind:

but we cannot acknowledge that she has altered our previous opinion of the estimation in which Richard's character is to be regarded. It may be admitted that others of his time and house were as bad or worse. His brother Edward was more voluptuous, and to him may most probably be attributed the murder of Henry VI. as well as the sacrifice of his own brother Clarence. Clarence himself is utterly despicable, whether for principle or for abilities. Richard may have been more able, more active, and more temperate, than either brother; but, what-

ever can be said, we cannot consider him more scrupulous in his measures, less vindictive, or less blood-thirsty. If his disposal of his royal nephews was secret and mysterious, his slaughter of the Queen's relatives, and his successive and sudden sacrifices of his own abettors, Hastings and Buckingham, were done in the face of day. Allow him not to have been worse than his age, still History must have the victim of her censures, and we do not see that Richard the Third is shown to be other than a deserving representative of the vices of the times.

For the reign of Richard the Third the most excellent historical materials are afforded by the Register of his Privy Seal, preserved in the Harleian MSS. and which now stands in the list of works proposed to be printed by the Camden Society. Some interesting documents from this source were published by Sir Henry Ellis in his *Original Letters*, and it has of course been materially serviceable to Miss Halsted. It is not often, however, that such official letters can with much probability be ascribed to the King's own pen.

With respect to some other highly important letters, it is unfortunate that Miss Halsted should not have been aware of the volume of extracts from the Municipal Records of York, published in 1843 by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. the Town Clerk of that city. In that work there are accurate copies of those letters, in which some important errors were made by the old historian Drake. Thus in p. 72 our author has been misled to say,

"Accordingly, on the eighth instant, by the hand of one of his faithful adherents, Thomas Brackenbury, he renewed his former connexion with the city of York, by writing to the authorities of that place," when the letter is really dated the 5th, not the 8th, of June, and was sent, not by Thomas, but by "John Brakenbury," not "our servant," but "your servant,"—that is, he was "gentleman at mace" to the mayor of York, by whom and the citizens he had been sent to the King, on their own business, on the 24th of April. In the letter printed by Miss Halsted, vol. ii. p. 558, the word *aller* (l. 7) should be "vert;" *message* (p. 559, l. 1) *messages*; *being* (l. 5) *bene*, *i.e.* are; l. 8,

the word "great" is omitted before "heaviness;" and the date is, according to Mr. Davies, the 5th, not the 11th, of April.

Miss Halsted's volumes are embellished with an engraving (the first that has been made) of an original portrait of King Richard, in the possession of Lord Stafford at Costessy Park, which is certainly an acquisition. To the second volume is prefixed a fac-simile of the figures of Richard, his queen, and son, on Rous's roll at the College of Arms, already published in Walpole's *Historic Doubts*. In praise of these Miss Halsted quotes the opinion of the late Mr. Seguer, that "illuminated drawings, having attained their highest perfection during the 15th century, are considered superior even to oil paintings as faithful illustrations, in consequence of the latter art being at that era yet in its infancy;" but surely Mr. Seguer's opinion was directed to elaborately finished miniatures, not to such mere heraldic trickings as those of Rous's roll.

The seal of Richard as Lord Admiral, engraved in vol. i. p. 227, is misinterpreted as showing that "he was invested with the earldoms of Dorset and Somerset." The meaning of the legend is—

"The Seal of Richard duke of Gloucester, admiral of England, in the counties of Dorset and Somerset."

—that is, it was the seal for the jurisdiction of Admiral on the coasts of those counties. The flag is supported by a greyhound, not a dragon.

In the "autograph" letter of the King, of which a fac-simile is given at vol. ii. p. 346—

"My lorde Chaunceler, We pray you in alle hast to sende to us a pardon under our Gret Seale to sir Herry Wode, preste, &c. and this shalbe yo' warrant.

RICHARDUS REX.

*M<sup>r</sup>. Skyp-ton, spede thys forth wyth ex'on (expedition).*

Jo. LINCOLN."

we doubt whether more than the signature was written by the King. The addition is all evidently by the Chancellor John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, and the signature is "Jo. Lincoln," not "Jo. Omcoris, perhaps the Chancellor's secretary."

*Archæologia*, or *Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*, published by the *Society of Antiquaries of London*. Vol. XXX. pt. 2.

THE publication of the concluding portion of the Society's thirtieth volume enables us to continue our analysis of its contents.

19. *On the Political Condition of the English Peasantry during the Middle Ages*. By Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c.

The original condition, the transition steps, and the gradual emancipation of the human race from the yoke of bondage, is one of the most interesting subjects on which researches of antiquaries can be employed; and the author of the essay before us is every way well qualified for an inquiry of this nature.

Mr. Wright informs us,

"It is not generally known that the rural population of England is not only the representative of a class of slaves, but that it is originally by blood of a different race from the pure Anglo-Saxon stock. When we trace back the history of the different tribes of the great Germanic race to the earliest times, we always find society consisting of two distinct portions, freemen and slaves, one portion being the masters, the other the cultivators, of the soil they inhabited. I do not mean to say that this is a peculiar characteristic of the Teutonic tribes, for we find the same state of things among other nations of antiquity, and in Russia a similar division of the population remains to the present day. We have no historical account of the origin of this state of society, but many circumstances combine in leading us to conclude that the division first arose from conquest, that the cultivators of the land were the remnant of a preceding race which had been subdued by foreign invasion. To these were afterwards added, captives made in warlike expeditions, persons sold into slavery by themselves or by others, and others who were condemned to slavery for offences against the laws."

By persons "sold to slavery by themselves" we suppose the author alludes to the *nativi conventionarii* of our old law authorities, who became villeins not by birth or stock, as the *nativi de stipite*, but by contract or agreement.

The following remark is curious, and it would be well that county historians should turn their attention to

the philological evidence which may exist in the provinces they undertake to illustrate, that the British and Romano-British inhabitants are not utterly eradicated. The districts first subjected to Saxon invasion probably suffered from a warfare of the most exterminating character. Later acquisitions of the Saxon chieftains were probably made on terms of forbearance on one part, and submission on the other. On this point the following remark is very pertinent:

"We can only arrive by deductions at an idea of the component parts of the agricultural or servile class in England in the earlier period of the Saxon rule. The old chronicles tell us that the Angles and Saxons came in such numbers to settle in this island, that they left their original country entirely destitute of population; they must therefore have brought with them a servile class of settlers, ready to cultivate the lands that were to be shared amongst them.

"As the Saxons extended their conquests, the vanquished Romano-British population was added to the servile class. The change in their condition was much smaller than we are in the habit of supposing. There can be no doubt that the agricultural population, under the Romans, presented the same physiognomy; it was only a Roman *colonus* who changed his lord and became a Saxon *Æowe*. But the free inhabitants of the cities, and captives of every class, were (perhaps with exceptions) reduced to the same condition. We perceive in this manner how the rural population differed, at least in the proportions of its component parts. In the first Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Kent, Essex, Wessex, &c. the foreign race of serfs, who came in as invaders, must have formed the largest part, perhaps in some districts the whole mass, of the agriculturalists. In the later conquests—Mercia, the extreme parts of the Northumbrian kingdom, and the western parts of the island—there must have been a large, and sometimes a preponderating, mixture of the older British population. To the gradual melting together of these races we may attribute much of the difference which is still observed in the physical characteristics of the peasantry of different counties, and perhaps some of the variations of dialect."

20. *On the Eastern Terminus of the Wall of Antoninus*. By the Rev. Richard Garnett, Assistant Librarian of the British Museum.

The object of this communication is

to show that Kinneil was the real termination of the wall of Antoninus, an opinion countenanced by Horsley.

The following elucidation of the origin of the name Kinneil is at once curious and satisfactory :

"In the Durham copies of Nennius, apparently of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there is an interpolated passage in the part where Antoninus's wall is mentioned, stating that the termination of it was called by the Britons *Pen Gaui* [*Pen Gwall*], *Scoticè* (that is, in the Gaelic language) *Cenail*, *Anglicè vero* *Peneltun*. Innes and others have remarked that *Cenail* is, in all probability, the present Kinneil, and therefore the locality described by Bede under the Pictish designation of *Peannfahel*. But no one, as far as the writer knows, has observed that *Cenail* is, in fact, of synonymous import with the British and Pictish appellations. *Cenn* in Gaelic answers to the British *pen*, head; *fal* is a wall or rampart. *Wall's Head* would, according to the rules of Gaelic construction, be *Cenn fhail*, *fh* being quiescent; consequently the pronunciation would be exactly the same as that of the term given by Nennius. In ancient Irish MSS. the silent *fh* is not uncommonly omitted in writing; *do-n-acas* for *do-n-fhacas*, he saw; *ganis* for *gan-fhios*, without knowledge. Of the substitution of *cen* or *cenn* for *pen*, there is another remarkable example on the line of the wall, namely, *Caer-pen-taloch*, now *Kirkintulloch*, in Dumbartonshire. The change was not brought about, as Chalmers supposes, by turning *caer* into *kirk*, and dropping *p*, but simply by the Scots translating the second syllable of the British name into one of identical signification in their own language. The meaning is, the town at the end of the hill; Welsh *twlech*, Gaelic *tuileach*, a hill."

The most probable origin of the term *Graham's* or *Grime's Dyke*, given to this military earth-work in later days, as the trench of the *Grima* or wizard,\* seems to have escaped the cognizance of the author.

21. On a recently opened Tumulus in the neighbourhood of Asterabad, forming part of Ancient Hyrcania, and the country of the Parthians. By Baron Clement Augustus de Bode.

The author tells us that in the spring of 1841 the Beglerbeg or Chief of Asterabad, a province on the south-

eastern shores of the Caspian sea, sent to the Shah of Persia some ancient gold vessels and other articles which had been found in an artificial mound near the town of Asterabad. Considering that this discovery might interest the Society of Antiquaries, and aid them in their researches relative to the ancient Scythians and Parthians, the Baron de Bode submitted to them drawings of the relics and a topographical notice of the site of the mound in which they were contained, 12 miles N.E. of the town of Asterabad, bordering on the Turkoman plain of the Yamun tribe, and known to the natives under the appellation of *Turengtepeh*, or the mound of the pheasant.

The contents of this tumulus were rich and extraordinary. A goblet of gold weighing 36 ounces, embossed with the figures of a man and woman, whose costume is described; in the hand of the man appears a sort of pruning knife, still in use among the peasants of Asterabad; a golden lamp weighing 70 ounces; a golden pot 11 ounces; two small trumpets weighing 5½ ounces, similar to trumpets used in Persia at the *nagharkhaneh*, or pavilion where music is performed at sunset in honour of the Shah; two rudely carved trunks of female figures of stone; various offensive and defensive weapons of copper covered with verdigris. There are no iron mines in Khorassan or Asterabad, but copper ore is found in the beds of the rivers. This discovery was not without the most cruel infliction on the workmen who were engaged in it; one disappeared altogether, and the other had his tongue cut out to insure his silence on the entire contents of the tomb, of which the governor was supposed to have appropriated a large portion to himself.

That these remains belong to the Scythian race the writer would infer from the curious statement given by Herodotus, that "After they (the mourners of a Scythian king) have deposited the body within the tomb, on a bed of heath, they stick javelins on either side of and close to the corpse, and, placing wooden bars on the top of these, roof the whole in with willow. In the wide space of the fosse that remains, they bury one of

\* See *Lye in voce*, *Epima*, *Venefico*, *Masca*.

his (the deceased king's) concubines, whom they first strangle, the cup-bearer, the cook, the groom, one of the servants, and the messenger, together with some horses, the firstlings of all things, and some *golden beakers*; indeed they never use either silver or brass. When they have done this they all set about raising a great barrow, vying with one another, and endeavouring to make it as large as possible."

The author thinks that the meaning of Herodotus in the exclusive mention of *gold vessels* is, that such alone were used at the board of Scythian monarchs; the Scythian weapons were not of course formed of that metal.

The passage relative to sepulchral mounds he thinks explains the fact of their existing in such numbers in the plains of Persia, Turcomania, and the steppes of Southern Russia.

22. *The King of Birds; or, the Lay of the Phoenix: an Anglo-Saxon Song of the Tenth or Eleventh Century. Now first translated into the metre and alliteration of the Original.* By George Stephens, Esq. *Author of a Translation of Frithiof's Saga, &c.*

The ancient Myth of the Phoenix is supposed to be typical of the immortality of the soul. The eastern tradition is, that she is an Arabian bird, about the size of an eagle, which lives for six hundred years; at the end of that period she builds a nest of materials so combustible that they may be fired by the rays of the sun; these being consumed, a new Phoenix arises from a worm engendered in the ashes, which, in the same way, keeps up the perpetuity of the race. To this tale we suppose the author alludes when he says the fable of the Phoenix had its rise in the fanciful and gorgeous East. He tells us the Fathers of the Christian Church were the first to restore its hidden meaning. The argument of the poem will be a sufficient description of its general character.

"Canto 1. Contains a richly painted description of the happy bower-land of the East, the care-free, spotless, and shining sunfield of the earth. When the great flood came, its beauties remained untarnished, nor will aught scathe them till the whole world shall perish and be consumed.

"Canto 2. This blessed paradise is the

abode of the Phoenix, who ruleth all alone in its grove-land. The manner of life of this wondrous bird. His most matchless song. After a thousand years have rolled away, he retreats among crowding fowl-clans to a tree named from himself the Phoenix-tree, in the desert afar.

"Canto 3. The age-worn fowl-king here collecteth all herbs and spices sweetest and fairest, and buildeth him a nest-hall, which anon takes fire and blazes high, the flames consuming both nest and warder. Hereafter followeth its strange re-birth, first as a worm, then as an eaglet, and at last as the full grown Phoenix. The likeness of this to the decay and fresh-rising of seed-corn in the earth.

"Canto 4. After its fire-death the newborn fowl collecteth the ashes of his elder into a flower-garlanded ball, and hastes therewith back to his old mead of bliss. A description of his beautiful form and of his shining feathers. His flight homewards, the wonder of gazing nations. Crowding bird-throngs follow him in his course, carolling his praise and proclaiming him their king.

"Canto 5. The Phoenix, sure of a glorious resurrection, despiseth death and the grave. This a figure of the fall and banishment of man, and of his happy restoration to Paradise by Christ. The Phoenix-nest sheweth forth the Church, all whose champion members build them in its shade retreats from sin and crime. Clothing themselves there with the sweet herbs of good works, charity, and a lively faith, they pass through the fires of dissolution to life and halls eternal and full of glory. Their happiness in the new heavens and the new earth which after the Judgment arise from the phoenix-ashes of a perishing creation. The day of doom described.

"Canto 6. The fire-death and fire-youth of the king of birds pictures the immortality of the soul in general; this, fortified by the testimony of Job, as chanted in the days of old.

"Canto 7. The great Phoenix is Christ; his fellow fowls, happy souls of the redeemed, throng with him in glory about the throne of God. The unspeakable delights of heaven. The song of the just in light."

The Anglo-Saxon poem of the Phoenix, the theme of Mr. Stephens's paraphrase, is extant in a MS. presented to the see of Exeter by Leofric, bishop of that diocese, circ. A.D. 1050, the precise age of which is not known. The paraphrase is comprised in about fourteen hundred lines, the principal attraction of which must be the *Saxon-*



isms which they present, for, as a poem, they are somewhat tedious, and do not possess the dignity of the strains of the Anglo-Saxon Milton, Cædmon. The following stanzas narrate the regeneration of the immortal bird, in which the resurrection of man is typified.

"Up from those ashes,  
Out from that dust-heap,  
Springs then what seemeth  
Shaped like an apple.  
Waxeth a worm thence,  
Wondrously handsome,  
As from round eggs he  
Eagerly crept him  
Sheer from the shell.  
In shade then he groweth,  
Breasted and beak'd like the  
Brood in the eyrie,  
Fowl-youngling fairest,  
Yet further out-swelling,  
Mid blisses he buddeth,  
Built and framed as the  
Eagle when old-flown.  
Soon then thereafter,  
With feathers rich fretted,  
He soars as at first—all  
Blooming and brightsome,  
Bird waxing quickly  
Fresh as to-fore, and  
Fifty in all things  
Sunder'd from sin."

The glossary appended to the poem is replete with words and idioms strikingly illustrative of the construction and native force of the language of the Anglo-Saxons.

23. *On Stone Shot found in the Ditch of the Tower of London.* In a letter from Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A.

During the progress of the conversion of the Tower moat into a dry ditch, for the purpose of getting rid of the unhealthy exhalations which so large a body of standing water produced, upwards of 30 stone shot of various diameters from 10 inches to 4½ inches were found imbedded in the mud. They were composed of Kentish rag, doubtless from the Maidstone quarries. A record is extant that in the reign of Henry V. A.D. 1418, an order was given for seven thousand cannon balls to be made from the Maidstone quarries.\* Mr. Porrett shews that the Tower, then in custody

of Lord Scales, was assaulted in the year 1460 by the Yorkist party, under the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Cobham, and Sir John Wenlock. They established a battery in Southwark, and the shot fired across the river against the Tower walls, rebounded and fell into the ditch. Many of these projectiles were split in two. Two of them were taken up from the bed of the river above low-water mark, immediately opposite the water-gate known as the Traitor's Gate. A large stone shot, probably also projected from the Southwark battery, was lately dug up within the area of the fortress, north-east of the White Tower. Stone shot, it appears, were used by the Turks in 1453, at the siege of Constantinople. It is well known, we may observe, that those people still employ them for their artillery, and that the columns of ruined buildings of the classic age have been appropriated by them to form cannon balls.

(To be continued.)

*Publications of the Calvin Society, Two vols. Tracts relating to the Reformation, Vol. I. Commentaries, Vol. I. (Romans.) Edited by Henry Beveridge, Esq. 8vo.*

THERE is perhaps no name to which a greater share of popular dislike attaches than that of Calvin. The eminence which he enjoyed during his lifetime has been paid by the ill-will with which his memory is regarded by numbers. We need not go far for the causes, since they will be readily found in the sternness of his character and his creed. Nor need we attempt to explain them away, when they are virtually allowed, and justly characterised, by a friendly historian, the late Mr. John Scott, the continuator of Milner's Church History, in a comparison of Calvin with Luther, Oecolampadius, and Melancthon. (Contin. vol. iii. p. 492.) It is too long to quote, but we give the summing up in the last paragraph: "The first among them, we may perhaps pronounce, in sheer intellect, he fell short of more than one of them in the powers of imagination, and of all of them in warmth of heart. Hence, while he commands our veneration, he does not equally attract our attention."

\* Brayley's Hist. of Kent, p. 1278. Rymer.

The attentive reader of Hooker must have been struck with the praises which that writer, who is eminently styled *judicious*, has bestowed on Calvin, in the preface to his Ecclesiastical Polity. He terms him "incomparably the wisest man that ever the French Church did enjoy." He compares his return to Geneva to that of Cicero to Rome, after his banishment, a parallel which probably means the highest eulogy. He says further, "the perfectest divines were judged they which were skillfullest in Calvin's writings; his books almost the very canon to judge both doctrine and discipline by;" and again, that his Institutes and his Commentaries "have deservedly procured him honour throughout the world." Mr. Scott has collected other testimonies from Bishop Andrews, Heylin, Sanderson, and Poole, the author of Synopsie. In the last generation, Bishop Horsley undertook his defence (see Appendix to his Sermons), and elsewhere acknowledged "he is one of the commentators whom I frequently consult." Even Arminius, whose name now stands as a controversial *Sesios* to the *Abydos* of Calvin's, says, "After the Holy Scriptures I exhort the students to read the Commentaries of Calvin . . . . for I tell them that he is incomparable in the interpretation of Scripture; and that his Commentaries ought to be held in greater estimation than all that is delivered to us in the writings of the ancient Christian fathers." (Declaration of Arminius, in *The Christian Observer*, 1807, p. 179.) That Arminius could so express himself will be a matter of astonishment to some of our readers; but we cannot make him uneasy his own words.

The latest writer whom we would quote on the subject is the American Moses Stuart, with whom the Calvinistic school (if they are rightly termed so) are at issue on some points. Yet, in speaking of the Commentary on the Romans (which is one of the volumes now republished), he says, "Many a difficulty is solved, without any appearance of effort or any shew of learning. Calvin is by far the most distinguished of all the commentators of his times." Perhaps

we should add the remarks of Mr. Orme: "His dogmata prejudice many against his writings who might derive profit from sitting at the feet of the Genevese reformer. His peculiar sentiments, however, it ought to be remarked, are by no means forced into his expository writings. He was too judicious to do this." (*Bibliotheca Biblica*, art. CALVIN.)

The plan of the Calvin Society is similar to that of the Parker, Wodrow, Camden, and other societies, only that it proposes to publish but one author's works. The association was formed in the May of last year, and the prospectus which was issued in consequence is rather an interesting bibliographical document. It gives a list of the earlier English translations of his works, so far as they have been discovered, and these are now to be reprinted, in preference to making new ones. The present mode of spelling is adopted, but fac-simile titles are given, and notes are occasionally added where the original might be more closely rendered. We will offer one which suggests itself to us. Rosdell, in his translation of the Epistle to the Romans (1583), uses at verse 11 of chapter iv. the word *bodily*, where the original Latin is *secure*, which the editor renders *freely*, but without expunging the word he found. Now we have no doubt that *bodily* was a misprint for *boldly*. We are sorry, at p. 143, to see such an error of the press as *duaworvny* with an *o* instead of an *o*, which, if it occurred in the old edition, need not have been retained for mere exactitude's sake. If our readers wish for a specimen of Calvin's language, we will select one from the same page, (chap. v. 18,) which beautifully harmonises a general redemption with a limited salvation, in a way that many will scarcely believe can be found in Calvin's writings. "He [the apostle] maketh it a grace common to all, because it is offered to all. Not that all men are partakers of it indeed; for, albeit Christ suffered for the sins of the whole world, and he indifferently,\* through the goodness of God, offered unto all, yet all do not receive him."

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\* Impartially.—Rev.

We believe that, after reading this passage, Calvin's memory will have risen a degree in the estimation of many.

The other volume contains Calvin's "Tracts relating to the Reformation," to which is prefixed the Life by Beza, as the death of Dr. Mac Crie, who had designed a work on the subject, has left a blank in biography. The letter of Sadolet to the senate and people of Geneva is added, in order to elucidate Calvin's reply. His other tracts are, The Antidote to the Articles of the Theological Faculty at Paris, The Necessity of Reforming the Church, Remarks on the Admonition of Pope Paul III. to Charles V. and An Admonition, suggesting an inventory of relics, that frauds and delusions of the kind might be exposed. It mentions that at Carcassonne and Tours relics of the archangel Michael were preserved. "It will be thought I am in jest when I speak of the relics of an angel," (p. 320,) an acute and powerful remark, to which nothing need be added. We shall only say further that these volumes, which are printed at Edinburgh, are handsomely executed, and at the subscription price are invitingly cheap.

*The Claims of Labour; an Essay on the duties of the Employer to the Employed.*

A THOUGHTFUL, reflective work, worthy of praise, both for the spirit that animates, and the good sense that directs it; and we have no doubt but that it will be instrumental in assisting to effect the purpose for which it is designed; but the case of the poor is a very difficult problem indeed, and, though much is doing, much remains to be done. All that we can do, seems to arrange itself under two heads. 1. The education of the young. 2. The employment of the mature. For in educating the young we certainly give them the best chance, and that is all that education can do, of pursuing what is right and shunning what is wrong, by improving their understanding and enlarging their knowledge. That we also give them increased facilities of acquiring evil we also know; but that is the necessary imperfection attending all human exertions. We give them the means of

reading the Bible, the fountain of all religious and moral truth; and by the same education they also acquire the power of reading inflammatory newspapers, obscene pamphlets, seditious and lying publications, which brood like a pestilence of filth over the lower part of the community. We must however always hope that good will preponderate over evil; and in this rests our hope of amelioration. On the second head we have only to observe, if employment could be found for the population, we might securely leave much that is treated of so ably in this work to the people themselves; knowing that, like their betters, as their circumstances improved, so would their comforts also increase; and, when poverty was driven away, the pride of independence would be a much greater security to the labourer that his cottage should be clean and comfortably furnished, and that his table should be decently spread, than any that laws or charity could devise. All that the public ought to do, whatever lies in their province to do, should be done, as drainage, ventilation, allotment of land, &c.; the rest should be indirectly provided for through the labourer himself. The great reliance on this point must be in limited allotments of land; and, as work is most slack in winter time, it must be so arranged that the labourer may, if otherwise unemployed, make sufficient in the summer, to keep himself and his family through the winter months: this we know to be a point of importance not sufficiently attended to. But as there will and must be occasional relaxations of the demands of labour, as there is great irregularity between demand and supply, as there is often a want of capital sufficient for proper cultivation of land, there will be locally a superabundance of labourers; thence arises the question of emigration, a question that has not yet met the attention it deserves, and which, so far as we can see, government is willing to leave to individual exertion as long as it can; probably from the difficulties attending it, and from the opposition that it would certainly meet with in the details of its execution. Then, as not only the able-bodied labourer requires work, but the infirm and aged demand

assistance, the subject of the poor law and the union houses, and the regulations attending them, present themselves for inquiry, and under these divisions the entire subject seems to lie; and a very intricate and difficult one it is, because it is connected with such a variety of interests, and is dependent on so many causes lying at such an apparent distance from it. The state of the poor is dependent on the moral superintendence of the rich, on the religious instruction of the clergy, on the fiscal regulations of the government, on the monetary laws of the banks, on the tariffs and customs of foreign countries, on the soil, on the seasons, on local influences, on parish institutions, on the temper and habits of the employer, and even on the village shopkeeper. All these causes affect the labouring classes at different times, and in different degrees. Now how difficult it is to understand these, to regulate them in the best manner, or even to have the power of influencing them at all; and all that has been attempted has been partial and temporary. For instance, say a parish is well regulated, the welfare of the labourer duly regarded, employment is found and sufficient wages paid, and all that the landlord, tenant, and clergyman of the parish can do with their united care is done—unexpectedly the minister alters the tariff, and admits foreign corn or cattle duty free; at once the former means of employment are lessened or destroyed, the labourer is thrown out of employment, and no local exertion can restore what ministerial power has destroyed. The same effect would arise from a contraction of issues by the national bank, by the country banks, by a panic on the exchange,—so *artificial* and complicated is the system under which our national prosperity is existing. What multitudes of dependents has the present income tax, small as it is, occasioned to be dismissed. What would be the effect of a war, with the same tax trebled in amount? Even on this very slight and superficial statement, we can see how unjust it is to assert that the state of the poor is altogether dependent on the *landlord*,—he is but one among the numerous springs that act on the wheel of life; the clergyman

has far less power, the farmer not much more; the chief agent on all great and important interests must be the nation, and the chief foundation of national prosperity of every kind is—steadiness and security. No man will work who does not rely in some measure that he shall reap the fruits of his work; and his reliance is therefore placed on the future being like the past and present. Constant changes of laws, constant variations of prices, are the ruin of confidence, the destruction of all commerce, the paralysing of all industry. This state of things has unfortunately been the case with us, more or less, ever since the termination of the last war; it has been the fruitful mother of half our discontents and disturbances among the turbulent, and half our misfortunes among the peaceful. If any one wants to see what this state of things is when pushed to the extreme, to a point to which it has not fortunately arrived at *here*, let him look to the West Indies. There is possession without property, a harvest without wealth, labour without profit, and expenditure without return. Yet the seasons and the soil are the same as when the land teemed with plenty, and the owners revelled in a prodigality of wealth. The difference has arisen entirely from fiscal regulation, heavy taxation, altered laws, and Parliamentary interference. This is a lesson that ought not to be overlooked nor forgotten.

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*Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology.* By Charles Waterton, Esq. Second Series.

WE often read these delightful and instructive volumes of Mr. Waterton in our own study, and we often, while our old gardener is enjoying his noon-tide meal, read to him the anecdotes, so new, so striking, and so accurate, of the habits of birds and animals, comparing the experience of the learned naturalist with that of the uneducated labourer: and we have found that his dinner comes to him with a double relish when accompanied also with this intellectual repast. The present volume contains a very interesting piece of autobiography, most amusingly sprinkled with the author's gibes on Hanoverian rats, the national debt, and the *Established Church*. But

the frankness, pleasantness, and cleverness with which it is written, and the agreeable singularities and enthusiastic feelings it develops, have made it to our apprehension *vere aureus liber*, one to be often read and enjoyed; for so vividly and picturesquely are all the descriptions and facts brought before us that we believed ourselves accompanying the author wherever he went; we attended him in his bare-foot walk into Rome; we went with him daily into the bird markets; and we were at his elbow when "he obtained a fine gobbo or white-headed duck, the only one in the market during the two seasons of his stay in Rome; and also the very handsome red-crested duck, with a red beak, equally as scarce." Among the *Essays* is one we much like on "the Solitary Sparrow," the thrush of Italy, which we remember well by the water-falls of Tivoli. On the second paper, "On destroying Vermin in Gardens," we should say, that we succeed pretty well in everything but on the *small slug*, to whose depredations not all the rats, mice, and birds united are to be compared. Can Mr. Waterton find us a trap for this insidious and voracious foe? On the "Roller," called "*Pica Marina*," we shall observe, that we have seen about four killed in our neighbourhood in the last 20 years, together with one honey-buzzard and one beautiful Iceland falcon! As regards the holly (p. 35), we may remark that it is much more tender with us in Suffolk than the yew or the box; the severe winter of 1824 stripping all the leaves off the hollies, and indeed killing some, while the *box*, a tree we believe not native (for it has no Saxon name), but from the south of Europe, is invulnerable to all severity of climate. In our district the holly is only found of spontaneous growth in the deep sandy lands, with a substratum of light loam; when it does not like its soil it will stand immovable for half a century.

The squirrel is not suspected by our keepers of *carnivorous* propensities; but its destruction of the young shoots of the spruce fir is terrific, and must promote its destruction. Did Mr. Waterton ever see, as we have, the

*stoat* climb up the trees in pursuit of them?

Mr. Waterton has supported with his authority our assertion in the last Magazine (see our Notes on Shakespeare, p. 134), that the yew was not planted by our ancestors for the purpose of making bows, but to adorn our churches at festivals. Who can account for the churchyards of one whole county being without them, which we believe the county of Suffolk to be? our only conjecture is—the deficiency of pasture land. In the parish in which we live there is no yew in the churchyard, but the *small wood* which joins it, is full of them!

P. 78. He who wants to see ivy in gigantic growth should go to the ruins of Kenilworth, and to the ruined church of Upton, near Windsor. Some sacrilegious hand has destroyed the beautiful mantle of ivy that graced the venerable ruins of Sir Francis Bacon's house at Gorhambury. Are Pope's lines to be verified a second time?

"Shades that to Bacon a retreat afford," &c.

P. 88. The combat between two hares is, we think, a novel fact in the history of that animal; though its *occasional* courage we have long known. Our gardener has seen a rabbit beat away a weasel, and drive it across the field.

P. 120. The account of the swan is very interesting. The author observes—"the dying song of the swan is nothing but a fable, the origin of which is lost in the shades of antiquity." We believe that the ancient poets and mythologists never intended to represent their picture of "the *cantus cygni morientis*" as true to nature; it was one of their inventions of beauty: they added melody of voice to gracefulness of form, and then dedicated this most beautiful bird to Apollo, at once the god of beauty and melody.

P. 136. "I consider the stories of wolves hunting in packs as mere inventions of the nursery," &c.; but what does Mr. Waterton say to the description of the *old bull bison* surrounded by a pack of wolves, as seen by Mr. Catlin in the prairies of North

America? It is said also that wolves smile to destroy the bear.

P. 166. As regards the rooks, the simple fact is, that they do both good and harm: they do good by devouring insects; harm, by pulling up the young corn; and they will follow a furrow of beans till they have transferred them all into their crops, as Sir R. Peel does our sovereigns into his crop. As soon as the corn is well up then their evil ceases, and nothing but benefit remains.

We recommend this volume most strenuously: first, to the Pope and the Cardinals; then to the English Bishops and Clergy; then to all naturalists; and, lastly, and most especially, to Mr. Swinson, for sundry weighty reasons, which he will not want us to tell him. J. M.

*The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.*

THE poetry of Mr. Leigh Hunt has been so long submitted to public judgment that praise would be useless and censure absurd. We still maintain our old opinion, that his poetry contains many singular beauties, displays much fancy, freedom of versification, and some passages of great elegance, together with singularities both in language and metre that we could wish removed. From the longer poems, the *Story of Rimini*, the *Palfrey*, the *Feast of Violets*, or the *Legend of Flowers*, we cannot quote, although we should do so, and at length, if these poems were now appearing for the first time, and we were called on for our judgment of their excellencies or defects: as it is, we shall take one or two of the shorter pieces, written with the same spirit, and displaying the same manner and style as the longer and more elaborate ones.

THOUGHTS OF THE AVON. 28 SEPT. 1817.

It is the loveliest day that we have had  
This lovely month, sparkling and full of cheer;

The sun has a sharp eye, yet kind and glad,  
Colours are doubly bright, all things appear  
Strong outlined in the spacious atmosphere,  
And through the lofty air the white clouds go,  
As on their way to some celestial show.

The banks of the Avon must look well to-day,  
Autumn is there in all his glory and treasure;

The river must run bright, the ripples play

Their crispest tunes to boats that rock at leisure,

The ladies are abroad with cheeks of plea—  
And the rich orchards, in their sunniest robes,  
Are pouting thick with all their winy globes.

And why must I be thinking of the pride

Of distant bowers, as if I had no nest

To sing in here, though by the house's side,

As if I could not in a minute rest

In balmy fields quiet and self-possess'd,

Having on one side Hampstead for my looks,

On t'other London with its wealth of banks.

It is not that I envy Autumn there,

Nor the sweet river, though my fields have none,

Nor yet that in its all productive air

Was born Humanity's divinest son,

That sprightliest, wisest, gravest, modest one—

Shakespeare; nor yet, oh no! that here I miss  
Souls not unworthy to be named with his.

No! but it is that on this very day,

And upon Shakespeare's streams a little lower,

Where drunk with Delphic air it comes away,

Dancing in perfume by the Peary shore,\*

Was born the lass that I love more and more,

A fruit as fine as in the Hesperian store,

Smooth, roundly smiling, noble to the core;

An eye for art, a nature that of yore

Mothers and daughters, wives and sisters wore,

When in the golden age one tune they bore,  
Marian, who makes my heart and very rhymes  
run o'er.

TO T. L. H.

SIX YEARS OLD, DURING A SICKNESS.

Sleep breathes at last from out thee,

My little, patient boy,

And balmy rest about thee

Smooths off the day's annoy:

I sit me down and think

Of all thy winning ways,

Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,

That I had less to praise.

Thy sidelong pillowed meekness,

Thy thanks to all that aid,

Thy heart, in pain and weakness,

Of fancied faults afraid;

The little trembling hand

That wipes thy quiet tears,

These, these are things that may demand

Dread memories of years.

Sorrows I've had, severe ones,

I will not think of now,

And calmly, 'mid my dear ones,

Have wasted my dry brow.

But when thy fingers press,

And pat thy stooping head,

I cannot bear thy gentleness—

The tears are in their bed.

\* Pershore, or Pearsshore.

Ah! first-born of thy mother,  
 When life and hope were new,  
 Kind playmate of thy brother,  
 Thy sister, father, too.  
 My light where'er I go,  
 My bird, when prison bound,  
 My hand-in-hand companion—no,  
 My prayers shall hold thee sound.  
 To say he is departed,  
 His voice—his face—is gone,  
 To feel impatient-hearted,  
 Yet feel we must bear on.  
 Ah! I could not endure  
 To whisper of such woe,  
 Unless I felt this sleep secure,  
 That it will not be so.  
 Yet still he's fixed and sleeping,  
 This silence too the while,  
 Its very hush and creeping  
 Scarce whispering us a smile.  
 Something divine and dim  
 Seems going by one's ear,  
 Like parting wings of seraphim  
 Who say "We've finished here."

*Remarks on a Translation of the Hebrew Names of the Antediluvian Patriarchs; with an Appendix, containing observations on the Masoretical punctuation of the Hebrew names, &c. and on the Conversion of the Jews and the Muhammedans or Mahomedans. By the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A. Vicar of Fotherby.*

A PAMPHLET that contains some interesting notes on the typical meanings of the names of the antediluvian patriarchs, and is a good companion for the Hebrew etymology published by Priestley, London, 1823.

In the appendix the author has collected from different authors some objections, which we may believe he makes himself, to the antiquity and even use of the Masoretic points. We can readily believe that they were not used by the Jews in writing Hebrew as a living language, any more than the short-vowel marks are now written by the Persians or Hindoos, or than the Romans wrote all Latin words at length; but we think they became as desirable to the first readers of Hebrew as a dead language, as those of the Arabic are to an English reader of Persian, or as the Greek accents or long-vowel accents of the Anglo-Saxon are in our schools or closets: nor do we believe that any objection can lie more fairly against them than against the want of them. But, as it is a disputed case among Bible scholars,

we cannot forbear giving an intelligible example of it. Supposing that, like the ancient Jews, we did not write our short vowels, and, for

*The man was a pinmaker,*  
 wrote,

*Th mn ws a pn mkr;*

then, though such abbreviations if they were common among us would be intelligible to us, and we should not mispronounce the words they would stand for, yet a reader of English as a dead language would be much in want of the help of the vowels; and, in answer to a common objection to the Masoretic punctuation which may be also cast against them, that if a false vowel were to slip into a text, as a or e between *pn*, it would vitiate it, and may convert *pinmaker* into *pan-maker*, or *penmaker*; we would ask why a reader may not mentally read a wrong vowel as well as a copyist or compositor may put it in? or as well as a corrector of the press may overlook it? Neither can we think that the system of Masoretic punctuation is so unsound as some of Mr. Uvedale's authorities would make it, since, if it is truly said (p. 39.) that Hebrew is Arabic, it may be tested in comparison with Arabic, as the Anglo-Saxon accents are in a comparison of Anglo-Saxon with other Teutonic dialects.

The observation of Ravis that the Seventy and Hierome could make a faithful translation of the Bible without accents, is of no weight, since Hebrew was a living language to the Seventy, and Hierome had for a time the help of a Jew who spoke it; and in answer to another opinion quoted by Mr. Uvedale, that the Masoretic punctuation hurts the harmony of Hebrew poetry, we would say that the objectors to it put in when reading Hebrew a short vowel (a close *e*) instead of a short punctuated one, and we cannot understand how

*The men pet the bek en the bekese,*  
 can be more harmonious than the variety of open and close vowels in

*The man put the book in the bookcase.*

*Selections from the Kur-ân, commonly called in England the Koran. By Edward William Lane.*

THIS is a well-executed work by

a good Arabic scholar, who gives a commentary from the Arabic interwoven with the text, with an edifying introductory discourse on Arabia and the Arabs before Mohammad, as well as of his founding of *El-islám*.

We will leave our readers to search Mr. Lane's selections for themselves, though the history and morality of most of them seem to us to have been drawn from the Old Testament, or, where they leave it, from the rankest traditions of the Jews. We may allow with Mr. Lane that the Kurán has some fine thoughts, though we cannot find in it the poetry of the book of Job or the Prophets.

Mohammad at first gave himself out as a swordless preacher only, but when he found some bitter enemies to his mission it was revealed to him that he should kill them.

The tribe of Kureysh had signed a league against Mohammad, and, having somehow known that worms had begun to eat it, he sent to tell them that God in his anger had sent a worm to eat every word of it but his own name, whereupon as they found it partly if not wholly true they declared it void. Mohammad chose twelve followers after the pattern of the twelve apostles.

The Kur-án—we like much Mr. Lane's system of orthography—means the *reading*, from the verb *Karâ*, he read.

In chap. xxvii we learn something more than our Bible tells us of the Queen of Sheba, whom it seems Solomon married, though not without some hesitation, as he was told, what was true, that she had hairy feet; but, "the devils made for him the depilatory of quicklime, wherewith she removed the hair."

One of the most admired verses of the Kur-án, as Mr. Lane tells us, is that called the verse of the throne,—

"His throne compriseth the heavens and the earth, and the preservation of them burdeneth Him not; and He is the High, the Great."

*An Analysis of Gothic Architecture by R. and J. A. Brandon, Architects. 4to. part 1.*

THE first portion of a series of drawings of the component parts of Gothic structures made from actual measurement of ancient specimens, which

are carefully delineated to a scale. The work professes to give a very extended collection of examples of the component parts of ecclesiastical architecture, arranged under three sections; the first to consist of windows, doorways, and porches; the second of buttresses, pinnacles, parapets, gables, and other external features; and the third of piers, arches, capitals, and bases, including church furniture and wood carving. The aim of the authors is "to place before the public the result of deep research and study, laying claim to nothing new or unattainable by others, but merely to a careful and patient investigation of the truly beautiful remains of Gothic architecture in this country, and an accurate representation thereof."

The first plate in the present series represents an Early-English doorway from Orpington church in Kent, which the authors designate "semi-Norman" from the chevron moulding which is retained in the arch. It is a simple but striking example, and is capable of execution in any new structure. The same quality applies to three windows from Northfleet, one of them, an example of the early part of Edward the Third's reign, is an exquisite specimen; a window we have often looked on with great satisfaction, from its regular and beautiful tracery, and the often repeated combinations of the sacred number *three*, which forms the pervading feature of the design: these, with a simple and often occurring window, from Cheham, are the examples of windows given in this number. The great merit of the representations lies in the completeness of the drawing; the centres of the curves are ascertained and given, and the construction of the windows shown with precision; the stones are also distinctly marked: without this attention to detail, merely beautiful drawings are useless.

A plain example of a doorway from the very pleasing decorated church of Sutton-at-Hone, is shown in one of the plates; the windows and corbels of this church are deserving of attention, from the excellence of the design of the one, and the finish of the sculpture of the other.

A very elaborate frontispiece from St. Alban's, of the reign of Henry IV.



being the abbot's doorway, is engraved in elevation and detail, in two plates; the doors are covered with tracery, and exhibit a fine specimen of ancient wood carving. The spandrels of the arch contain shields emblazoned with the arms of Henry IV. and the abbey. The utility of heraldry as a branch of architectural decoration is manifest; as armorial bearings will often lead to the date and the identity of the founder of a structure, or a portion of one, when no other record of the fact may exist.

We should recommend the authors to give an example of an entire church of each of the periods, with the view

of showing the mode of applying the several parts which they have given in detail. Modern architects generally forget the intimate connection which exists between the parts and the whole; with them one design is made to serve as well for an Early-English as a Perpendicular structure, the only difference being in the detail; and, without such a guide as we have recommended, we fear the well drawn subject of these plates will be often misapplied. With this remark we leave the work, which we have little doubt, from the sample before us, will form a useful aid to the architect of a modern church built after our ancient and catholic models.

*Horæ Apocalyptice; or, a Commentary on the Apocalypse, Critical and Historical; including also an examination of the chief prophecies of Daniel.* By the Rev. E. B. Elliott, A.M. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 8vo. 3 vols. pp. xiv. [71] 1455.—This is a copious and elaborate work, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, will long remain the standard book on the subject. It has been very favourably noticed by the Bishop of Winchester, in his recent sermon before the Jews' Society, where his lordship terms the author "the latest and most learned of the students of the page of prophecy," and further calls it "the most important prophetic work of this century, and as remarkable for elaborate research and wide range of illustration as for the absence of all dogmatic spirit in its conclusions." (p. 29, 30.) That superficial readers will be deterred by such a mass of information, the author must expect, but others will be attracted and gratified. We could not however go minutely into the subject without writing what would only be a shorter commentary. But, after having read through the greater part of it, we can justly say, that it is a storehouse of facts and citations, for which future commentators will have to thank the author, whether they agree with his interpretations or not. In explaining scripture by parallels we consider him very successful. He advocates the *year-day* system, by shewing that the other fails, and accordingly interprets the death of the two witnesses, (chapter xi.) of the period from May 5, 1514, the day of the ninth session of the fifth Lateran Council, (when the preacher said, *Jam nemo reclamatur, nullus obstitit*;) to October 31, 1517, the day of Luther's posting-up his theses at Wittemberg. MAG. VOL. XXII.

berg. Mr. Bickersteth, in his "Promised Glory," has adopted a similar view, as he speaks of "the slaughter of the witnesses, and the period of their lying unburied, for three years and a half before the Reformation by Luther." (p. 312.) As to minor points, our impression in reading was, that the author was not conclusive on the subject of the Quaternion, (vol. i. p. 314,) and the symbol of the horse-tails. We think too that he has recognised the independence of Genoa too slightly. (vol. ii. p. 353.) The note 2, at p. 385, which is probably a quotation from M. Michelet, wants a reference. The errata are numerous, owing to the author's distance from the press; but most of them are pointed out. A variety of engravings are given from medals and other monuments, so that this work is a commentary for the eye as well as for the mind, which, when the subject is professedly symbolical, is of some importance. To give a critical opinion of the book as a whole would almost pledge us to approve or disapprove of a system; but we can truly say, that no commentator furnishes such ample materials for studying the subject, combined with solidity and piety.

*Literarische Sympathien, oder industrielle Buchmacherei. Ein Beitrag zur geschichte der neueren Englischen Lexicographie.* Von Dr. J. G. Flügel.—An appeal to the literary world by Dr. J. G. Flügel, consul of the United States of North America, in a case of book-piracy. He is the author of an English-German dictionary, of which it seems a pirated edition or *raffacimento* has been published by a Herr Grieb in Germany, and a mutilated reprint has been issued in Eng-

land, through Messrs. Black and Armstrong, or Whittaker and Co., by two German professors who have put Dr. Flügel's name to a German-English part of their own which he does not wish to have attributed to him. It does seem to us a great hardship for a man to be thus cut off from the recompense of long toil by the piracy of his works, and still harder that his good name should be hurt by his having imputed to him others that he would be ashamed to own. We know not who owns the copyright of the English edition, and therefore we cannot tell who is to blame. Dr. Flügel was told in answer to a remonstrance which he sent to England that the publishers had only followed the custom of the most respectable booksellers in this country, as well as those in France and Germany, which we take to be true; but in behaviour affecting the feelings of our fellow men it may be safer to do, not as others may do, but as we would that others should do to us.

*A Grammar of the Icelandic or Old Norse Tongue; translated from the Swedish of Erasmus Rask. By George Webbe Dasent, M.A.*—We need say little more of this work than that it seems to us to be a good translation of that of the well-known grammarian Rask; and Mr. Dasent has done our mother tongue and Teutonic literature great service in publishing it; for, as he says in his preface, "it seems hopeless to expect that Englishmen should ever get to understand their native tongue till they are taught it; till they study," through the older Teutonic dialects, "its structure and literature, just as they study the structure and literature of any other language of which they are wholly ignorant;" and the tongue of "Ultima Thule" is so well worthy of our attention, from its purity and the history of its Sagas, that we hope some of our readers may be glad of Mr. Dasent's introduction to it.

*Conversations on Language, for Children. By Mrs. Marcet.*—This nice little work is written in the language of that best teacher of a child, an intelligent mother; and, though intended for children, may be read for edification by many of their elders, especially young ladies, who have not often the grammatical discipline of the dead languages; as it has some conversations on compounds from Latin and Greek roots, and, intertwined with its philology, a great deal of ethnographical history. There may be a passage or two to which we may make a slight objection, such as in page 28, where Sophy says to her mother, of the Romans, "I hope they

never conquered us;" and her mother replies, "Yes, but they did;" thus confounding the Britons with the English, or Anglo-Saxons. In page 45 we are told that the Germans were so called from "guerre," war; as being great warriors. Was the word "guerre" known in that shape when the Romans called them *Germani*? From what little we know of the Anglo-Saxons, whom the authoress calls barbarians, we think that she has rather too low an opinion of them. In page 154 it is said that savages could not be great talkers, having so few words; an opinion not supported by Catlin in his book on the American Indians.

*The Young Composer; or, Progressive Exercises in English Composition. By James Cornwell.*—A very good sequel to Allen and Cornwell's school grammar, of which we have already spoken well.

*Horæ Arameice. By J. W. Etheridge.*—This little work contains a good deal of matter which our clerical readers must be glad to possess in the handy shape in which Mr. Etheridge offers it, as it comprises concise but very edifying "notices of the Aramean dialects in general, and of the versions of Holy Scripture found in them; with a translation of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews, from the ancient Peschito Syriac." The Aramean or Aramaic (from Aram the son of Shem) is the northern branch of the Shemetic, the other two branches of it being the Canaanitish and the Arabic. The Aramaic was the language of the later Jews, and, as the author observes, we have still in it "the words in which our Redeemer taught his people the prayer which calls upon the Almighty God as our father in heaven;" and even now "it exists as a rude vernacular in the neighbourhood of Mosul and Diarbekkir." The Peschito version of the scripture contains the four gospels, with the acts, and some of the epistles, in the old Syriac called *Peschito*, or pure, from a Syrian word for what is "simple" or "uncorrupt;" and we have authority for taking it "as the exponent of a very early edition of the sacred text, if not of the very copies which were in use among the first converts of the apostles," and of the original gospel of St. Matthew. The Peschito Syriac scriptures are not divided into chapters and verses, but into *pericopes* or lessons for particular days, like the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, with the lessons of which very many of Mr. Uvedale's translation coincide.

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head as they do when they pray.” *Volition*, in page 355, we suppose has been overlooked for *volitation*. To the authoress’s anecdotes of the dog we cannot refrain from adding one of our own. A neighbour had a Newfoundland dog which occupied at night a doghouse in a stable yard. The house was left one night with its door toward the west, and a rain that came on before morning being driven into it by a westerly wind, its occupant got out and pushed it round, as was shown by innumerable footmarks on the ground and side of the house, by standing on his hinder legs and pushing with his fore ones.

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A piece of freehold land has been munificently presented by John Dickinson, esq. for the purpose of building the proposed Retreat. It is situate about 21 miles from Easton Square, on the Birmingham line of Railway, between Abbot's Langley and King's Langley, at which latter place there is a station, and the trains stop four or five times each way daily. The land consists of nearly three acres, and is in every respect calculated to promote the health and enjoyment of those who may hereafter become its occupants.

## THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

At the annual meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the prize for Numismatics was awarded to Signor Gennaro Riccio for his work on the "Coins of the Great Roman Families;" the first medal for works "on the Antiquities of France" was given to the treatise of the late M. Gerard, on Indelburge of Denmark, Queen of France; the second, to M. Marchiga, for his work on the Archives of Anjou; and the third, to M. de la Teyssoniere, for his historical researches on the department of the Ain. A fourth medal had been placed at the disposal of the Academy by the Minister of Public Instruction, and had been by it awarded to Messrs. Charnel and Le Gley, *ex æquo*; to the former, for his History of Rouen, and to the latter for his History of the Counts of Flanders. Honourable mention was made of not less than 13 other historical works. The prizes founded by Baron Gobert, for works connected with French history, were awarded, the first to

M. H. Martin, for his tenth and eleventh volumes of his History of France, and the second to M. Montell. After the prizes had been announced, M. Dureau de la Malle read an interesting paper on "the Budget of the Roman Empire under Augustus," which was much applauded. Some other business was then transacted, and the meeting separated.

The following are announced as the subjects proposed for prizes by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres for the gold medal, value 2000*fr.* for the ensuing year:—"A Sketch of the History of the Wars which took place between the Romans and the Kings of Persia, of the Dynasty of the Sassanides, from the time of the Emperor Gordian down to the Invasion of the Arabs." This subject was proposed for the present year, but no prize was awarded. Also, a similar medal for the best paper on "A Critical Examination of the Historians of Constantine the Great, compared with the various Monuments of his Reign;" already proposed for 1843, but not awarded. And lastly, a third gold medal for the following subject:—"A Research into the Origin, Emigrations, and Successions of the people who inhabited the countries north of the Black Sea and the Caspian, from the Third Century down to the Eleventh; determining, as far as possible, the Extent of the Countries which each of them occupied at different Epochs." The subject for the gold medal of 1846 is "A Critical Inquiry into the Succession of the Egyptian Dynasties, according to Historical Writings and National Monuments."

## FINE ARTS.

## ART-UNION OF LONDON.

Aug. 13. The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Art-Union of London was held at Drury-lane Theatre, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. In consequence of the recent proceedings in Parliament connected with this society the greatest possible interest seemed to be excited to witness this annual ceremony, and the theatre was filled in every part. George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. the honorary secretary, read the report, which contained the following statement of the difficulty which occasioned this year's delay.

"In April last, according to custom, all the arrangements were made for the  
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annual distribution of the funds. A few days before the appointed time a letter was received from the solicitor to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, informing the committee that the Art-Union of London had been brought under the notice of their lordships, that they were advised it was illegal, and that the further continuance of the same would render all parties engaged in it liable to prosecution. On receipt of this communication the committee immediately suspended their proceedings, and addressed an urgent memorial to the Prime Minister, setting forth that the Art-Union of London, since its establishment in 1837, had expended about  
2 Q

36,000*l.* in the purchase and preparation of works of art, to the great encouragement of artists, and the diffusion of a taste for the fine arts throughout the empire; that none of the parties concerned in its management had any pecuniary or other personal interest therein; that it had put into operation painters, sculptors, engravers, medal-die sinkers, and workers in bronze—a branch of art much neglected in this country; and they had established correspondents, not merely throughout the United Kingdom, but in Ceylon, Bombay, Singapore, Nova Scotia, Hobart Town, Mexico, and New York; and had thus bound together by one common interest—an important and good one—a multitude of individuals throughout the world, and had opened to many fresh sources of elevating gratification, tending to wean them from debasing pursuits; that the committee had then a large sum of money in their hands for distribution and for payment of engravers; that many artists had devoted labour and skill to the preparation of works of art, and in the majority of cases looked to this and similar associations for their reward; and that, if the committee were prevented from completing their arrangements, the results would be disastrous to a large body of meritorious men. They therefore prayed, without then entering on the question of legality, that they might receive assurance that no legal proceedings would be sanctioned by Government if the general meeting were held as arranged, and promised to give the most serious attention to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown before any steps were taken towards a future subscription.

"They had an interview afterwards with Sir George Clerk, on the part of Sir Robert Peel, but were unable to obtain any guarantee. A meeting of artists was held in the metropolis, numerous petitions were presented to Parliament from all parts of the country, and ultimately, on the motion of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed (3d of June) 'to consider the objects, results, and present position of Art-Unions, how far they are affected by existing laws, and what are the most expedient and practicable means to place them on a safe and permanent basis, and to render them most subservient to the improvement and diffusion of art through the different classes of the community.'

"This committee continued to receive evidence till the end of July, and have not yet made their report. In the meantime the exhibitions were drawing to a close, and the Right Hon. Lord Montea-

gle, with the view of securing the continuance of the operations of this association, and of preventing disappointment to artists who had exhibited works during the current year, presented a bill to the House of Lords to legalise Art-Unions, under the provisions of which, as altered by the House of Commons and made law, the association is now carried on. By this Act we are enabled to proceed until the 31st day of July, 1845; and it is understood that, early in the next session of Parliament, a Bill, founded on the report of the committee, will be brought in to place the Art-Union of London and similar societies on a permanent and firm basis.

"The subscription for the present year amounts to the sum of 14,819*l.* 14*s.*, being an increase of 2485*l.* 7*s.* over that of last year. The number of works of art selected by the prize-holders last year was 236, including two pieces of sculpture. They were exhibited for three weeks to the subscribers and their friends in the Suffolk-street Gallery, by permission of the Society of British Artists, and for one week gratuitously to the public without any limitation or restriction. It is estimated that, in the whole, nearly 200,000 persons visited this exhibition, without the occurrence of any accident.

"Since the last general meeting the print due to the subscribers of 1843, 'Raffaello and the Fornarina,' engraved after Sir Augustus Calcott by Mr. Lumb Stocks, has been distributed. At the same time the outlines in illustration of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' engraved after Mr. Selous by Mr. Henry Moses, were distributed to the subscribers of the current year. The engraving after Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., by Mr. Goodall, 'The Castle of Ischia,' due to the subscribers of the current year (1844), in addition to the outlines, is in a forward state. Every subscriber for 1845 will receive an impression of a line engraving, after Mr. Mulready, R.A., by Mr. G. T. Doo, 'The Convalescent,' which is far advanced towards completion.

"In consequence of the very successful result of the first competition of designs in outline, the advertisement was repeated. In reply, 32 sets of designs of various degrees of merit were received, from which the committee selected, as most deserving of the premium offered, a series illustrative of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence,' by Mr. William Rimer.

"For a future year the committee have arranged to engrave 'Jephtha's Daughter,' painted by Mr. O'Neil, and selected by Mr. Cyrus Legg, a prizewinner of 1843, and have placed it in the hands of

Mr. Peter Lightfoot, for that purpose. In order to insure a good subject for engraving hereafter, and to induce the production of a superior work of art, the committee are about to offer the sum of 500*l.*, under conditions which will be advertised, for an original picture illustrative of English history. They propose that cartoons, the size of the picture, shall be sent in by the 1st of January, 1845, from which the selection shall be made, and that the artist shall undertake to complete the finished painting within 12 months after the decision.

"The bronzes from Flaxman's 'Michael and Satan,' and Sir R. Westmacott's 'Nymph and Child,' executed very satisfactorily by Mr. Edward Wyon and Mr. Woodington, have been distributed to the prizetolders. For the present year the committee have caused a bust of Hebe, by Mr. A. Gatléy, selected by Miss Acocks, a prizetolder in the last distribution, to be put into bronze by Mr. Hatfield.

"The medal of Chantrey has been delayed, unfortunately, partly by the illness of Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., and partly by the success of our arms in India, which led the Government to call on that gentleman unexpectedly for medals for the troops. It is now nearly completed. In continuation of the series, Mr. A. J. Stothard has been commissioned to execute a medal of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The committee intend to take immediate steps to obtain medals commemorative of Sir Christopher Wren and Flaxman.

"The extension of the Society's operations has called for an increase of the establishment, and additional exertions on the part of those engaged in it. To remind the subscribers of the largeness of the operations carried on in the office, it may not be uninteresting to state that since the last meeting more than 60,000 letters and circulars have been issued by post; 15,030 copies of last year's report, 50,000 prospectuses and almanacs, and 10,000 catalogues of the prizes have been distributed. For the print of 'Una' 12,000 sheets of paper were required; for that of 'Raffaello and the Fornarina' nearly the same number; and for the designs in outline 330,000 sheets.

"The account of receipts and disbursements for the current year showed that the sum set apart for engraving the 'Castle of Ischia' was . . . £1857 17 9  
For the outlines . . . 1805 0 0  
For the bronzes . . . 400 0 0  
For expenses, printing, &c. 2166 16 3  
For pictures and other works

of art . . . . . 8590 0 0

"It is satisfactory to observe that the

expenses are little more than they were last year, notwithstanding the increased number of subscribers, and the expenses caused by the late proceedings of the Government. The amount set apart, according to the foregoing statement, for the purchase of works of art—viz., 8590*l.*, will be allotted as follows:—Fifty works of art of the value of 10*l.* each, 500*l.*; thirty-six of 15*l.* each, 540*l.*; forty-two of 20*l.* each, 840*l.*; twenty-eight of 25*l.* each, 700*l.*; twenty-five of 30*l.* each, 750*l.*; twenty of 40*l.* each, 800*l.*; fourteen of 50*l.* each, 700*l.*; twelve of 60*l.* each, 720*l.*; eight of 70*l.* each, 560*l.*; six of 80*l.* each, 480*l.*; six of 100*l.* each, 600*l.*; two of 150*l.* each, 300*l.*; two of 200*l.* each, 400*l.*; one of 300*l.*; one of 400*l.* To these are to be added thirty bronzes of the 'Bust of Hebe,' making, in the whole, 283 works of art. The reserved fund commenced in 1842; and, formed simply by the profit on sale of catalogues at the exhibition, the interest on subscriptions received, and the sums unexpended by prizetolders, now amounts to 1000*l.*"

The report concluded with some general remarks, which were received with considerable applause. T. Wyse, esq. M.P. then addressed the meeting. He remarked that, with regard to what had recently occurred, it appeared to him that the Government, when called upon by individuals to uphold the law, had no other course to pursue but to put that law into execution. In consequence of this step on the part of the Government an inquiry had been instituted, not only into the management of art-unions in this country, but also into the management of those on the Continent; and he felt bound in justice to say that Sir Robert Peel had given every facility to the inquiry, and had, throughout, acted in the most candid and conciliatory manner. The speaker then proceeded to make some eloquent remarks on the language of art, and to point out how desirable it is that artists should be induced to devote their attention to the illustration of the two noblest subjects that could engage the attention of the human mind—religion and history. It might be seen, by the recent illustrations of the history of Knox, that Protestantism had her artistical glory as well as Catholicism. With regard to history, there were many public buildings of this metropolis which might be most appropriately made receptacles for historical paintings; he trusted that the example set by those who had the management of the decoration of the two Houses of Parliament would be followed by the city of London and the other cities of the em-

pire. The arts, to prosper, must be patronized by the Sovereign, the aristocracy, and the people. We were happy in the possession of a Sovereign who not only encouraged art, but who knew by what means that encouragement might be made most effectual, who herself enjoyed the noblest aspirations—who loved, valued, and understood the art. As a Royal commissioner, he could state that he had never seen more enthusiasm in the cause of art, or more devotion to its encouragement, than had been exhibited by the Sovereign.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to Lord Montagu and Mr. Wyse, M.P. for their services in their respective Houses of Parliament. The former, in returning thanks, acknowledged the assistance he had received from the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquess of Northampton.

The drawing of the prizes was, as usual, performed by two young ladies, one of whom drew from a wheel the numbers, while the other drew from another wheel the prizes. The first prize drawn was one of 70*l.* in favour of Dr. Culham, of Dartford. This was followed by one of 30*l.* in favour of Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Nova Scotia, and the next was one of 100*l.* in favour of Mr. Kilburn, of Port Philip, Australia. The singularity of these two prizes being awarded to persons dwelling on such opposite points of the earth, created a sensation of surprise, and was loudly applauded. The prize of 400*l.* was obtained by Miss C. Remington, of Kirkby Lonsdale; that of 300*l.* by Mr. E. M. George, of Cheapside. Among the other prizeholders were, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, 30*l.*; the Countess of March, 30*l.*; Lady Lushington, 30*l.*; the Earl of March, 25*l.*; Earl Grey, 10*l.*; Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. 60*l.*; A. Cooper, R.A. 20*l.*

#### SALE OF MR. FENNICE'S PICTURES.

The second and last picture-sale of any importance this season took place on the 6th July, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. Among seventeen specimens, no fewer than six were master-pieces, and three of these were master-pieces of master-spirits. No. 1, "The Israelites drawing water from the Rock," by *Bassano*, brought 70 guineas. No. 2, a "Market," by the same, 90 guineas. No. 3, the "Virgin, Child, St. Joseph, and St. Elizabeth," by *Ciello*, commended for being an imitation of Carlo Maratti, 205 guineas. No. 4, a "View of Florence," by Canaletti, 200 guineas. Nos. 5 and 6, two "Flower and Fruit Pieces," by *Van Os*, 180 and 170 guineas. No. 7, a

"*Reposo*," said by *Titian*, from the Giustiniani collection, 200 guineas. No. 8, a "Hawking Party," by *Wouvermans*, once excellent, and may become so again under the skilful care of its purchaser (Mr. Farrer), 620 guineas. No. 9, "Le Lendemain des Noces," by *Teniers*, 510 guineas. No. 10, a "Landscape," by *Gasper Poussin*, 380 guineas. No. 11, the "Flight into Egypt," by *Claude*, representing a beautiful Mediterranean inlet, without a single feature of the Levantine shore, 760 guineas. No. 12, another and far better *Teniers*, "Pair on non Pair," which may be Englished, "Odd or Even;" a game represented at its crisis, before a Dutch alehouse. It once belonged to the Orleans collection. Mr. Hibbert gave 300 guineas for it half a century ago; it now brought 850. No. 13, "Lot and his Daughters," by *Guido*, purchased for the National Gallery at 1600 guineas, and on which we quote the following remarks from the *Athenæum*:—"A graceful, a grandiose, an attractive, though quite unmeretricious picture. Its venturesome theme is the forlorn hope of a painter to succeed in; he seldom escapes unscathed; Guido's discreet skill and delicate taste enables him to triumph. His proper choice of the time makes his visible delineation as little objectionable as the catastrophe itself, seen through the dim veil of sacred description. We are not here disgusted with a view of senile and incestuous bacchanalianism; the personages, on their way from Zoar to the mountains, betoken not that they have left one Gomorrah for another, nor would find this other anywhere they went, because they had it within them; nevertheless, those beautiful Niobe features of the eldest daughter wear a too pleasure-given regard; and the golden wine-vessel she carries has Cupid-like forms embossed upon it; the youngest, a damsel of still lovelier mien, and her indulgent father, hold discourse more earnest and familiar than patriarchal strictness would have permitted: thus charily, yet significantly, does Guido prefigure the approaching truth. We defend his attempt no further. He outrages costume, if he observes decorum: Greek art was undreamt of then, and Roman cloaks had not dawned on any sartorial imagination. This admitted, the figures are draped with tasteful elegance and nobleness. In respect of workmanship, the style we should pronounce transition, between his earlier, powerful, Caravaggiesque, and his later, subdued, own,—nearer, however, to the first. Well-painted heads have always a substantive value, but the *hands* of these dignified persons would by themselves make com-

plete and admirable pictures." Of this picture there is an engraving by Cunego. No. 14, "Susanna and the Elders," *Guido*, 900 guineas; also engraved by Cunego. No. 15, "Interior," by *A. Ostade*, 1,310 guineas. No. 16, "The Woman taken in Adultery," ascribed to *Titian*, 600 guineas. Last, not least, No. 17, the "Judgment of Paris," by *Rubens*: an Orleans article, and brought, when Lord Kinnaird sold it, 3,000 pounds; it now brought 4,000 guineas, and has become one of the splendid fixtures that adorn our National Gallery. "Here are Mercury and the Phrygian shepherd-prince surveying with flushed complexions and watery eyes three bustles of goddesses that unmask their Flemish graces to the noontide sun. Had the judge to decide which was the *least* of a beauty, it might well have puzzled him. Notwithstanding all this, the picture entrances, enraptures! Power—power is the secret charm of Rubens's creations, gorgeousness only their superficial attraction, sometimes their defect, when it degenerates into garishness." This picture has been engraved by Lomelin, Couché, and Woodman. It may be said the national collection wanted neither another Rubens nor Guido, but such fine specimens ones lost would have been *quasi* irrecoverable; each was bid for like a dish of food in a famine. A single hour sold the entire Penrice cabinet—thirteen thousand pounds' worth of pictures.

#### MONUMENT OF SOUTHEY.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at Bristol as to the proposed erection of the monument to Southey in the Cathedral; and it is thought by some that College Green would be the more fitting locality. Mr. W. S. Lander has written on the subject a letter to the editor of the *Great Western Advertiser*, which we think worthy of republication, particularly as it is referred to in Mr. Britton's letter given in another part of our present Magazine.

Sir, Bath, July 25th, 1844.

I delay not an instant to acknowledge your courtesy in sending me the *Great Western Advertiser*, dated Saturday, July 20th, 1844, and containing the notice of a meeting held to consider about a monument to the memory of Southey. In my opinion your remarks on Mr. Baily's design are just. Among the many who have done honour to your City as their birth-place, Mr. Baily occupies almost the highest station. In this design, however, he has fallen into the same error as Canova fell into regarding the monument of Alfieri, in the church of Santa Croce, at Florence. They resemble one another,

and are the very worst ideas of the two great masters. Mr. Baily is classical; but Mr. B. must recollect that neither mural nor other monuments of the dead ever were seen in the temples of Greece or Rome. If the Christian religion was tolerant of this profanation, it was from motives neither slight nor unholy; it was to protect her defenders from outrage in their last home, and to excite at once the pity and the courage of their fellow-worshippers. It was continued for profit and perquisite. The Crusaders, and others who bore arms at home, lie recumbent under the images of their intercessors, and express, in their placid countenances, no sentiment but devotion. Everything about them bears one character. I was the first, I believe, to express my opinion publicly, that there should be neither burials nor monuments in churches. At the same time I proposed that the images of great men should adorn the public walks of our cities. Such is our climate, that we cannot walk among them frequently in the open air. But why not build ample and well-lighted arcades for their reception? Naval worthies might rest upon rostra, just higher than our heads, and not upon columns where only the jackdaws can see them. Generals of armies should have equestrian statues: poets, philosophers, and historians (whenever we have any), may rest on single plinths; and theirs be only busts. No inscription for any. It is singular that Southey, when we were walking for the last time together, should have conversed with me on the subject of his monument. He was then in perfect health. We walked in College Green; and I said to him, "Twenty years hence, perhaps, workmen may be busy on this very spot in putting up your statue." He replied, "If ever I have one, I would wish it to be here."

I am, &c. W. S. LANDER.

#### DECORATIVE ART.

The Committee appointed by the Royal Commissioners to inspect and report on works of Decorative Art, as applicable to the New Houses of Parliament, have recommended the specimens of Ornamental Metal-work sent in by Messrs. Messenger and Sons, of Birmingham, Messrs. Brahm & Co., and Mr. Abbott. In the department of Wood-Carving the artists specially noticed are Mr. Cummings, Mr. Ollett, Mr. Ringham, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. John Thomas. The Committee add, that, "among the artists in wood, Mr. Rogers did not comply with the terms announced in the notice put forth by the Commission, and his name has, therefore, not been inserted in the

foregoing list. It is, however, the opinion of the Committee, that among the carvers whose works have been exhibited he holds the first place; and they consider him as the person best qualified to be intrusted with those parts of the wood-work of the House of Lords in which great richness of effect and delicacy of execution are required." In *Arabesque Painting* the performances of Mr. Collmann, Mr. Goodison, Messrs. F. and J. Crace, and Mr. Johnstone, are noticed with commendation. It is in a significant postscript observed—"The Commissioners having had reason to suppose that some of the persons who have exhibited works of decorative art may have employed other hands, or even the assistance of foreigners, in the execution of such works, have resolved that those persons who may be selected for employment in those branches of decoration shall, if the Commissioners think fit, be required to produce specimens of their art, to be completed under such conditions as the Commissioners may think necessary." This applies particularly to the branch of arabesque painting, Mr. Goodison and Mr. Johnstone being, as we are assured, the only artists here mentioned who executed the works to which their names are attached; Mr. Collmann having employed German, and Messrs. Crace, French artists.

BUNYAN'S *Pilgrim's Progress*: an illustrated edition, with a Life of the Author, and a Bibliographical Notice by George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., and Lewis Pocock, esq. F.S.A.—When the Art-Union of London, in the year 1842, offered a premium, by public advertisement, for a consecutive series of ten designs in outline, illustrating some part of British history, or the work of some English author, Mr. Selous was the successful competitor; he selected for his subject the immortal "*Pilgrim's Progress*," and produced therefrom a series of graceful and animated pictures, which (increased by the liberality of the artist to the number of twenty-two) were faithfully etched for the Society by Mr. Henry Moses. These, however, formed only a part of the subjects which the skill and feeling of the artist had delineated; he was, therefore, induced by the commendation bestowed upon his first series, and inspired apparently by the subject, to complete the whole of his original sketches, making upwards of twenty additional subjects, besides a number of beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces, which have been engraved on wood, and are now published in the form of a very handsome oblong

folio volume, the page being large enough to admit of the designs being engraved on a scale sufficient for their full effect. The new plates have been intrusted to the well-known talent of Mr. Charles Rolls, and the wood engravings are admirably executed by Mr. John Bastin. To the volume is prefixed a well-written memoir of John Bunyan, and a bibliographical notice, composed with much diligence and care, containing some curious information respecting the original publication of the "*Pilgrim's Progress*," and some clever fac-similes of the grotesque illustrations of the old editions, forming a remarkable contrast to the polished and classical productions of Mr. Selous. We may add that, as the new designs are of the same character as those issued by the Art-Union of London, this volume is especially adapted for the reception of their engravings, thus presenting together a uniform series of forty-three plates, illustrating, independently of the woodcuts, nearly every incident of Bunyan's celebrated dream.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has purchased a gallery picture by Scheffer, the celebrated French artist, which recently arrived in this country, for the sum of 20,000*l*. Its subject is from Goethe's fantastical and esoteric romance, "*Wilhelm Meister*." The name of Scheffer, which in France ranks second to none, is not as well known in England as that of the brilliant and gorgeous Delaroche; but the severe simplicity of Scheffer always veils a profound sentiment; the intellect and the taste are alike satisfied with his productions, and his creations dwell on the memory.

A marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, executed by Wolff, has reached England from Tuscany, and arrived at Windsor Castle.

#### METALLIC RUBBER FOR BRASSES.

We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Richardson, of Greenwich, for two very beautiful impressions of Ancient Sepulchral Brasses, taken with a composition and prepared paper, which are offered for sale to the artist and antiquary. We are not able to describe the materials, which we have not seen in their original state; but we can state of the impressions that they are by far the most perfect we have ever seen. The prepared paper appears to be black; the metallic rubber gives the whole the appearance of the brass itself, except where the latter is engraved, or where its surface is impaired by rust—for the rub-

blings before us are no less exact than that; so complete is the duplicate of the brass thus obtained upon paper, both in general colour as well as in the engraved lines. The operation is stated to be as simple as with heelball, and the rubbings appear fixed, and not liable to be smeared.

**STATUE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.**

Mr. Baily, R.A. has completed the

model for his marble statue of the late Duke of Sussex, intended to be erected in the great hall of the Freemasons, in Great Queen Street. It represents the late Grand Master of the Brethren, with the decorations of the Garter and the Bath, and in the robes of the former. The figure is of the heroic size, standing about seven feet and a half in height.

## ARCHITECTURE.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**

Mr. Barry's design for an iron bridge of five arches on the site of the present edifice has been promulgated, together with elevations, plans, embankments, &c. &c., to explain its details, and contrast it with the existing bridge, which is pronounced to be unsightly and unsafe. It is stated that by this means, at a cost of 185,000*l.*, the navigation and trade of the river would be improved, the effect upon the new houses of Parliament be consulted, and the whole tend to a general consistency and beauty not attainable by patching up the old structure. However, the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into this subject have reported—"That, on a review of the whole of the evidence, no case has been made out to justify the Committee in recommending to the House the pulling down the present bridge and the constructing a new one. That it is desirable that the inclination of the roadway over the bridge be improved, by lowering its summit and raising its extremities. That the parapets of the bridge be lowered as much as is practicable and consistent with safety."

**BRIDGE AT COLOGNE.**

A bridge of a novel and magnificent description, or rather a double bridge, one over the other, is proposed to be thrown over the Rhine, at Cologne. It will have twenty-five arches; and its extreme height will be 144 feet above the shores. The lower bridge will carry a railroad, to connect the Berlin and Cologne line with the terminus of the Rhenish railway. The upper bridge will be for other carriages, horsemen, and foot-passengers. In that part of the piers which extends between the two bridges, cannon will be placed, for the double purpose of breaking up the ice on the river, and defending the city.

**LINCOLN CITY PRISON.**

The Lincoln city prison has been rebuilt by Mr. Marshall, of Hull. It is constructed for carrying out the principle of classification. On the east side there is a long corridor, two stories high, having twenty-four separate cells for males, and there are seven different courts or airing yards, all radiating from the turnkey's room, so that one person can oversee the whole. Each cell is warmed by a hot-air apparatus, has a tap of water and a washing trough, and a signal by which a bell is struck in case of requiring the assistance of any person after they are locked up. The cell can be inspected without being perceived, and there is also a small trap-door for communication, without unlocking the cell-door. Hammocks are to be swung instead of bedsteads, and each cell lighted with gas. On the female side there are ten similar cells, with three different court-yards for exercise. In the chapel there are forty-eight boxes or pews, so constructed that the prisoners cannot see one another.

**LYNN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.**

On the 11th July the members of this society met, on the invitation of the Rev. E. E. Blencowe, the Rector, at the parsonage of West Walton, for the purpose of examining the churches of West Walton and Walsoken. Engravings and drawings of the leading features of these edifices were exhibited in the room in which the members were received, and, the characteristics of the different styles having been pointed out by Mr. Blencowe, the party proceeded to examine the church at West Walton, a fine relique of early-English, though much mutilated from the joint influences of time and bad economy. The magnificent tower is, however, uninjured, and one of the original windows in the south aisle remains to attest the exquisite beauty

of the church when first erected. Much has been done by Mr. Blencowe to preserve what remains, and to improve, where improvement was feasible; but restoration cannot be thought of until the public shall take it up as a county work. Walsoken Church is purely Norman, the arches extending, almost uninjured, the whole length of the nave. Dividing the nave from the chancel is a pointed arch, but with Norman mouldings and ornaments, and dividing the south aisle from a side chapel is a screen of elegant and elaborate workmanship in the Perpendicular style.

#### BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

The house between St. James's Church and the Norman Tower has now been cleared away, and never was a finer improvement effected, in repairing the offences of a tasteless age, than in thus bringing out in all its grandeur the perspective view of the tower and the church, with the ruins of the great church in the back ground.

#### MARKET WESTON CHURCH.

The north wall of Market Weston Church, Suffolk, has been restored to a perpendicular position by a successful application of science. This church is supposed to have been erected in the 14th century: in 1630 it was injured by lightning, and again ten years since it was much shattered by a thunder storm. The time had now arrived when it became necessary to effect a perfect restoration, as, from age and the above mentioned casualties, the north wall had declined outwardly 19 inches from the perpendicular, and threatened the utter destruction of the building. Under the superintendence of Mr. Cottingham, this wall (the weight of which had been calculated at 240 tons) has been brought up to the perpendicular, by the process of expanding by heat 3 bars of iron, 2½ inches in diameter, which traversed and connected both walls of the church. These bars (which had screws worked on one end of them and projected beyond the south wall) were inclosed in cast-iron boxes filled with lighted charcoal. When the bars were fully expanded by the heat, the screws were wound up firmly to the undamaged south wall. The charcoal boxes were then removed and the process of cooling commenced. Gradually the bars, contracting equally with their previous expansion, compelled the whole mass of the wall to follow the irresistible power now exerting itself, and in four successive operations the whole wall rose to its original perpendicular. The whole operation does infinite credit to Mr. Cot-

tingham, who adopted the like means at Armagh Cathedral.

#### NEW CHURCHES.

*April 27.* The chapel of ease of *Bodicote*, near Banbury, which has been nearly wholly rebuilt, was consecrated. The structure now consists of a nave, aisles of the length of the nave, (which was not the case with the northern aisle,) a chancel, and a tower at the western end, in place of one which stood on the north. To these has been added a small vestry room on the north side of the chancel. Bodicote is a chapelry to Adderbury. The total cost of the alterations has been upwards of 1,575*l.*, the risk of which was undertaken by gentlemen in the parish, and a clergyman in the neighbourhood. Before the consecration, about 800*l.* (including 150*l.* procured from the Incorporated Church Building Society,) had been received; and on that day, 226*l.* was collected—208*l.* and upwards at the morning service, and 17*l.* 8*s.* at the evening.

*May 28.* A new church was consecrated at *Wolverton*, Northamptonshire, by the Bishop of Lincoln. The estimated population of the district is 1100, and the number of houses on the railway station is 198. The parish church is one mile distant, and seats only two hundred. The cost of building the church, with extras, amounts to about 4,300*l.* The architects were Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, and the builders Messrs. Grissell and Peto, of London. The land was given, and the whole expense of the building was defrayed by the trustees of the late Dr. Radcliffe. The directors of the London and Birmingham Railway voted 1000*l.*, and collected 1000*l.* for an endowment; this sum is funded, and yields the clergyman 63*l.* per annum. The church is called St. George the Martyr. The foundation stone was laid on the 12th of July, 1843. The stone used was procured partly from Cosgrove and partly from Worcestershire. The plan of the chancel window is taken from Tintern Abbey.

*July. 23.* The Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at *Birmingham*. It is a neat and convenient structure, capable of accommodating about 1200 people, and dedicated to St. Stephen. On the preceding day, the Lord Bishop laid the foundation stone of a new church in *Garrison-lane*.

*July 24.* St. John's church, *West-wood Heath*, Warwickshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. It is in the Decorated style, of free-stone, and capable of holding 400 persons. Two-thirds of the sittings are free. The cost of erection is between two and three



thousand pounds. The stone was given by Lord Leigh, from his quarry near Gibbet Hill.

On the 26th the Bishop consecrated the district chapel of St. Paul's, *Warwick*.

*July 25.* The Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated the new military church at *Windsor*. It is calculated to contain a congregation of 2000, and cost about 7000*l.*, 6000*l.* of which has already been raised by voluntary contributions. An organ has been presented by James Jennings, Esq. of *Windsor*.

*Aug. 7.* The new church of St. Mark's, in *Hull*, which had been open for public service some months, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The ceremony had the effect of constituting the district, including Sutton within the borough, and the heretofore extra-parochial ground of Garrison-side, into a new parish called the parish of St. Mark, *Hull*. The church was stated in the deed of consecration to contain 1200 sittings, half of which are declared therein to be free for ever. The church is a beautiful structure, especially in the interior. The architect was Mr. Lockwood, of *Hull*.

*Aug. 8.* The church of St. John, *Kensal Green*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is intended to supply the wants of the extreme ends of five parishes, viz. *Chelsea* (in which parish it is situated), *Kensington*, *Paddington*, *Hammersmith*, and *Willesden*. It stands on the north side of the Harrow-road, almost immediately opposite the principal entrance of the General Cemetery at *Kensal-green*, upon a quarter of an acre of ground, the gift of All Souls' College, *Oxford*. It is of Norman structure, after designs by Mr. H. E. Kendall, jun. architect. The church is in length 82 feet, and in width 44 feet, composed of yellow brick with flint; an open stained roof, the windows of stained glass, with a marigold window over the altarpiece. At the west end are two towers, each about 80 feet high, each tower being surmounted by five terminals of a cross. The west entrance consists also of a porch, forming an arch of singular beauty, decorated in the old Norman style, with dentals and dogs-toothings. There is one gallery for the organ at the west end. The edifice is capable of containing about 500 persons, and the cost is estimated at about 3000*l.* of which sum 500*l.* has been furnished by the Church Building Society, and upwards of 600*l.* is still deficient.

*Aug. 9.* The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the church of the Holy Trinity at *Trimpley*, near *Kidderminster* (the sixth in the parish of *Kidderminster*). It is smaller than any church in *Kidderminster*.  
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minster or the neighbourhood, but is exceedingly neat. The site was presented by Mr. Joseph Chillingworth, and the cost of erection will be defrayed by public subscription. The pulpit, which is ascended by steps leading from the vestry, is of solid stone. The reading desk and font are also of the same material.

#### CHURCHES REPAIRED, &c.

*York Minster.*—The restoration of the nave of *York Minster* may now be pronounced as completed, and in a short time the whole will be thrown open to the public. The repairs of the north-west tower, in which the great clock bell will be placed, are likewise progressing. During the fire of 1829, the monument of Archbishop Hutton received considerable injury. The present high-sheriff (Timothy Hutton, esq.), being a descendant of that eminent divine, has determined to restore the monument to its original condition at his own expense.

*St. David's Cathedral.*—The Dean and Chapter of *St. David's* have ordered the pews in the nave of the cathedral church to be removed, and benches of oak substituted. Another chapel in the cathedral is now undergoing extensive repairs, and is being fitted up with great taste, for the performance of the Welsh service; this chapel is capable of accommodating about 300, and the whole of the sittings are entirely free. The English service is regularly performed in the choir, so that when the new chapel is completed, both services will be performed without the one interrupting the other.

*St. Mary, Andover.*—This ancient church (some portion of which was of Anglo-Norman date), having become so dilapidated as to render further repair all most impracticable, a venerable clergyman (Dr. Goddard), connected with the town only by residence, has erected at his own expense a church nearly on the same site, commensurate with the population of the place. The body of the sacred edifice is now complete, and consists of a nave, aisles, and transept,—the whole of exceedingly lofty and graceful proportions, and presenting a splendid example of the early English style. The windows of the chancel are filled with coloured glass. The edifice is built of Caen stone and flint; the interior finished in a most chaste and beautiful manner—no gallery excrescences appearing to disturb the harmony of the slender shafts and pointed windows. It will accommodate about 1000 persons. No part of the tower is yet erected, but it will be constructed on the site of the remaining portion of the old church.

*Stained Glass.*—The church of *St.*

Chad's, *Sarewsbury*, has been further enriched by the munificence of the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., with two additional windows of stained glass. The larger is in the gallery to the left of the principal

entrance, and represents the raising of Lazarus, from a design by one of the old masters. The window underneath, in the body of the church, represents Christ blessing little children.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A Programme of the first Annual Meeting of this Association, which is to take place at Canterbury, is now in circulation. General and Local Committees have been appointed, and four Sectional Committees, respectively named the Primeval, Medieval, Architectural, and Historical Sections.

The meetings will be held at the Town Hall, where the General Committee will assemble at 2 o'clock on Monday Sept. 9. The General Meeting will be opened at 3, and will be addressed by Lord Albert Conyngham, the President. At 8 p. m. there will be a *Conversazione* and reading of a Paper on the Barrows.

Tuesday, Sept. 10. Opening of Saxon Barrows in the Park of Lord Albert Conyngham at Bourne. In the evening at 8 p. m. the Primeval Section.

Wednesday, Sept. 11. Medieval Section at 12 o'clock. Architectural Section at 8 p. m. *Conversazione*.

Thursday, Sept. 12. Excursions to Richborough, and to Barfreston church.

Friday, Sept. 13. Historical Section at 11 a. m. Primeval Section at 3. Unrolling of an Egyptian Mummy by Mr. Pettigrew at 8.

Saturday, Sept. 14. General Meeting—Reports of Committees, &c. at 11 a. m.

Coaches are prepared to convey members from the Ashford station of the Dover Railway; tables d'hôtes ordered; and the innkeepers put on their best behaviour. John Brent, esq. one of the Aldermen of Canterbury, has kindly undertaken to become the organ of the Local Committee, in answering the inquiries of strangers. Tickets (price One Guinea) are to be obtained of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. No. 8, Saville Row, the Treasurer, and of C. R. Smith, esq. 5, Liverpool Street, City, the Secretary. They include the privilege of introducing one lady.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BRISTOL.

As the workmen were proceeding with the alteration of the pews in this church, (see our June number, p. 636,) they brought to light on the 24th May another of the long-forgotten memorials of the dead, in the south wall of the church. The figure, which is that of a man, measures six feet two inches. It is in a re-

cumbent position, with the hands joined in supplication. The head is uncovered, with the hair curled round it, so as to resemble a wig; he has a short peaked beard partly mutilated. The dress is a long gown, reaching to the feet, with an upright collar, and large full sleeves. A basiliard is suspended in front by a belt passing over the shoulders. The feet rest on a much mutilated animal. From the recess being only eighteen inches in depth the right elbow was obliged to be imbedded in the wall. The arch of the recess is ornamented in a similar style to that in the north wall. The features of the face are in a good state of preservation. On the fillet in front of the edge of the slab on which the effigy lies, an illegible portion of an inscription remains, and which was continued on the other sides of the stone. This circumstance, together with the inadequate space in which the effigy is placed, strongly indicates removal from its original position.

A pipe has recently been inserted in Cardiff Castle wall, for the conveyance of water from the feeder to the castle itself. The wall through which the aperture has been made is no less than 13 feet 6 inches thick. The wall, though apparently decayed, was found one solid mass of closely wedged and almost impenetrable material, and so hard that it was the labour of several days to effect a breach.

A Roman armilla, or military bracelet, has been found by a labourer in a fen five miles from Cambridge. It has five coils, three inches in diameter each; is of the finest gold, and weighs between five and six ounces.

The sale by Messrs. Sotheby, of the princely collection of coins of the late Mr. Thomas, of Oxford-st. has concluded, and the sum realized is little short of 17,000*l*.

Some bas-reliefs of the hall of the ancestors of Moëris have lately arrived in Paris from Egypt, having been sent to the Royal Library from that country by a French traveller. They present about sixty portraits of the Pharaohs in dynastic order,

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*July 30.* The *Lord Chancellor*, on bringing up the report on the *ROMAN CATHOLIC PENALTIES REPEAL Bill*, stated that the Government were desirous that Lord Beaumont, the promoter of the bill, should postpone it, as they contemplated a general revision of our criminal code, which would embrace the objects contemplated by it. As its author, however, was desirous of pressing it, he (the Lord Chancellor) felt himself pledged and bound to vote for it in the form to which he had reduced it. He admitted that it was an imperfect measure, but it was imperfect on the safe side. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the report be brought up.—The *Bishop of London* complained of the measure being pressed forward without its having received that mature deliberation, especially from the Bishops, which its importance demanded. He moved that the report be received that day three months. After some further discussion arose, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the report was received.

*Aug. 6.* On the order for going into Committee on the *POOR LAW AMENDMENT Bill*, the *Bishop of Exeter* moved its postponement for six months. This motion was rejected by 17 to 1, and the Bill went through Committee.

*Aug. 9.* The House adjourned to the 2nd of September.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*July 26.* The *POOR LAW AMENDMENT Bill* was read a third time, and passed.

*July 30.* The *Earl of Lincoln* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, &c. to form a Terrace and Embankment, with convenient landing-places for the public, on the Middlesex shore of the river Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges.—Mr. *Wyse* moved an Address praying for the establishment of Galleries for the reception of Casts of Sculpture and Architecture, Ancient and Christian. This, after a brief discussion in an empty house, was withdrawn.

*Aug. 5.* Mr. *Gladstone* introduced, for future consideration, Bills, 1. for consolidating provisions usually inserted in

Acts for taking LANDS for public purposes; 2. for consolidating the usual provisions for making RAILWAYS; 3. for consolidating the usual provisions for constituting COMPANIES; 4. to amend the laws relating to the MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND. They were severally read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

*Aug. 7.* Sir *James Graham* introduced a Bill for the better regulation of MEDICAL PRACTICE throughout the United Kingdom, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

In this measure Sir James's leading principle is, that quackery is not to be put down by penalty, but by such encouragements as may raise, generally, the character of the legitimate practitioner, and offer a distinction and a guarantee to the public. A Council of Health is to have a general controlling influence over the many medical bodies in the three kingdoms, and correct, by a uniform system of registration, the various licensing systems now in practice, and the exclusions and exceptions created by a number of discordant charters. Provisions are made for rendering the control of this new Presiding Board effectual to the securing of a competent degree of instruction on the part of the practitioner; and no person whom it has not registered will be qualified to hold any public medical or surgical office, naval, military, parochial, hospital, or otherwise; the certificate of no such person will be receivable in a court of law, nor will he be entitled to recover therein for professional attendance. Neither will any unregistered person have the right to claim any one of the exemptions, (such as that from being summoned upon juries,) which attach to the medical character. The general action of the Central Board will be, to raise the standard of general fitness, and secure for that of education, in the various licensing bodies, equalization and uniformity; and an important clause in the Bill regulates the age at which degrees shall be conferred. No positive enactment is directed against the irregular practitioner; but, with the mark of disability on him which this Bill creates, he is still free to cheat those who are determined to be cheated.

*Aug. 8.* Sir *James Graham* brought in, in like manner, for consideration be-

fore next Session, a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Parochial Settlement, and the removal of the Poor; and a Bill to regulate the appointment and payment of Clerks and other officers

of the Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions.

On the 9th of August the house adjourned to the 5th of September.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### PRUSSIA.

On the 26th July, at the moment that the King of Prussia, on his journey to Brdmanedorff, in Silesia, went into his carriage, in which her Majesty was already seated, for the purpose of driving to the railway terminus, a madman fired both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at him. One of the balls missed altogether, and the other, without wounding, only left a slight trace on the breast of his Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen escaped the imminent danger by just at the moment leaning forward, and in this way the ball, which otherwise inevitably would have hit the Queen, passed behind her. The perpetrator has been identified by the name of Techeck, formerly Burgomaster of Storkon; and states, as the motive of his crime, that several petitions for another appointment had been without effect. He has been committed for trial.

### MOROCCO.

In consequence of the reply of the Emperor of Morocco, to the French ultimatum, not having been deemed sufficiently explanatory, the Prince de Joinville, the French Admiral, commenced bombarding Tangier, on the morning of the 6th August, he then having the English Consul on board. In one hour the fire of the place was silenced, the batteries were dismantled, and the guns dismounted.

### EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali, who is in his 75th year, on the 27th July left Alexandria, declaring that he renounced for ever Egypt and public affairs; and was going to Mecca. After a few days, however, he returned, apparently having altered his resolution. This sudden act of the Pacha is attributed to the distress he felt at the departure of his son, Hussein Bey, with several noble Egyptians, for education in France.

### CIRCASSIA.

Shamel-Bey, the Circassian General, having defeated the Russians at Erbend, on the Caspian Sea, entered the town, after forcing the temporary fortifications, with a loss to the Russians of 2,000 men,

and made a rich booty in provisions and ammunition. The Russians have since been beaten with considerable loss near Gratiarak, in the Upper Caucasus. The army, 100,000 strong, is greatly discouraged. Its head-quarters are at Stavropol, near Coubran, under the orders of Prince Michael and General Yermoloff.

### BOKHARA.

Positive intelligence has been received as the result of Dr. Wolff's mission to Bokhara. He writes that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly (noticed in our Obituary for March 1843, but whose fate has since been considered uncertain) were both of them publicly executed in July 1842. The King stated that the first had been put to death—1. On account of his having treated Royalty with disrespect on different occasions.—2. That he had turned Mussulman, and returned to the Christian faith.—3. That he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged as ambassador from England, and fourteen months had elapsed without any answer being received, though the King had erected japor khans (post-houses) on his account. And with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having induced the Khans of Khiva and Kokan to wage war against the King of Bokhara, &c.

Fears are now entertained for the safety of Dr. Wolff, as the King of Bokhara detains him to wait the result of a war in which the King is engaged.

### UNITED STATES.

Another dreadful riot took place on Sunday, July 7, at Philadelphia, between the "Native Americans" and the Irish Roman Catholics, and that city was once more placed at the mercy of a lawless mob. Conflicts took place between the military, who had been called in to quell the disturbances, and the populace, the latter of whom were armed, and possessed themselves of some pieces of artillery, which they used with effect against the regular forces. Several lives were lost in these desperate struggles, and a great number were wounded.

Joseph and Hiram Smith, the Mormon

prophets, were murdered in June last, at Carthage in Illinois, by a mob of 60 or 70 persons.

The American papers are filled with accounts of most disastrous floods on the great rivers of the Union—the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red and White Rivers. Cotton plains have been covered, and the crops destroyed—cattle and houses almost innumerable swept away—families of human beings have perished—and towns and villages have been inundated, to depths of ten and twenty feet. At St. Louis, on the Mississippi, the water rose three feet higher than in the great flood of 1785. The destruction of property has been immense.

#### TAHITI.

When M. D'Aubigny and the French authorities usurped the sovereignty, mis-called "protection," of Queen Pomare's dominions, the Queen, having taken refuge on board an English vessel, issued a proclamation (which, however, was intercepted by the French), telling her subjects to be quiet, to "have great patience," and to trust to help from England. Some of her chiefs, who had driven their cattle away to the mountains, were seized and imprisoned—others, naturally fearing the same fate, fled. The property of these last was confiscated, and the districts in which they should be found to have taken refuge threatened with heavy fines. The Queen's house was seized by

the French Governor, and her female attendants, who had remained there, driven out houseless. After "evening gun fire," the French commander, M. D'Aubigny, informs the world, Europeans and natives must be within their houses, and must receive no one—unlimited power of entry and search is given to the police—all fires in native houses must be extinguished—boats, with all belonging to them, must have returned to their ships; and, upon infraction of these orders, houses will be pulled down—boats sunk or destroyed—and persons, "European or native," arrested or shot, as may be convenient. In consequence of a French sentinel having been attacked on the night of the 2nd of March, by the natives, D'Aubigny, by way of reprisal, seized Mr. Pritchard, the late British consul, who had previously hauled down his flag. He was imprisoned several days, but at length was sent from the island, and is now arrived in England. The natives took refuge in the mountains, and shortly afterwards a skirmish took place between them and the French, when several were killed and wounded. Late accounts, received from Paris, state that this affair has received a timely remedy. Captain Bruart, to whom Adm. Dupetit Thouars had delegated his authority, not approving of the informal arrest of Mr. Pritchard, has reprimanded M. D'Aubigny, and suspended him until the further pleasure of the French government is ascertained.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*July 20.* An extraordinary invention was put to the test off *Brighton*. Captain Warner, R.N. undertook to shew that no ship could chase another, furnished with his implements of warfare, without being herself destroyed. Multitudes went down from London to see the experiment, and it is supposed that 30,000 persons were assembled on the shores, including a number of official personages, and naval and military officers. The ship to be operated upon was the *John o' Gaunt*—a stout bark of 300 tons measurement, a perfectly seaworthy ship, presented to Captain Warner by Mr. Soames, ship-owner, for the purpose of testing the invention. About a quarter to five the *John o' Gaunt* began to move towards the destined spot of operations, towed by the *Sir William Wallace* steam-tug, in which was Captain Warner with his implements of destruction, and attended by a small *Shoreham* steam-tug, the *Tees*, to take off the crew of the *John o' Gaunt* previous

to her destruction. When the *John o' Gaunt* came abreast the battery, about a mile and a half from shore, a *Union-jack*, the signal agreed upon, was hoisted, to intimate to Captain Warner that he was now to destroy the ship. In a few minutes, however, the instrument of destruction seemed to strike the vessel amidships, for from that point a huge column of water, in which was intermingled some of the shingle of her ballast, shot up perpendicularly into the air, higher than her topmast; her mizen went by the board, her mainmast, a new one, was shot clean out of her like a rocket; she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast! The decks were not blown up, but remained entire when the ship sunk—a clear proof that the force, whatever it was, and from

whatever quarter it proceeded, was external, and not from within the cavity of the ship. The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking could not have exceeded two minutes and a-half. The invention has been since discussed in both houses of Parliament, and the best naval judges are not favourable to its practical value.

*July 31. Blamphayne-house*, at Colyton, near Exeter, the seat of Sir Edward Marwood Elton, Bart. but tenanted by a gentleman named Parry, was destroyed by fire. Its construction and picturesque situation formed a very great attraction in the county, having been erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Thomas Marwood, esq., one of Sir Edward's ancestors. It appears that the brickwork of the roof had in some way parted, and allowed a cavity under the rafters, where the soot collected, and the flue of one of the chimneys taking fire soon communicated to the mass.

*Aug. 6.* This morning, at ten minutes before eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a *Prince at Windsor Castle*. In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson. The Cabinet Ministers were brought down shortly after, by special trains of the Great Western Railway.

*Aug. 7.* A dreadful accident took place at *Nottingham*, at the execution of William Saville, aged twenty-nine, for the murder of his wife and three children, aged, respectively, seven, five, and four years, by cutting their throats. A dreadful rush was wilfully occasioned by a gang of lawless scoundrels. Twelve persons, chiefly between the ages of 14 and 20, were crushed to death, and twenty-one were conveyed to the hospital, severely and dangerously wounded.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*June 14.* Robert Wright Cope Doolan, of Loughall, co. Armagh, in compliance with the will of his cousin Arthur Cope, of Loughall, esq. to use the name of Cope only, and quarter the arms of Cope.

*July 26.* 53d Foot, Major W. G. Gold to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. L. Black to be Major.—60th Foot, brevet Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major C. L. Nesbitt to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. Rumley to be Major.—61st Foot, Major A. M'Leod to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Jones, to be Major.—60th Foot, Major T. Bunbury, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. W. Nunn, to be Major.

*July 29.* Francis Bradley, of Gore Court, in Tunstall, Kent, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for that county (out of regard to his paternal family of Dyne), to take the surname of Dyne after Bradley.

*July 30.* 12th Light Dragoons, Capt. R. Pole to be Major.—11th Foot, Capt. J. Fordeyce to be Major.—34th Foot, Capt. R. W. Byron to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Wm. Chadwick, 81st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

*Aug. 1.* Edward Hooper Senhouse, esq. Commander R.N. to be Provost Marshal of Barbadoes.—Patrick Brennan, esq. to be Head of Police for St. Lucia.—Henry Gavan, esq. to be Superintendent of Police for Ceylon.

*Aug. 2.* 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. S. Schonswar to be Major.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Bruce to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

*Aug. 3.* Sir William Owen Barlow (late Sir William Owen), of Lawrenny, co. Pembroke, Bart. in compliance with the will of his near relation, Hugh Barlow (formerly Hugh Owen), of Lawrenny-hall, esq. deceased, some time M.P. for Pembroke, to continue to use the surname of Barlow after Owen; and bear the arms of Barlow, of Lawrenny, quarterly, in the first quarter, with his own family arms.

*Aug. 17.* Mr. Serjeant Adams to be Assistant Judge of the Court of Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Middlesex.

*Aug. 19.* Ralph Bernal the younger, esq. M.P. for Chipping Wycombe, and Catharine Isabella Osborne, spinster, only surviving child and heiress at law of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, formerly of Newtown Anner, co. Tipperary, Bart. after their marriage, to use the surname of Osborne only, and the said Ralph Bernal to bear the arms of Osborne quarterly, in the first quarter, with his own family arms.—Wm. Wakeford Attree, esq. Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.—60th Foot, Capt. F. Murray to be Major.

*Aug. 20.* 23d Foot, Capt. H. Seymour to be Major.—94th Foot, Capt. C. Cotton to be Major.—Brevet, Major A. Champain, 29d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. I. Walker, 3d West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

*Aug. 23.* 8th Light Dragoons, Capt. F. G. Shewell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. H. Pratt, 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—John Falcon, late of Workington, and now of Whitehaven, Cumberland, gent. in compliance with the will of his grandfather Thomas Harrison esq. to take the name of Harrison only, and bear the arms of Harrison quarterly with Falcon.

### NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

*To be Commanders*,—Edward Hill and Edward C. Earle.

*To be retired Commanders*,—Charles Patriarche and George Eirington.

*Members returned to serve in Parliament.*  
*Cirencester*.—The Hon. G. A. F. Villiers.  
*Dudley*.—John Benbow, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. E. Lance, to be Prebendary of Wells.  
 Rev. T. M. Brown, to be hon. Canon of Glouc.  
 Rev. J. Collinson, to be hon. Canon of Durham.  
 Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, to be hon. Canon of Norwich.  
 Rev. H. Raikes, to be hon. Canon of Chester.  
 Rev. H. J. Stevenson, to be hon. Canon of Worcester.  
 Rev. S. Thornton, to be hon. Canon of Peterborough.  
 Rev. M. Amphlett, Church-Lench R. Worc.  
 Rev. W. Atkins, Ramilton R. co. Dougal.  
 Rev. H. J. Bailey, North Leverton V. Notts.  
 Rev. R. K. Bailey, St. Paul's, Hull, P.C. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. Mr. Birch, All Saints with St. John annexed V. Hertford.  
 Rev. T. R. Birks, Kelshall R. Hertfordsh.  
 Rev. C. Chichester, Strubby V. Linc.  
 Rev. G. Coke, Piddlehinton R. Dorset.  
 Rev. J. O. Dakeyne, Hykeham R. Linc.  
 Rev. G. Dineley, Churchill R. Worc.  
 Rev. J. R. Dunne, St. John's, Oldham P.C. Lancashire.  
 Rev. W. H. Dyott, Anstrey V. Warwicksh.  
 Rev. E. Evans, Voclas P.C. Denbighshire.  
 Rev. R. Exton, Hemley R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. R. Fletcher, St. Thomas Radcliffe P.C. Lancashire.  
 Rev. P. A. Galindo, Bradshaw P.C. Lanc.  
 Rev. W. W. Hanway, Buckland R. Herts.  
 Rev. R. J. Harrison, Forden P.C. Montg.  
 Rev. W. Hutton, Beetham V. Westm.  
 Rev. H. Ives, North Leverton V. Notts.  
 Rev. J. Johnson, Glentharn and Normanby R.R. Lincolnshire.  
 Rev. J. Jones, Llanfihangel-genu'r-Glyn V. Cardiganshire.  
 Rev. J. D. Lane, Fornett St. Peter's and Fornett St. Mary's R.R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. F. Leathes, Reedham R. with Freethorpe V. Norfolk.  
 Rev. E. Marsden, Aston P.C. Cheshire.  
 Rev. Mr. Mason, Wharton V. Westm.  
 Rev. G. Newby, Wickham R. Durham.  
 Rev. J. Nunn, Morton Say P.C. Shropshire.  
 Rev. P. Pering, Great Cornard V. Essex.  
 Rev. J. Pollitt, Lindale R. near Cartmel, Lanc.  
 Rev. G. Ray, Stratherne R. Leicestershire.  
 Rev. J. Rees, Llangrannog cum Llandissilllog V. Cardiganshire.  
 Rev. W. Y. Smythies, Shilbottle R. Northumb.  
 Rev. H. J. Stevenson, St. Philip's, Birmingham K.  
 Rev. B. Syer, Keddington R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. J. Taylor, Castle Sowerby V. Cumb.  
 Rev. J. K. Tucker, Pettaugh K. Suffolk.  
 Rev. W. Waller, Duckingfield P.C. Cheshire.  
 Rev. E. White, Quernmore P.C. Lanc.  
 Rev. H. White, Budbrooke V. Worc.  
 Rev. O. G. Williams, Pentraeth and Llanbedn-goch P.C. Anglesea.  
 Rev. W. Williams, Llanddythan and Llanfair-mathafarneithaf R. Anglesea.  
 Rev. J. Winter, St. John, Wednesbury, P.C. Staffordshire.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. B. Grant, B.A. to be Master of the Endowed Free Grammar School, Haworth, Yorkshire.  
 C. W. Hardy, esq. to be Second Master of the Free Grammar School at Heath, near Halifax.  
 Rev. T. Hirst, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, at Bakewell, Derbyshire.

## BIRTHS.

May 19. In Mornington-road, Mornington-crescent, the wife of John Hanson, esq. a son.  
 July 7. At the College, Derby, the wife of

James Heygate, M.D. F.R.S. a dau.—9. At Riverhead, Kent, the wife of Charles R. Carter Petley, esq. a son and heir.—20. Lady Carmichael, a son and heir.—24. At Tittleshall Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Kenelm H. Digby, a son.—25. The lady of Sir Chas. Douglas, M.P. for Warwick, a son.—27. At Barton Place, Exeter, Mrs. Herman Merivale, a dau.—28. At Burley Park, near Lymington, the wife of G. R. Farnall, esq. a dau.—At Ogdell House, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, a dau.—30. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of the Charter House, a son.

July 1. In Montagu-sq. the wife of Archdeacon King, a son.—At Hayes, Middlesex, the wife of W. D. Christie, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, a dau.—At Blagden, Lady Ridley, a son and dau.—In Florence, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son and heir.—Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.—At Shirley-house, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sleigh, C.B. a dau.—At Kensington, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.

Aug. 1. In New-st. Spring Gardens, the Lady Mary Hoare, a son.—3. In Berkeley-sq. Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, a dau.—In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Tritton, esq. a son.—8. At Llantrithyd, Glamorgansh. the wife of the Rev. Roper Trevor Tyler, a dau.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess Craven, a dau.—10. At Poltmore Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Fortescue, a son.—14. The wife of William Cadman, esq. Wold Newton Hall, Yorkshire, a dau.—22. At Islington, Mrs. Cornelius Payne, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. At Australind, Western Australia, William Pearce Clifton, esq. third son of M. Waller Clifton, esq. to Annette, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. G. Huett, Rector of Idlicot, Warwicksh. and widow of H. Gaudin, esq.

27. At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Edwin, second son of Robert Tooth, esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Francis Lucas, esq. of Blackheath.

April 19. At Penang, Lieut. Arthur Howlett, 27th Madras Nat. Reg. second son of the Rev. J. H. Howlett, Minister of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to Mary, second dau. of the late Edward Presgrave, esq. Resident Counsellor of Singapore.

May 7. At Calcutta, Edward Haines, esq. Bengal Eng. to Louisa, second dau. of the late Capt. Francis Hodgson, Bengal Army.

June 24. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Robert-Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Wintle, of Matson Pountsash, to Caroline, sixth dau. of the late James Boaden, esq. Warren-street, Fitzroy-sq., author of the *Lives of Garrick and Kemble*.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major Wetenhall, late 10th Regt. to Agnes-Margaretta, fourth dau. of the late Peter Wetenhall, esq. of Winnington Lodge, Cheshire.—The Rev. Hewett Carey, A.M. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Carey, to Harriet-Martha, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C.B. of Radway, Warwickshire.—At St. Pancras, Capt. H. Anderson, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Sir David C. Roose.—At St. Marylebone, B. Bradley Hewitt, esq. to Letitia-Catharine, only dau. of the late Major Colin Campbell, of Strachur, Argyleshire.—At Acton, Cheshire, Willbraham Spencer Tollemache, esq. to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. James Tomkinson, of Dorfield.—At Wells, the Rev. Wilson Pedder, M.A. Vice-Principal of the Theological Coll. to Mary, dau. of the late J. W. Tudway, esq. of the Liberty, Wells.—At Oxford, Wm. F.

Doukin, esq. Savilian Professor of Astronomy, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. John Hawtrey, incumbent of St. James's, Guernsey.—At St. Mary's, Brynaton-sq. Charles Bell, esq. to Catharine-Louise, second dau. of the late James Lawrell, esq. of Frimley, Surrey.—At Stamford-hill, Upper Clapton, the Rev. Henry Robbins, M.A. of Wadham coll. Oxford, to Agnes, third dau. of the late John Gooten, esq. formerly of Worksop, Notts.—At Hull, Edward Bates, esq. of Bombay, son of Joseph Bates, esq. of Spring Hall, near Halifax, to Ellen, dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq. merchant, of Hull.—At Kensington, John Gilbert, esq. of Broom Edge, Cheshire, to Esther-Anna, widow of the late Edward Lamber, esq. of Notting-hill-square.—At Witham, the Rev. Reginald G. Bryan, B.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, third son of the Rev. Guy Bryan, Rector of Woodham Walter, to Henrietta-Gertrude, second dau. of W. W. Leard, esq. of Witham Lodge.—At Upper Clapton, the Rev. William Tiverton Freedy, of Sheldon, Warwickshire, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Leary, esq. of Lewes, Sussex.—At Chapelthorp, Robert Spencer Shield, esq. of Chester-le-Street, second son of the late Capt. Shield, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Dodgson Charlesworth, esq. of Chapelthorp Hall, near Wakefield.—At Great Limber, William Richardson, esq. eldest son of the late John Richardson, esq. of Horkstow, to Mary-Elin, only dau. of the late Thomas Maunsell, esq. formerly of Limerick.—At Bath, the Rev. Richard, fifth son of the late Rev. J. W. Axtley, M.A. Rector of Quenington, Glouc. to Adelaide-Annette, second dau. of the late P. H. Crampton, esq. of Passaroe, co. Wicklow.—At Highgate, George Pearce Moore, esq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Henry Bixham, esq.

36. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Nicholas Tyacke, esq. M.D. of Chichester, to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of J. B. Friesland, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robert Russell, esq. Post-Capt. R.N. to Hester, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, Joseph Sambourne Smith, esq. solicitor, of Ledbury, to Christian, dau. of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Tiddington House, Warwickshire.—At St. Leonard's, T. Allen Southwood, esq. B.A. to Anne-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Cardew, Royal Eng.—The Rev. John Abbott, Rector of Meavy, Devon, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late John James Hirtzel, esq.—At Sheffield, the Rev. Augustus A. Bagshawe, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Wormhill, youngest son of the late Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbysh. to Caroline-Emily, only child of the Rev. William H. Vale, M.A., incumbent of Ecclecl, near Sheffield.

37. At St. Pancras, Edward John Chapman, esq. of Mansingham, Yorkshire, to Anne-Louise, only child of the late John Cogran, esq. of Rothwell, Northamptonsh.—At Brighton, Sydney Laurence, esq. of Beddington, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Jones, esq. of Castle Green, Cardigan, and of Trehoot, East Indies.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. Henry Boyle Lee, esq. fourth son of the late Robt. Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey, Hants, to Anne-Emilia, only dau. of the late Richard Debary, esq.—At Tiberton, Herefordsh. William Vernon Guise, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John W. Guise, Bart. of Rendcomb-park and Elmore-court, Glouc. to Margaret-Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Tiberton-court and Walsingham Abbey.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Morewood, B.A. Vicar of Burton, Westmoreland, and late of Queen's coll. to

Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John North, esq. of Ishington, Liverpool.—At Liverpool, J. B. Malcolm, esq. Head Master of the Denaby School, High Wycombe, to Miss Caroline Fox.—At Ludstone, Balop, Edmund Fox, esq. Master of the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, to Miss Len.—At Alverstoke, the Rev. George W. Livsey, M.A. of Southsea, to Caroline, eldest dau. of James Adams, esq. Architect, of Gosport.

39. At St. Pancras, Henry Eugene Barnes, esq. son of James Barnes, esq. of Mercers' Hall, to Wilhelmina-Maria, youngest dau. of the late George Darby, esq. of Leghorn.—At Chiswick, Dr. Thomas Cox, Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School, Barnet, Herts, to Eliza-Ann-Merton, only surviving dau. of W. W. Cox, esq. of Turnham Green.—At Alston, George Henry Bowby, esq. R.N. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Henry Selvin, esq. of Durham.—At Milverton, Joseph, son of the late Joseph James, esq. of Hascombe-pl. Surrey, to Marianne, fourth dau. of the late William Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton House, Surrey.

40. At Rainford, the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A. of Prescott, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Mr. Ather, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Robinson, Incumbent of Rainford.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Julius, son of the late Lieut.-Col. B. Bunce, R.M. of Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Uttermare, esq. of Curry Mallett, Somerset.—At Stroudwater, Charles West, M.D. of Charterhouse-sq. to Mary-Hester, third dau. of W. B. Cartwright, esq. of the Field, formerly of Devises.—At St. James's, Manaton Pison, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late Hon. Capt. Rodney, R.N.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Morewood, B.A. Vicar of Burton, Westmoreland, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John North, esq. of Liverpool.  
July 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B.—At Stonehouse, D. Du Pre, esq. son of the late J. W. Du Pre, esq. and grandson of the late Adm. Bager, to Philippa P. Warwell, niece of Capt. Pearse, R.N.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Wingfield Dickinson, esq. of Douthill-house, to Sarah, widow of Major William Spratt, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.—At Hackney, Charles Blakely Brown, esq. B.A., M.B. Trinity coll. Oxon, and John-st. Berkeley-sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Clements, of Lower Clapton.—At Wallingford, Berks, W. G. Tiley, esq. surgeon, Clifton-upon-Tame, Worcestershire, to Maria-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. J. Langley, Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.—At Rearsby, Leic. the Rev. Charles Nevinson, M.A. late Fellow of Wadham coll. Oxford, to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. N. Morgan, Rector of Rearsby.—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Low, of the Madras Army, to Thomasina-Agnes, eldest dau.; and Wm. Logan White, esq. of Killarstain, Advocate, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Foulis, Bart. of Colinton.—At River, Kent, John Matson, esq. of the Admiralty, third son of Robert Matson, esq. of Rochester, to Catharine-Witherden, only dau. of the late Simon Horton, esq. of Ewell.—At Kensington, William, eldest son of Seth Thomas, esq. of the Tower, London, to Anna, dau. of the late William Castell Damant, esq. late of Kensington-sq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Alexander Boyle, esq. Comm. R.N. second son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-Gen. of Scotland, to Agnes, youngest;



dan. of James Walker, esq. of Great George-st.—At Paghram, Sussex, George Selby, esq. Madras Artillery, to Angelica-Mary, third dau. of Capt. Rowland Money, R.N., C.B. of Aldwick-lodge, near Bognor.—At Bodicote, Oxon, Mr. E. B. Hartley, Principal of the Grammar School, Chipping Norton, to Anne-Rebecca, third dau. of John Austin, esq.

3. At Blackawton, Devon, Vesey Hine, esq. of Dartmouth (only son of the late Capt. John Hine, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service), to Anna, second dau. of the late George Temple, esq. of Sandford Orleigh.—At Bovington, Herts, A. F. Aylward, esq. B.A. of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Morton, esq.

—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Alexander George Russell, youngest son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Anne-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. of Westover, Isle of Wight.—At Bath, S. Smeade Brown, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Amelia, dau. of Dr. James Watson, of Bath.—At Alton, William-Thos., second son of the late Capt. Clement, R.N. of Chawton, to Marianne, second dau. of James White Clement, esq.—At Little Horkeasy, Robert, only son of R. Forbes, esq. of Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, to Caroline-Maria, dau. of Charles Rooke, esq. of Westwood House, Essex.—At Plaisance, Jersey, Edw. George Le Conteur, esq. Col. in the Royal Jersey Militia, to Elizabeth-Maria, dau. of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon. Also, Francis John Le Conteur, esq. of the same place, Lieut.-Col. in the same corps, to Frances, dau. of Sir C. E. Carrington.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Julius, son of the late Lieut.-Col. B. Bunce, R.M. of Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Anna, eldest dau. of the late John Uttermare, esq. of Curry Mallett, Somersetsh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall, to Mrs. Temple West, widow of Temple West, esq. of Mafion Lodge, Worc.—At Wisbeach, Charles Boucher, esq., jun. to Elizabeth-Russel, only child of Thomas Stear, esq.—At Kenmure House, near Glasgow, Thomas Grehem Stirling, esq. of Strowan, Perthshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Stirling, esq.—At Muthill, Perthshire, Wm. Nelson Clarke, esq. to Mary-Leslie, sister of the Rev. Alexander Lendrum, of Muthill.—At St. Paul's, Edmund Goodwin, esq. of Slough, Bucks, to Laura-Maynard, dau. of the late Thomas Hall, esq.

5. At Jersey, the Rev. James Currie, incumbent of Christ Church, Manchester, to Anne-Caroline, youngest dau. of Christopher Heath, esq. formerly of Pew Hill, near Chippenham, Wilts.

6. At Paddington, Capt. Hirtland, Royal Art. to Cara-Mary, only dau. of the late Edward Dance, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Dunn, esq. eldest son of John Dunn, esq. of Heathfield, Hobart Town, to Ellen, second dau. of Francis Skurray, esq. of Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park.—At Whitechurch, Salop, T. B. Collier, esq. solicitor, of Liverpool, to Emma-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Robert Peake, esq.—At Newport, the Rev. Macdonald Steele, M.A. Vicar of Caerwent and Perpetual Curate of Llanvalir, near Chepstow, to Maria, youngest dau. of M. T. Smith, esq. of Maesglas, Monmouthshire.

8. At Plymouth, J. J. Grant, esq. 11th Regt. to Maria, eldest dau. of Richard Martin, esq. of Portland House, Plymouth.—At Jersey, David-Wilkie, second son of the late Abraham Raimbach, esq. of Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, to Jane-Winter, second dau.

of Philip Joureneaux, esq. of Saint Helier, Jersey.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Poole, B.A. Incumbent of Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late B. Blythe, esq. Surgeon of Count.

9. At Wilson, Somerset, William Palmer, esq. of Saint Giles's, Oxford, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James S. Patton, esq. of the Friary, Lichfield.—At East Grinstead, the Rev. J. E. Judson, Lindfield, to Emily, fourth dau. of John Edger, esq. of Pickstone Park, East Grinstead.—At Kensington, William Longman, esq. of Hyde Park-sq. to Emma, eldest dau. of Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq. of Kensington.—The Rev. Thomas Cross Peake, M.A. Rector of Hallaton, co. Leicester, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of John Dawson Barnard, esq. of Somerby Grove.—At Ripple, Kent, the Rev. W. B. Holland, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Walmer, to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of J. B. Slader, esq. of Ripple Court.—Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, to Miss Pierrepont, dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont.—At Menbenot, Mr. J. S. Deane Pearce, of Bodmin, to Christians, third dau. of the late John Sobey, esq. of Trewolland, near Liskeard.—At Weston Zoyland, the Rev. Richard James Luscombe, Rector of Chedox, to Harriet-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Marshall, the Vicar.—At Brislington, the Rev. Charles Leopold Cartwright, Curate of that parish, to Anna-Mary, dau. of the late Edward Long Fox, esq. M.D. of Brislington.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, Vice-Principal of Brasenose college, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.—At Brackley, Henry James Lacon, esq. to Caroline-Louisa-Bartlett, second dau. of the late J. Roberts, esq. of Buckingham.—The Rev. Thomas Cross Peake, M.A. Rector of Hallaton, co. Leicester, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of John Dawson Barnard, esq. of Somerby Grove.

10. At Dublin, John Henry Keane, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Keane, Bart. of Cappoquin House, co. Waterford, to Laura, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Horatio Kemble, esq. second son of the late Thomas Nash Kemble, esq. late of Goblins Park, Herts, to Margaret-Amelia, only child of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.—At Islington, Joseph Rickett, esq. to Cordelia-Jane, eldest dau. of Edmund Dunn, esq. and niece of the Rev. Samuel Dunn.—At Berlin, T. Amand Bentley, esq. of the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury, to Pauline-Fanny, youngest dau. of Professor Fillion, of Berlin.

11. At Taunton, the Rev. T. Tudball, of Trull, to Sarah, dau. of the late Capt. David Ross, R.N. of Walmer, Kent.—At Cheltenham, George Robert Lambert Annesley, esq. Lieut. in the Austrian Cavalry, son of the late Hon. Robert Annesley, and nephew of the late Earl Annesley, to Millicent-Murray dau. of the late Miles Mundy French, esq. of the co. Derby.—At Lewes, Sussex, John Cusson Turner, esq. M.D. of Brighton, third son of the late Charles Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, to Frances, dau. of William Balcombe Langridge, esq. of Lewes.—At St. Ewe, Cornwall, William Fox, esq. of Elfordleigh, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late J. M. P. Cosserat, esq. of Torquay.—At Trowbridge, Arthur Newell Jones, esq. of Bideford, to Frances-Rishton, youngest dau. of Elijah Bush, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts.—At St. Pancras, William John Williams, esq. of Brighton, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late T. Jones, esq. of Chester-pl. Regent's-pk.

12. At Old Brompton, Edward Rawson Clark, esq. to Laura-Selina, only child of John Foley Kealy, esq. of Upper Gower-st.

14. At Stonehouse, Peter Benson Stewart, esq. Commander R. N. fourth son of the late Wm. Stewart, esq. of Horn Head, co. Donegal, to Charlotte-Augusta, eldest dau. of John Foote, esq. Capt. R. N.

15. In Guernsey, Patrick Leonard Macdougall, Capt. in the Royal Canadian Rifles, son of Col. Sir Duncan Macdougall, to Louisa-Augusta, dau. of Major-Gen. William F. F. Napier.

16. At St. Faith's, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Stephen Woodgate, M.A., Vicar of Pamber, Kent, to Grace-Maria, fourth dau. of Hugh Kennedy, esq. of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. F. Haslewood, Rector of Ardingly, Sussex, to Frances, dau. of Cholmeley Charles Dering, esq. of Aylot St. Lawrence.—At St. James's, the Hon. R. B. Carew, M. P. for the co. Waterford, eldest son of Lord Carew, to Emily-Anne, second dau. of G. B. Phillips, esq. M. P.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Arthur Onslow Creighton, esq. son of the late Capt. Creighton, of the 11th Dragoons, and grandson of the late Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart. G.C.B. to Mary-Rosalie, second dau. of Hugh Parkin, esq. of Montagu-sq. and Ashurst Lodge, Kent.

—At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, the Rev. George Rawlinson, son of John Rawlinson, esq. of Wimpole-st. and Alresford, Hants, to Jane-Philippa, second dau. of Robt. Onesby Walker, esq. of Bedford-square.—At Chichester, the Rev. James Charles Cane, of Hogmor, to Fanny, only dau. of J. W. Buckell, esq. of Chichester.

—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Robt. Mills Needfield, esq. Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Rev. W. Needfield, Rector of Brancopeth, Durham, to Lucy-Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Underwood, esq. of Castle Hill, near Bakewell, and formerly Capt. in the 21st Light Dragoons.—At Colne, Lancashire, John Joseph Ayre, esq. surgeon, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Thomas Carr, esq. and niece of the late J. B. Carr, esq. of Langroyd.

17. At Upton Warren, Alfred C. Hooper, esq. of Worcester, to Ann-Mary, only dau. of the late John Ingledew, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

18. At Exeter, the Rev. J. L. Draper, M.A. of Kilkeny, to Henrietta, dau. of the late J. B. Travers, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Civil Service, and niece of G. F. Travers, esq. of Fairfield Lodge, near Exeter.—At Warminster, Capt. Robert Saunders, of Calcutta, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster.—At Paddington, Henry Julius Jones, esq. of Church-court, Lombard-st. and Camberwell New-road, Solicitor, to Emma, eldest dau. of Edward William Lake, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.—At Lewisham, Edmund Ormond Lyne, esq. of Cross Hayes, Malmesbury, surgeon, only son of the late Capt. Edward Lyne, 1st Madras Cav., to Mary, only dau. of William Talmadge, esq. of Blackheath.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Charles F. B. Sweetland, esq. to Jessy-Mary, dau. of Wm. Scott, esq. of Hall Place, St. John's Wood.—At Lymington, Alfred J. Wood, esq. of Gloucester, to Frances-Beeston, second dau. of W. Towsey, esq. M.D.—At Dover, Godfrey Willa, esq. of Wills Grove, co. Roscommon, to Elizabeth-Udney, second dau. of William Robert Willis, esq. of Suffolk House, Cheltenham, and Castlereas, co. Roscommon.—At Cookham, the Rev. John Spurrin, M.A. Head Master of the Corporation Grammar School at Maidstone, to Amanda, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jno. F. Grantham, Vicar of Cookham, Berks.—At Edinburgh, Alexander Dunlop, esq. Advocate, to Eliza-Ether, only dau. of

John Murray, esq.—William Charles Lambert, esq. of Knowle, Dorset, to Agnes-Grove, eldest dau. of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker Court, Somerset.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Bertram Mitford, esq. to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart.—At Dublin, James Cook, esq. Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Claremont, and late of Beverley, to Hannah-Anne, dau. of the late John Marks, esq. of Cork, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Marks, of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—At Sculcoates, near Hull, Bernhard Samuelson, esq. of Manchester, to Caroline, fifth dau. of Henry Blundell, esq. of Hull and London.

22. At Guernsey, Selby Hutton, esq. of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts, and late of Wadham College, to Emily-Jane, third dau. of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Guernsey, and late of Wick House, Homerton.—At Charleville, the seat of the Earl of Rathdowne, Charles Stanley Monck, esq. eldest son of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck, to Lady Elizabeth-Louise-Mary, third dau. of the Earl of Rathdowne.

23. At Kenmare House, Lanarkshire, N. B. Graham Russell, esq. son of the late Col. Russell, to Henrietta-Jane, third dau. of Wm. Stirling, esq.—At Middleton, Forfarsh. John Guthrie, esq. jun. of Guthrie Castle, same co. to Harriet, eldest dau. of Barnabas Maude, esq. of Leghorn.—At Melbury, Dorset, Edw. C. Kerrison, esq. son and heir of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. of Oakley Park, Suffolk, to the Lady C. F. Strangways, dau. of the Earl of Ilchester.—At Stoke, near Devonport, Arthur Arundel Browne, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Marmaduke Browne, Bengal Art. to Dora-Anne, only child of the late Rev. St. John Browne, of Kinsale, Ireland.—At Bathwick, John S. Scott, esq. 31st Regt. to Teresa-Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Morris, esq. of Thornbury, Glouc. and niece of John Buckle, esq. of Wyeands, Monmouthsh.

—At North Witham, Linc. the Rev. Henry Ready, Rector of Waxham, Norfolk, eldest son of Storer Ready, esq. to Emily-Lloyd, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Dowson, Incumbent of Monk Fyston, Yorkshire.—At Clogher, Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, esq. eldest son of R. G. Cunningham, esq. of Mountkennedy, co. Wicklow, to Isabella, only dau. of Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher.—At Leamington, Robert, eldest son of James Alexander, esq. of Somerhill, Kent, to Julia-Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late William Fane, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Salisbury, Thomas Cave, esq. of Yeovil, Somerset, to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Kaines, esq. of Manston, Dorset.—At Stranraer, Wigtonsh. N. B. John-Frederick, eldest son of Frederick Bowman, esq. of Herne Hill, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of John Macmeikan, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rt. Hon. the Earl Ferrers, to Augusta-Annabella, dau. of Lord Edward Chichester.—At Barnes, Wm. Charles Sheppard, esq. 4th King's Own, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Beebe, esq. of Ham, Surrey.—At Sutton Bonnington, Notts, Alfred Goddard, esq. of King-st. Chesapeake, and Clapham-rise, Surrey, to Louisa, only dau. of Edward Bacon, esq. of Sutton Bonnington.—At Aspringer, Edward Lee Warner, esq. to Julia-Maria, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.—At Holbrooke, Frederick Daniel, second son of John Fryer, esq. of Chatteries, to Harriette-Millicent, youngest dau. of the late John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke House, Suffolk.—At Lewisham, Edward Berry Walford, esq. of Blackheath, son of Richard Walford, esq. of Ryde, to Elizabeth-Margaret, only dau. of the late James Dyer, esq. of Blackheath.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DUKE D'ANGOULÊME.

*June 3.* At Goritz, in Austria, aged 68, Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême.

He was born Aug. 6, 1775, the elder of the two sons of Charles Philippe Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., by Maria-Theresa, daughter of Victor III. King of Sardinia.

The youthful Dauphin, Louis XVII., having, as it is tolerably well ascertained, perished in the dungeon wherein the ruffians of the revolutionary government had immured him, and the Salique law prohibiting the descent of the crown to the Princess Royal of France, she was united on the 10th June, 1799, to the Duc d'Angoulême. Louis XVIII. ascended the throne on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in the year 1814; and dying without issue in 1824, the succession devolved upon the Comte d'Artois, who reigned as Charles X. In 1824 he was placed at the head of the army which made a demonstration, rather than a campaign, in Spain. His exploits, however, were the subjects both of the French painters and sculptors of that period.

The events of 1830 are too well known to require even a cursory notice. An unsuccessful attempt was made on the third of the "great days of July," by M. Jacques Laffitte, and the leading members of the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies, to induce a withdrawal of the obnoxious ordinances which had been issued by the ministry of the Prince de Polignac. The government hesitated, and when their misguided sovereign became willing to accede to the proposal of the deputies, M. Laffitte declared that it was then too late. Ultimately Charles X. signed an abdication at Rambouillet, and his son the Duc d'Angoulême resigned his right of succession in favour of his young nephew, the Duc de Bordeaux, whose father, the Duc de Berri, was assassinated in 1820.

The Duc d'Angoulême seems to have been a harmless character, of no marked talent, and of no decided propensities. During the government of Charles X. he was content with doing what he was bid—at the revolution of 1830 he was content with doing nothing—and during the exile of his house he was content with being nothing. In private life he appears to have been an amiable man.

When he perceived his death approaching, he sent to the archives of the War Department at Paris an important work which he had got executed during the

Restoration, giving, in folio, plans, drawings and full descriptions of all the fortified places in France, showing their weak points, the best modes of attacking them, and the proper manner of defence.

The cause of his death was a cancer in the pylorus. On the 8th of June his funeral was celebrated in the cathedral of Goritz, and thence proceeded to the chapel of the Franciscan convent, situated on a height at the west of the town. The Duc de Bordeaux followed the car on foot, in a mourning cloak. Count de Montbel, Viscount de Champagne, and the Duke de Blacas, also in mourning cloaks, walked behind the Duke; next came the French now at Goritz, the authorities, and the inhabitants. The body was placed in the vault where the mortal remains of Charles X. rest.

## JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

*July 29.* At Florence, aged 76, Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Surveilliers, the elder brother of Napoleon, and formerly King of Naples and King of Spain.

He was born in 1768, at Corte, in the island of Corsica; and attended his brother in his first campaign of Italy in 1796. Having been appointed a member of the legislative body, he was distinguished for his moderation and good sense, and gave proofs of generous firmness, when he undertook to defend General Bonaparte, then in Egypt, against the accusations of the Directory. Under the Consulate he was member of the Council of State and one of the witnesses to the treaty of Luneville. On the accession of Napoleon to the empire the crown of Lombardy was offered to and refused by him. A few days after the battle of Austerlitz he assumed the command of the army destined to invade the kingdom of Naples, penetrated without striking a blow to Capua, and, on the 15th of February, 1806, he made his entrance into Naples, of which kingdom the Emperor appointed him Sovereign. The government of Joseph as King of Naples, though short, was not sterile. In the space of less than two years he drove the English from the kingdom, reorganised the army and navy, and completed many public works. In 1808 he proceeded to occupy the throne of Spain; which he abandoned after the battle of Vittoria. On his return to France he took the command of Paris, and, faithful to the orders of the Emperor, he accompanied the Empress regent to Chartres, and subsequently to

Blois, after the invasion of the Allies, and assembled around her all the disposable troops. After the abdication of Fontainebleau, Prince Joseph Napoleon was obliged to withdraw to Switzerland. He returned to France in 1815, the same day the Emperor arrived at Paris. After the battle of Waterloo he embarked for America, where his brother, whom he was never more to see, appointed to meet him. In 1817 the State of Jersey, and in 1825 the legislature of the State of New York, authorised him to possess lands without becoming an American citizen.

The Count de Survilliers did not return to Europe until 1832. He then came to England, where he resided several years. A painful malady, which required a milder climate, obliged him to demand permission of the foreign powers to fix his residence at Florence, where he breathed his last. He was attended on his dying bed by his brothers, Louis and Jerome. There remain of the Emperor's brothers but the two latter princes—Louis, formerly King of Holland; and Jerome, formerly King of Westphalia.

#### Lord Huntingfield.

*Aug. 10.* At Heveningham-hall, Suffolk, aged 66, the Right Hon. Joshua Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham-hall, in the Peerage of Ireland (1796,) and a Baronet of England (1751.)

He was the eldest son of Joshua first Lord Huntingfield, by Maria, second daughter of Andrew Thomson, esq. of Roehampton.

He was born on the 12th of August, 1778, and at his death was within two days completing his 66th year. He succeeded his father on the 15th Aug. 1816. He was twice married, namely, first, 2nd April, 1810, to Frances Catharine, eldest daughter of Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq. of Glevring hall, Suffolk, who died in 1815; and secondly, 6th January, 1817, to Lucy-Anne, third daughter of Sir Charles Blois, Bart., who survives his lordship. He leaves an only daughter by the first marriage, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, wife of Captain Robert Charles Rowley; and an only son by the second lady, namely, the Hon. Charles Andrew Vanneck, now Lord Huntingfield, who was born the 12th Jan. 1818, and married on the 6th of July, 1839, Miss Louisa Arcedeckne, only daughter of Andrew Arcedeckne, esq. and has issue. There was another son by the first marriage, the Hon. Joshua Vanneck, who died in 1833, in his 22nd year.

#### Hon. James Erskine Murray.

*Feb. 17.* At Bornco, in his 35th year, James Erskine Murray, of Aberdona, co. Clackmannan, esq. Advocate; uncle to Lord Elibank.

He was born May 4, 1810, the third son of Alexander seventh Lord Elibank, and the eldest son of his second marriage with Catharine, daughter of James Stewart, esq.

He was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate; and published in 1836 an interesting account of a Summer Tour across the Pyrenees. This tour was performed on foot, for Mr. Murray had an extraordinary physical constitution, naturally good, and strengthened by frequent exercise in the Scottish highlands.

In conjunction with Mr. C. W. Bowra, he undertook a commercial expedition from China to the island of Borneo, where he met his death.

After their arrival on the coast the two vessels, the schooner Young Queen and the brig Anna, entered the river Coti for about 80 miles, and anchored off Tongaron. During the ascent no opposition was offered; and on arriving at the town named, where the Sultan resides, he expressed himself gratified by the visit, and willing to trade with the vessels. Deceived by these friendly appearances, they were moored; but after some time having elapsed, there appeared no intention on the part of the inhabitants to buy or sell. From the large body of armed men congregating around the Sultan's house, suspicions began to be entertained that all was not right. These suspicions were soon confirmed by attempts being made to board on two several nights, which were prevented by the vigilance of those on the watch. The Sultan had now thrown aside every appearance of friendliness, and there was no longer any doubt of his intention to destroy the vessels, if possible. Mr. Murray, deeply impressed with their dangerous position, addressed a letter to the captains of the Young Queen and the Anna, stating his conviction that they could only escape by fighting their way through the gun-boats and floating batteries with which they were surrounded: he also endeavoured to get hostages from the Sultan, for a safe passage down the river: in this he failed. The attack commenced upon the vessels on the 16th of February while they were still at anchor, by masked batteries from the shore and gun-boats. They slipped their cables, and commenced their almost hopeless attempt to fight their way out of the river, surrounded by numerous boats which kept up an incessant fire from their long brass guns. On every turn of the

river they found a fresh battery to contend with, the boats keeping up the pursuit out of range of the swivels, but not of the long guns, from which in the *Young Queen* there were fired 550 shot, and a proportionate number from the *Anna*. At one time the *Anna* got on a mud bank, but her consort nobly bore up and ranged alongside for her protection, until she got off. But for this she would inevitably have been taken. The night being calm, with a strong ebb tide, the two vessels were lashed together, and allowed to drift with the current, determined to escape or perish in company. Ahead of each was a boat to pull them round when they got broadside on to the current; the men in these boats state positively that they heard English voices hailing them from the shore. After 36 hours of continuous fighting, they reached within a few miles of the mouth of the river, and escape appeared certain. But they found a numerous fleet of boats ahead of them, which had entered through some unknown creek. This was the last and most desperate attack, and the number of pirates killed must have been immense. With personal safety almost within his grasp, here poor Murray was killed, in the *Young Queen*. He was fighting the midship guns when he was struck by a two-pounder on the breast; death was instantaneous.

The ships at length passed the bar and flats at the mouth of the river, though at sunset the boats were still in chase. During the whole affair the conduct of the officers and men was excellent. An unflinching determination was evinced to escape or die in the attempt. Mr. Murray was the moving spirit by which they were all influenced, and it is deeply to be regretted that he was cut short in the very vigour of life: with his talents and energies he might have done much to retrieve past misfortunes. Two lives were lost in the other vessel, and four were wounded in the *Anna*, and one in the *Young Queen*.

Mr. Murray married in 1832 Isabella, only child of the late James Erskine, esq. of Aberdonia, son of James Lord Alva, of the Earl of Mar's family. He thereupon assumed the name of Erskine before his own. He has left issue a son and heir, Alexander-Erskine, born in 1832, another son, and two daughters.

#### SIR JOHN MAXWELL, BART.

July 30. Aged 76, Sir John Maxwell, the seventh Bart. of Nether Pollok, co. Renfrew (1682).

Sir John was born in 1768, the eldest son of Sir James Maxwell, the sixth Baronet, by Frances, second daughter of

Robert Colquhoun, esq. of St. Christopher's. He succeeded his father in 1785.

Sir John was educated in the most liberal principles of the Whigs, to which he stood true and faithful at all times and seasons. In the memorable struggle for the Reform Bill, few gentlemen in his part of the kingdom occupied so prominent a position as did Sir John Maxwell, in favour of that national measure. At all public meetings in Glasgow, or in the neighbouring counties, in which he had a deep stake, Sir John was ever found in the front ranks of the people. After the Reform Bill became the law of the land, he was elected the first member for Paisley. Subsequently, after his retirement from the representation of Paisley, on the death of Sir M. S. Stewart, in 1836, he contested the county of Renfrew with Mr. Houston, but was unsuccessful. Since that period he has not been much before the public in his political character, but on every occasion where his vote and influence could be of use to the Liberal cause in his native country, they were freely given. In private life, nobody could be more remarkable for strict integrity. He was easy of access, courteous in manner, a friend to the poor, and to mankind in general—and resided almost constantly on his patrimonial estates, which yielded him a rental of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum. His leisure hours were devoted to agricultural pursuits, and few could excel him in the knowledge of practical farming. Being a kind and truly indulgent landlord, he was universally beloved by his numerous tenantry. His death was calm and serene. He had been complaining slightly of a palpitation at the heart; but he arose at his usual hour on Tuesday the 30th July to take a carriage drive with his friend and relative, Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, to whom he was very much attached, and who was paying a short visit to him. He was proceeding to the carriage to join Mr. Wallace, but he faltered for a moment or two in the lobby, his head drooped, his faithful body servant, Archibald M'Donald, who had served him for the long period of 45 years, sprang to his assistance; so did Mr. Wallace; but their efforts were unavailing. The venerable Baronet had breathed his last.

He married Hanway-Anne, daughter of Richard Gardiner, of Mount Amelia, co. Norfolk, esq.; and is succeeded in his title and estates by his amiable and only son, now Sir John Maxwell, who has sat in Parliament successively for the counties of Renfrew and Lanark. He married in 1839 Lady Matilda Harriet Bruce, second daughter of the late Earl of Elgin and

Kincardine. The late Baronet has also left two daughters, the younger the wife of Archibald Stirling, esq. of Kenmure.

**RALPH JOHN LAMBTON, Esq.**

*July 29.* At Morton house, Durham, Ralph John Lambton, Esq. great-uncle to the Earl of Durham.

He was the second son of Major-General John Lambton, M.P. for Durham, by Lady Susan Lyon, daughter of Thomas Earl of Strathmore. He was elected M.P. for the city of Durham, after his elder brother's death, in 1798, and was rechosen in 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812. He retired in Dec. 1813.

He was for many years a master of hounds in the North, and gave them up only in Feb. 1837, after meeting with a fall in hunting, which had from that time kept him to his couch. He sold his hounds to Lord Suffield, for a higher price than was ever given before.

Mr. Lambton was the head of a banking house at Newcastle, and has died very rich, and unmarried.

His remains have been interred at Chester-le-Street. The chief mourners were Mr. W. H. Lambton and his son, Mr. Henry Lambton; and the pall-bearers Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., Colonel Tower, W. Williamson, Esq., R. S. Surtees, Esq., John Gregson, Esq., Edward Johnson, Esq., and Thomas Fenwick, Esq. The bulk of Mr. Lambton's large fortune, it is understood, is left to his nephew, Mr. William Henry Lambton, next brother to the late Earl of Durham, and son-in-law of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. of Helburn Hall.

**VICE-ADM. SIR C. BOYLE.**

*May 21.* Aged 73, the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, K. C. H. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and F. R. S.; brother to the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

He was born Sept. 3, 1770, the third but second surviving son of Edmund the seventh Earl, by his first wife Aenn, second daughter of Kelland Courtenay, esq. and niece to John fourth Earl of Sandwich.

He entered the royal navy Feb. 19, 1781, as a midshipman on board the *Latona* frigate, commanded by the late Sir Hyde Parker. In this ship he witnessed the action between the squadron under the command of his Captain's veteran father, and that of Holland under Admiral Zoutman; some time after which he had the misfortune to fall from the booms into the orlop, and was obliged to go on shore for his recovery.

He subsequently joined the *Goliath* 74, and remained in that vessel until April

8th, 1783, when he was sent to the Naval College at Portsmouth, where he continued until March 1784; at which period he re-commenced his professional career, under the auspices of the great Nelson, in the *Boreas* frigate, and sailed in her to the West Indies, from whence he returned to England in the summer of 1787.

The *Boreas* having been put out of commission, Mr. Boyle was received, at the recommendation of Captain Nelson, on board the *Barfleur* 98, bearing Lord Hood's flag; and in that ship he continued until the 25th Nov. 1788, when he was removed into the *Leander* 50, the flag-ship of Admiral Peyton, by whom, on the 5th June 1789, he was appointed to act as Lieutenant in the *Aquilon* frigate, on the Mediterranean station. He subsequently served in the same capacity on board the *Vanguard* 74, and was at length confirmed in that rank, and appointed to the *Roebeck*, a 44 on two decks.

At the commencement of the war against revolutionary France, in 1793, Mr. Boyle was fourth Lieutenant of the *Egmont* of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Archibald Dixon. This ship, after fitting at Plymouth, proceeded with the squadron under Rear-Adm. Gell to convoy the East India fleet to a certain latitude; and then cruised between the western isles and the coast of Spain. On the 14th April the squadron captured the General Dumourier French privateer of 22 guns and 196 men, and retook the *St. Jago* register ship, her prize, which, after a tedious litigation, was condemned, when the captors shared largely, each of the lieutenants receiving 1,400*l.*

On the 27th of the following month, Lord Hood, then at Gibraltar, appointed Lieut. Boyle to the *Fox* cutter, and charged him with despatches for the Admiralty. He afterwards served in the *Excellent* and *Saturn* ships of the line; and in the spring of 1795 accompanied Commodore Payne in the *Jupiter* of 50 guns, to bring over H. S. H. the Princess Caroline of Brunswick from Cuxhaven. On his return from that service he was promoted, April 1795, to the rank of Commander; and, during the month of October following, obtained an appointment to the *Kangaroo*, a new brig of 18 guns, in which he cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers and other armed vessels on the Lisbon and Irish stations. He obtained post rank June 30th, 1797.

In the beginning of the ensuing year Captain Boyle was appointed to the *Hyena*, of 24 guns, and served in her off Cherbourg, St. Maloes, and the Isle of

*Bas*, until March, 1799, when he was obliged to resign his ship in consequence of an injury he had sustained from being thrown out of a carriage when about to sail for Lisbon. His next appointment was in the ensuing month of June, to the *Cormorant*, of 24 guns, in which ship, after being for some time in attendance upon the royal family at Weymouth, he was sent to the Mediterranean, and on the passage out captured a Spanish brig of 14 guns and 87 men, and retook an English West Indiaman. On the 20th May, 1800, the *Cormorant* was wrecked off Damietta, on the coast of Egypt, when on her way to Alexandria, with despatches from Lord Keith to Sir W. Sidney Smith, containing the ratification of the treaty of El Arish. Contrary to the usages of war, Captain Boyle was kept in close confinement for nearly three months, during which period the French General Menou, into whose power he had fallen, treated him in a savage manner, telling him that he must consider himself as an hostage for the safety of Bodot, who had been an aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, and was then in the hands of the Grand Vizier.

Having at length recovered his liberty, Captain Boyle joined Sir W. Sydney Smith at Cyprus, and from thence went to Minorca, where a court martial assembled, Nov. 17, 1800, to inquire into the circumstances by which the loss of the *Cormorant* was occasioned. The court were unanimously of opinion that it arose from an error in the reckoning, occasioned by the great incorrectness of the charts, and that the conduct and exertions of Captain Boyle were highly meritorious and exemplary on the unfortunate occasion, and did therefore adjudge him to be fully acquitted of all blame. In the spring of 1803 Captain Boyle was appointed to the *Seahorse* frigate, and ordered to the Mediterranean, where he was actively employed under Nelson during a very important part of his Lordship's command on that station.

In the summer of 1805 he exchanged into the *Amphitrite*, a Spanish prize frigate, and returned to England. His last appointment afloat was May 31, 1806, to the *Royal William*, bearing the flag of the Port-Admiral at Spithead, the command of which ship he retained until June, 1809, when he succeeded Capt. Towry as a Commissioner of Transports. The control of the dockyard at Sheerness was confided to him in the summer of 1814. Some time after he was appointed by an order in council to superintend the bringing up of the arrears of the accounts left unaudited by the Transport Board at

the time of its dissolution, and he subsequently obtained a seat at the Navy Board.

He was made a retired Rear-Admiral in 1831, but in 1840 was restored to the active list, and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red in Nov. 1841. In 1832 he was nominated a Knight-Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and he was dubbed a Knight-Bachelor on the 3d Dec. in that year.

In 1807 he represented the borough of Bandon in Parliament.

Sir Courtenay Boyle married, April 16, 1799, Caroline-Amelia, youngest daughter of the late William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham, co. Berks, and sister to Isabella-Henrietta Countess of Cork and Orrery, the wife of his elder brother. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters—1. Courtenay Edmund William Boyle, esq. Capt. R.N. and Groom of the Privy Chamber, who married, in 1836, Mary, daughter of William Wallace Ogle, esq.; 2. the Hon. Caroline Boyle, Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide; 3. Charles John Boyle, esq.; 4. Charlotte-Anne, who died in 1816, aged seven; 5. Mary-Louisa; and 6. Cavendish-Spencer, Lieut. 48th Foot.

#### SIR JAMES GAMBIER.

*Aug. 5.* In Pall Mall, aged 72, Sir James Gambier, late Her Majesty's Consul-General in the United Netherlands.

He was son of the late Admiral James Gambier, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Colonel Monpessan, and nephew to the late Admiral Lord Gambier. He was born in Orchard-street, May Fair, Feb. 15, 1772. He first served in the navy, but subsequently, in 1793, entered the army, and was major of the 1st Life Guards. He quitted the army at the peace of Amiens, and in 1802 was appointed Consul General at Lisbon: a situation which he held until the departure of the Portuguese royal family. He was then removed in the same capacity to the Brazil; and thence subsequently to the Netherlands. He was knighted whilst holding the latter situation, April 27, 1809. On the abolition of several consulships general in 1826, he was placed on the retired list with a pension of 1200*l.* a-year.

He married in 1797 Jemima daughter of William Snell, esq. of Salisbury hall, Hertfordshire. She died on the 15th of March last year, aged 67.

Their children were: 1. William-Morton, who died an infant in 1800;

moored close to the batteries of Grand Canaria, May 8th, 1807. On the 23rd of July, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served in the Alfred, 74, Capt. John Bligh, at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and surrender of the Danish Fleet, in Sept. 1807, and was included in the general vote of thanks by both houses of Parliament. He was also at the first landing of Sir Arthur Wellesley and the British army in Portugal; at the surrender of the Russian squadron in the Tagus, in Sept. 1808; and the re-embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna and Vigo. He also served in 1809, in the Baltic, on board the *Melpomene*, 38, Capt. Frederick Warren; next as First Lieutenant of the *Sabrina*, in 1810-11, and was actively employed in the same capacity on board the *Surprise*, in the West Indies; as likewise in the expedition to Washington and Baltimore, in 1812, 1813, and 1814.

During his long and useful career, Commander Miles assisted at the capture of three colonies, twenty-six line of battle ships, eighteen frigates, and twenty-one sloops of war and privateers. Having been six and thirty years a Lieutenant, he was at length, shortly previous to his death, placed on the list of retired Commanders, on the 28th Sept. 1843. At the peace he retired to the little village of Knapton, by the sea side, in Norfolk, where he ended his days, regretted by all who knew him. His dying wish was that the Union Jack should supersede the usual funeral pall, and that he should be buried with the least possible parade. His request was complied with, and the ground has closed over one of England's most zealous defenders. His vindication of Lord Nelson's proceedings in the Bay of Naples was published a short time since, and can hardly fail of establishing its author's object; it being a complete refutation of the calumnious opinions but too generally received, based upon facts which no sophistry can shake.—(*United Service Journal*).

#### DR. HEINROTH.

At Leipsic, aged 70, Doctor Heinroth. He was a pupil of the celebrated Pinel, whose views and those of Esquirol, as to the substitution of moral treatment for physical coercion, in the cure of madness, he was the first to introduce into Germany, both in his own practice, and by his publication and annotation of the works of those two eminent physicians. On his return from France, the Saxon government created a chair, for the teaching of this class of medical science, expressly for him, and appointed the new

professor head physician to the St. George's Hospital for the insane—the functions of both which offices he discharged till his death. He was the author of many works of reputation, connected with his own speciality—besides some popular novels and romances, published under the pseudonym of Tremund Wallentreter—and member of most of the learned bodies in Europe, including the Royal Society of London.

#### JOHN HASLAM, M.D.

July 20. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 80, John Haslam, M.D.

He was a member of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, but we believe took no degree at that university. He was for some years apothecary to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, previously to his entering his career as a physician.

His "Observations on Insanity" were first published in 1798, second edition in 1809.

"Illustrations of Madness, 1810." 8vo.

"Considerations on the Moral Management of Insane Persons. 1817."

"Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity, according to the Law of England. 1817."

"A Letter to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, containing an Account of their management of that Institution for the last twenty years. 1818."

"Dr. Haslam was long and justly celebrated as a physician in cases of insanity, and a man otherwise of great attainments, information, and literary tastes. His scientific publications were always held in high esteem; but his numerous contributions to lighter literature through the periodical press were perhaps still more calculated to raise a reputation. As reviewer, critic, epigrammatist, and author of witty and comic papers, he had few superiors; and his extensive knowledge of the world, and what is called life, gave him a ready hand for almost every subject. In society he was equally entertaining, and full of anecdote. We remember, during a temporary absence from town, that he wrote a review, which was inserted in the *Literary Gazette*, on one of Dr. Kitchiner's books. It was very droll and humorous, and laughed good-naturedly enough at some of the worthy doctor's eccentricities. But the doctor took it in dungion; and in an extreme rage happened to pitch on his friend Haslam to consult what steps he would advise him to take against the worthless libeller! This was fun to Haslam, and he abused the writer and the *Gazette* to the topmost of Billingsgate, till he inflamed Kitchiner beyond all mitigation.



It was in vain, on our return, that we endeavoured to pacify and moderate his resentment. He never would forgive us; and it was only a few months before his death that he was so far reconciled as to meet us with tolerable civility in society."—*Literary Gazette.*

W. J. BAYNE, M.D.

June 13. At his house, in the Alpha Road, Regent's Park, after a lingering illness, aged 48, William Joseph Bayne, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Geological Society. He was the son of William Bayne, esq. of New Grove, Mile-end; his brother died on the 30th June last.

His election to a Fellowship of Trinity college, Cambridge, in a year when there was the rare occurrence of a single vacancy, shows that his talents and acquirements were of a superior order, though his studies were not, even then, confined to university pursuits. He graduated, B.A. 1819, as thirteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1822. In the relations of private life he was holden in high estimation and strong regard by his numerous intimate friends, many of whom were of literary and scientific eminence: while among the larger circle of his acquaintance it has been observed of him, "that no one ever knew him without esteeming him."

ROBERT BENSON, Esq.

June 21. At Salisbury, aged 47, Robert Benson, Esq. M.A. Recorder of that city.

This gentleman was the youngest son of the late Rev. Edmund Benson, M.A. of the Close, Sarum, formerly Rector of St. Edmund's in that city, and Priest Vicar of the Cathedral, who died in January, 1835. He was born in the Close, February 5, 1797. His mother, Anne Hunt Grubbe, was a daughter of Thomas Hunt Grubbe, of Potterne, in the county of Wilts, Esq. one of the most ancient families of the county. His studies and inclinations towards historical and antiquarian research were industriously cultivated by his paternal grandfather, whose acquaintance with early British history and antiquities was accurate though not profound, and whose information on such subjects was always welcome to his attentive pupil. His general education was received at the private school of the Rev. A. Morrison in Salisbury; and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1818 as second Junior Optime, and proceeded M.A. in 1821.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 23, 1821, and afterwards practised at the Chancery Bar.

In 1823 Mr. Benson went to Corsica, as one of the Commissioners to carry into effect the bequests of General Paoli; and after his return he published "*Sketches of Corsica, a Journal written during a Visit to that Island in 1823, with an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of the People,*" reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1826. Not long after this work was published, a friend who called on Mr. Benson, told him that Sir Walter Scott had described himself by a letter which he had just heard read, as much amused with the book: and subsequently, in his history of Napoleon, Sir Walter referred to it with terms of approbation.

Mr. Benson was elected the Deputy Recorder of Salisbury by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation, 9 December, 1829, in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Merewether, by a majority of two votes. At this time the Earl of Radnor was the Recorder of Salisbury, and was very much opposed to Mr. Benson on political matters. He carried his feelings towards him to a very great height, and sought to exclude him from the Council Chamber whenever he himself was present, and on the 27th of September 1830, he obtained a vote of the Common Council, requesting Mr. Benson to withdraw, on the ground that he was simply his deputy. In 1831, Mr. Benson published a very clever pamphlet, entitled "*Remarks on the Office of the Deputy Recorder of Salisbury,*" in which he clearly demonstrated from the charters, and records of the city, that the deputy recorder was a substantive member of the corporation, and that the Recorder of Salisbury himself ought to have been a person learned in the law, a barrister in fact, one of the quorum, and a magistrate. This well-reasoned pamphlet had its effects, and Mr. Benson thenceforward enjoyed all the privileges of his office without further interruption.

When the Bill passed for reforming the Municipal Corporations, a singular change took place. The Earl of Radnor was disqualified under that act from sitting as recorder, and by virtue of the 103d section of the Act, coupled with the grant to the city of a separate quarter sessions, Mr. Benson became the recorder, and he was formally elected by the corporation, and confirmed in his office by a warrant under the sign manual from the crown, dated at St. James's, the 6th of June, 1836. It is remarkable that since the passing of the Reform Bill,

and the Municipal Corporation Act, the influence of the Bouverie family in Salisbury has nearly passed away, and though several attempts have been made to return one of them as member for the city it has always been in vain.

In 1837 Mr. Benson published "*Memoirs of Arthur Collier*," Rector of Langford-Magna in Wiltshire, and styled by Dugald Stewart, "a very acute metaphysician." This work was very fully reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1837; and also, with high approbation, in the *Edinburgh Review*.

In 1843 appeared the *History of Salisbury*, a large folio volume, forming part of Sir Richard C. Hoare's *History of Modern Wiltshire*, with the joint names of Robert Benson, esq., and Mr. Henry Hatcher, of Salisbury, as the authors.

Two pamphlets were shortly after issued, bearing the following titles:—

"*The Original Preface to the History of Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury. With a statement of the circumstances connected with the publication of that work.* By HENRY HATCHER." 8vo.

"*Facts and Observations touching Mr. Hatcher and the History of Salisbury, being an Answer to his recent pamphlet on that subject.* By ROBERT BENSON, Esq. M.A. Recorder of Salisbury." 8vo.

From these pamphlets we collect Mr. Benson's connection with the topography of Wiltshire to have been as follows: He was introduced to a correspondence with Sir Richard Hoare by Lord Arundel in 1816, and soon after undertook to describe the small Hundred of Underditch, consisting of only four parishes. On the 1st June, 1821, he paid his first visit to Stourhead; and in the course of the same year he was encouraged by the Baronet to commence his collections for the *History of Salisbury*. Subsequently, he relinquished Underditch, and, devoting himself to the illustration of his native city, for many years continued, at intervals, his long but desultory researches; until, at the close of 1835, Sir Richard Hoare persuaded him to commit to his care the arrangement of the collections, providing for that labour the assistance of Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury. Mr. Hatcher then assumed the work in a more systematic and laborious way, vastly adding to, or rather multiplying, the materials, and writing the work in the form of a chronological narrative. The proportion of the materials furnished by Mr. Benson can only be seen by examining the work, where they will be found distinguished throughout by his initial B. It is undisputed that Mr. Hatcher composed the work so en-

tirely, that only about sixteen pages\* out of six hundred were from the pen of Mr. Benson, besides, in the subsequent biographical section, four original memoirs of distinguished natives of Salisbury, namely, John Greenhill the painter, Robert Bateman Wray the dye-sinker, William Benson Earle an accomplished gentleman of Salisbury, and John Pern Tinney the political writer.

In May, 1840, the printing of the *History* commenced, and during its progress in that and the following year, Mr. Benson cordially co-operated with Mr. Hatcher in rendering all the literary assistance in his power. We give the cause of rupture in Mr. Hatcher's own words: "In the autumn of 1841 Mr. Benson accidentally met me in the Close. He inquired if the *Salisbury* were safe, and when told that the last sheet of the *Narrative* had been forwarded, he, for the first time, intimated a wish that his name should appear in the title-page, 'not, however,' as he said, '*pari passu* with you.' He afterwards offered to write my Preface; and, finally, we entered into some discussion relative to an application to Mr. Hoare for additional plates, to which I objected. On the whole, the conversation terminated, I believe, not very satisfactorily to either party."

It appears, from Mr. Benson's diary,† that this was on the 21st Sept. 1841; on the 25th he set out on a tour into the West. However, about a month after, he resumed his attention to the proof-sheets, and there was a truce on the question of the title-page until the following January. The late Mr. Gage Rokewode was requested by Mr. Merrik Hoare (at whose expense the work was carried on,) to act as arbitrator. He was inclined to lean to Mr. Benson's claims: but his premature death occurred before the controversy came before the public. Mr. Hatcher wrote a preface deemed offensive by Mr. Benson, and refused to withdraw or alter it. Mr. Benson insisted on the insertion of his name in the title-page: and finally the volume was published in August, 1843, with the names of both Mr. Benson and Mr. Hatcher in the title, and a Preface written by the former.

We have preferred, in this summary, to state the bare facts of these transactions; and to those whom the controversy may interest, we have only to recommend

\* Mr. Hatcher's Preface, p. vii.

† Mr. Benson kept from early youth "a minute account of the time passed in my journey of life, and my employment of it."

the impartial perusal of Mr. Hatcher's and Mr. Benson's pamphlets, and a subsequent letter of Mr. Hatcher, dated Dec. 1, 1843, published in the *Devizes Gazette*. It will then be seen that, whatever was the amount of time and labour bestowed by Mr. Benson on this undertaking, and whatever the benefits derived to it from his general acquaintance with literature, and his legal acquirements, they could in no case supersede or equal the vast amount of Mr. Hatcher's most assiduous labours; and whatever, in the controversy, might be Mr. Benson's skill in argument, or the brilliancy of his style, they are more than balanced by the facts adduced by Mr. Hatcher, who has no occasion to regret the manly efforts he made in his self-defence.

Mr. Benson possessed a retentive memory, and considerable literary acquirements; and his stores of anecdote, buoyant spirits, and general conversational talents, rendered him a great favourite in society. He died unmarried, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with extraordinary patience and fortitude, at the house of his only surviving sister, in the Close, Salisbury; and was buried in the Cathedral with the other members of his family. His sister Anna-Maria died only a few weeks before him, on the 27th May last, aged 57.

#### VEN. ARCHDEACON BAYLEY.

*Aug. 12.* The Venerable Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D. Archdeacon of Stow, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of West Meon, Hants, and Vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.

Archdeacon Bayley enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most elegant scholars that Cambridge has produced; having gained the highest classical honour that the University could bestow, viz. Battie's scholarship, in 1796. He graduated B.A. in 1800, and was elected fellow of Trinity college: he obtained the first of the members' prizes for middle bachelors in 1801, and the first for senior bachelors in 1802.

He was presented to the vicarage of Great Carlton by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in 1812, and was appointed Archdeacon of Stow in 1823; he was also for many years Subdean of Lincoln. In both these important offices he was distinguished by taste, in restorations of churches, worthy of a better age: more especially does Lincoln Minster owe much to his care whilst he was one of the Chapter. Amongst other laudable acts may be mentioned his causing the re-

moval of the mural tablets and other hideous mementos from the walls and pillars of the cathedral into the side chapels, and repairing the parts which had been cut away to admit them.

In 1826 Dr. Bayley exchanged the Subdeanery of Lincoln with the Rev. Lord John Thynne for a stall in St. Peter's Abbey church, Westminster. He held the latter preferment until his decease, as also the non-residentiary stall of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral. He was collated to the rectory of West Meon in 1826 by the Bishop of Winchester.

His many amiable qualities, as they made him beloved, so also cause him to be lamented by his numerous friends; his loss will be more especially felt at his parish of West Meon, where he was building a very chaste new church, at the cost of himself and his sister-in-law. In 1820, when Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire, he rebuilt the parish church there; and few have had the privilege of glorifying God by such good works as he effected.

We could wish to see this good man commemorated as of old, in a way which he himself would have approved, by a correct brass placed in the cathedral with which he was upwards of 30 years connected; so that whoever looks on it may say with the writer, "*Cujus anima propicietur Deus.*"

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*July 3.* At Siston, Gloucestershire, aged 63, the Rev. *Francis Pelly*, Rector of that parish. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1810; and was presented to Siston in 1815 by F. Trotman, esq.

*July 4.* At Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Richard Williams*, Rector of that parish, and of Markfield, Leicestershire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783; was presented to Great Houghton in 1805 by that society; and to Markfield in the previous year by the Marquess Hastings.

Aged 26, the Rev. *Hownam Illingworth*, son of A. Illingworth, esq. of Powey, and formerly curate of Penryn, Cornwall. He was drowned at Sierra Leone, of which colony he was chaplain, by the upsetting of a boat. Five others perished with him. The Rev. Mr. Illingworth left England as chaplain to H.M.S. *Madagascar* 44, and soon after her arrival on the African station, the chaplain of

Sierra Leone dying, he was solicited to become his successor.

July 6. At Hulme, Lancashire, aged 72, the Rev. *Edward Booth*, M.A. Incumbent and Patron of St. Stephen's church, Salford. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1809.

July 7. At Midway, near Aberystwith, in his 35th year, the Rev. *John Davies*, M.A., for eleven years Curate of Llanferriis, Denbighshire.

At Wortham, aged 57, the Rev. *Joseph Charles Helme*, M.A. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1811. He has left a widow and eight children.

July 8. Aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Jones*, Rector of Derwen, Denbighshire, to which he was collated in 1819 by the Bishop of Bangor.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, the Rev. *George Foxton*, M.A., Vicar of Twynning, Gloucestershire, and Rector of Newtown, co. Montgomery. He was of Christ's Church, Oxford, M.A. 1786; was presented to the former church in 1802 by that society; and collated to the latter in 1815 by the Bishop of St. Asaph. His youngest son, the Rev. T. J. Foxton, is Perpetual Curate of Wix, Essex.

At the residence of his father-in-law, the Rev. R. P. Buddicombe, M.A., Priory, St. Bee's, Cumberland, aged 30, the Rev. *John Sanders*, only son of John Sanders, esq. of Derby. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837.

July 9. At Preston, aged 47, the Rev. *Theophilus Lane*, Rector of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, and was presented to his living in 1827 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

July 10. At Shelton rectory, Norfolk, the residence of his youngest son, the Rev. *Jeremiah Curteis*, aged 76, the Rev. *Samuel Curteis*, LL.D. formerly of Linton, Cambridgeshire. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, as 11th Senior Optime, M.A. 1801, LL.D. 1808. He was for some years Master of Sunbury school.

At Appleton, Berkshire, aged 84, the Rev. *James Williams Hoskins*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Wells. He was formerly a Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1781, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1797; was presented to Appleton in 1802 by that society; and appointed to the prebend of Combe the Twelfth in the cathedral church of Wells in 1813.

On his 26th birthday, the Rev. *William*

*Henry Jones*, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's, Preston, second son of the Rev. W. P. Jones, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Preston. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838.

July 16. At Wrexham, aged 62, the Rev. *J. S. Edwards*, Vicar of Llanarmon in Yale, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

At the Chapel-house, Twyford, aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Morris*, Minister of the chapel, and Perpetual Curate of Ruscombe, Berks.

July 20. At Lesnewth, Cornwall, the Rev. *W. P. Bray*, Curate of that place.

July 23. At Ilminster, aged 82, the Rev. *James Upton*, Rector of Beercrocombe and Stocklinch Magdalen, Somerset. He was presented to the former living in 1803 by the Earl of Egremont, and instituted at the same time to the latter, which was in his own patronage.

July 25. At the Beaufort Arms, Monmouth, on his return from Malvern, in his 63d year, the Rev. *James Ashe Gabb*, Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Monmouthshire district of Freemasons. He was presented to Shirenewton in 1816 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

July 26. At Sansaw, Salop, aged 77, the Rev. *Lawrence Gardner*, D.D. Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to which he was collated in 1821 by Bishop Ryder.

July 26. At Tintinhull, Somerset, aged 76, the Rev. *J. Valentine Clark*, B.A. for twenty-eight years Perpetual Curate of that parish, and for eleven years Rector of Cossington, near Bridgewater.

July 27. At Southend, Essex, the Rev. *Francis Festing*, late Vicar of Wingham, Somerset.

At Selham, near Midhurst, aged 55, the Rev. *William Jenkins*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

At Goytre, Wales, the Rev. *Allen Morgan*, late of Awbridge house, near Romsey.

July 28. At Hensingham, Cumberland, aged 88, the Rev. *Joseph Bardgett*, Rector of Melmerby, near Penrith.

July 30. At Twyford, Hampshire, aged 88, the Rev. *George Coxe*, Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, and of Withcall, Lincolnshire. He was a brother of the late Archdeacon Coxe, of Salisbury, the historian. He was formerly of Pem-

broke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1792, and obtained both his livings in 1810, Witheall, (value 516*l.*) from Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his church at Winchester from Bishop North. With a highly cultivated mind, refined taste, and polished manners, he found his chief delight in the exercise of the Christian ministry. The diligence with which he discharged the duties of his station to a very advanced period of life, his kindness of heart and extensive charity, endeared him to all classes of his parishioners, by whom and by a large circle of friends he will be long and affectionately remembered.

*July 31.* At Bath, the Rev. *John Parsons*, of the island of Barbadoes, Vicar of Marden, Wilts. He was formerly Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1807, and was presented to Murden in Wilts by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The Rev. *E. Sunderland*, Vicar of Glentham and Normanby, Lincolnshire.

At Ballybegg, co. Wicklow, the Rev. *Jeremiah M. Synnes*, Incumbent of the parishes of Kilpipe and Kilnivor.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*March 10.* At Camberwell, aged 21, Mr. *William Fuller Lofty*, of St. John's college, Cambridge.

*June 17.* In Montague-square, aged 79, *James Holbrook*, esq. late of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

*June 18.* At Highbury-place, aged 83, *Sarah*, widow of *William Farebrother*, esq.

*July 5.* Aged 67, Capt. *William Williams Foote*, R.N. of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. He was one of the few survivors of Rodney's action, and was in the *Valiant* when she captured two 64-gun ships in 1782—in the illustrious at the siege of Toulon and Bastia, and in Lord Hotham's action in 1795—in the *Blenheim* at St. Vincent's—in the *Director* at Camperdown—at the mutiny at the Nore—at the siege of Cadiz—and for some years in the Channel service. He was posted Oct. 21, 1810. He married Miss Hill, of Upminster.

*July 16.* At Walworth, at an advanced age, *Elizabeth*, relict of *Marcus Rochfort*, esq. of Walshestown, Balbriggan, Ireland.

*July 17.* In Agar-st. Strand, aged 30 Mr. *John Moore*, house surgeon of the Charing Cross Hospital, and surgeon accoucheur to the West London Lying-in

Hospital, eldest son of Mr. *John Moore*, of Wickham-Market, formerly of Laxfield, Suffolk.

*July 18.* Hyman Hurwitz, esq. Professor of Hebrew at University College, London.

At Kensington, aged 13, *Gurney*, second son of *Foster Reynolds*, esq.

*July 20.* Aged 72, *Sarah*, wife of *Thomas Prothero*, esq. of Lyon-terrace, Edgware-road.

*July 21.* In Kensington-sq. aged 86, Mrs. *Olivia Searle*, only dau. of *Charles Searle*, esq. of Brompton Park.

In Camden-terr. Kentish-town, aged 76, *Sarah*, relict of *John Hamilton*, esq. of Stamford-hill.

Aged 55, Mr. *John Adamson*, of Lime-street, City, for many years a member of the Common Council for Langbourn Ward.

In Portland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 68, Ann, relict of *Perry Nursey*, esq. of the Grove, Little Bealings, Suffolk.

At Hampstead, Mary-Ann, wife of *Samuel Wimbush*, jun. esq. of Halkin-st. Belgrave-sq.

*July 22.* At Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, *Eliza*, wife of *W. G. Hayes*, esq. and third dau. of the late *James Lawson*, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Aged 52, *Frederica-Jane*, wife of Mr. *Westall*, of Clement's-inn, and youngest dau. of the late *John Maling*, esq. formerly of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards.

*July 23.* In Hill-st. Berkeley-square, aged 23, *Martha*, fourth dau. of the late *William Willis*, esq. of Lombard-st. and Wandsworth-common.

In Montague-sq. aged 75, *Henry Sykes*, esq. of Bath, youngest son of *Joseph Sykes*, esq. of Hull.

*July 24.* In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. *Louisa*, youngest dau. of the late Sir *John English Dolben*, Bart.

In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 84, *Henrietta*, relict of *William Marmaduke Sellon*, esq. of Harlesdon-green, Willesdon.

*July 25.* In Wimpole-st. aged 67, *Charles Bourchier*, esq.

In Clapton-square, Hackney, aged 72, *George Deane*, esq. for many years in Monument-yard.

*July 26.* At the residence of his brother, Bath-pl. Kensington, aged 40, *J. S. Pollock*, esq.

In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, aged 64, *Joseph Littledale*, esq.

*July 27.* In James-st. St. James's-sq. St. James's-park, aged 62, *Henry Bedford*, esq.

At his uncle's house, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 21, Edward Parry Martyn, esq.

In Robert-st. Hampstead Road, aged 77, Charlotte-Augusta, relict of Samuel Barnard, esq. Surgeon to the 98th, and third dau. of the late Thomas Sandby, esq. Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

July 28. In Melbury-terr. aged 37, William Plunkett, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late Wm. Plunkett, esq. Deputy Chairman of the Board of Excise. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 23, 1832.

July 29. Agnes, second dau. of George Pritt, esq. of Bentinck-terr. Regent's Park, and Parliament-st. Westminster.

In York-st. Portman-square, aged 63, Thornton Bentall, esq. late manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Totnes.

At Stepney Green, aged 61, John Dinsdale, esq. late Assistant Master Attendant to the Hon. East India Company; 48 years of his life were spent in their service.

July 30. In Upper Seymour-st. West, Frances-Mary, widow of William Henry Beauchamp, esq. of Forthampton, Gloucestershire.

In Crosby-sq. aged 56, Thomas Rowland Alston, esq.

Aged 23, Louisa, third dau. of L. M. Simon, esq. Paragon, Blackheath.

July 31. In Tonbridge-pl. Euston-sq. Hetty, widow of John Palmer, esq. of Rickmansworth.

Lately. At Camberwell, aged 74, Elizabeth Carey, relict of Philip Melvill, esq. Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

Aged 30, W. Phillips Cracknell, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Benj. Cracknell, D.D. late of Weymouth, brother-in-law of T. Conway Robins, esq. Wells, Somerset, and of the Rev. Charles Maddeson, Bathaston, near Bath.

At Putney, aged 50, Mrs. Villiers, relict of Geo. Wm. Villiers Villiers, esq. late of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and of Bath.

Aug. 4. At Clapham Common, aged 84, William Hibbert, esq. of Hare Hill, Cheshire.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Sebastian Nash, esq. of St. John's Wood-road, Regent's Park, and eldest dau. of the late Sam. Dixon, esq.

Aug. 5. At the Master's house, Inner Temple, aged 63, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt.

Aug. 6. At St. John's Wood, aged 63, Christopher Harrison, esq.

Anne, wife of the Rev. E. Withers, of Lower Phillimore-pl. Kensington.

In Great Quebec-st. St. Marylebone, the widow of William Sadleir Bruere, jun.

esq. of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, and third dau. of the late Charles Wagstaff, esq. of Cambridge.

Aug. 7. At Muswell Hill, Mr. Edward Mottram, many years a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Aldersgate.

In Portman-sq. aged 33, William Hicks Hicks Beach, esq. only brother of Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Bart. of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire.

In Percy-st. aged 80, Joseph Hume, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Camden New Town, J. Lemon, esq. late of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

Aug. 8. In Sloane-st. Charlotte, relict of John Boylston Hallen, esq. of Birmingham.

In Notting Hill-sq. Eliza-Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Leeds Booth, formerly of the 32d Regt. and Inspecting Field Officer of Essex; daughter and coheir of Comyns, esq. of Highlands, near Writtle, Essex.

Aug. 9. In Camden-road Villas, aged 35, Ellen, wife of Charles B. Spaeth, esq.

Charlotte, wife of John Powell Powell, esq. of Quex Park, Thanet, and Park House, Fulham.

Aged 79, Rebecca, relict of John Carver, esq. of Camden Town, Middlesex.

Aged 56, Major J. J. Anderson, K.H. late of the 10th Foot, one of the Military Knights of Windsor. He had been in active service, both in the East and West Indies, and was buried at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with military honours.

Aug. 10. At Clapham Common, aged 31, Julia, wife of Robert Hudson, esq.

At Lower Clapton, aged 85, Jacob Clements, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 81, Elizabeth-Susanna, relict of Thomas Graham, esq. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 75, Isabella-Ann, relict of Thomas Waite Marson, esq.

In Guildford-st. aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Philip Wynn Mayow, esq.

At Camden Town, aged 76, Sarah Marianne Abington, eldest surviving sister of the late William Abington, esq. of the East India House.

Aug. 11. At Bayswater Hill, aged 69, Lewis Duval, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, conveyancer. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1796, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, June 19, 1804. He has of late years been considered the first "case" man in his profession.

Aug. 12. In Torrington-sq. aged 27, Henry White, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of John White, esq. He graduated LL.B. 1840.

In Camberwell-grove, aged 82, Stephen Butler, esq.

*Aug. 13.* Aged 66, Cornelis Schenk, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent-road.

At Chichester Lodge, Wandsworth-road, aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of William Farlar, esq.

*Aug. 14.* At Clapham, aged 85, John Jacob Zornlin, esq.

*Aug. 26.* At Islington, within one day of completing his 19th year, William, eldest son of William Bentley, esq. one of the principal clerks of the Bank of England.

**BEKES.**—*July 20.* At Wallingford, at the house of her father, the Rev. Richard Roberts, Amelia-Shickle, wife of the Rev. George Andrews, Vicar of Sutton Courtenay.

*July 25.* At Midgham House, aged 66, Miss Elizabeth Fowke, eldest dau. of the late Major T. Thorpe Fowke.

*Aug. 3.* Aged 63, Edward Golding, esq. of Maiden Erlegh and Sonning Grove.

*Aug. 5.* At the residence of her nephew, H. Simonds, esq. Reading, aged 83, Mrs. May, late of Pangbourn.

*Aug. 6.* At Stanlake, aged 75, Leonard Carrie, esq.

*Aug. 12.* At Hall Place, the seat of his father-in-law, Sir East Clayton East, Bart. aged 25, Joseph John Wakehurst Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst-pl. Sussex, and late of the 2d Life Guards.

**BERWICK.**—*Aug. 7.* At Manderston, in his 7th year, Thomas, only son of Sir Thomas Maitland, Capt. R.N.

**BUCKS.**—*Aug. 9.* At Boyne Hill Cottage, near Maidenhead, Daniel Penning, esq. for many years Receiving Inspector of Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—*May 15.* Aged 27, George Francis, eldest son of George Fordham, esq. of Odsey House, near Royston. He was at a very early period of life distinguished for scientific and literary attainments, and for theological researches.

*June 17.* At Cambridge, aged 60, Alex. Watford, esq. the eminent surveyor.

*July 2.* At the Observatory, Cambridge, aged 26, Jane-Sarah, wife of John Glaisher, esq.

*Aug. 6.* Aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Hurrell, esq. of Newton.

*Aug. 7.* At Foxton, aged 69, Martha, widow of William Hurrell, esq.

**CORNWALL.**—*Aug. 6.* At Truro, aged 64, George Thomas, esq. He filled the office of Town Steward and Treasurer of that borough for a very long period.

**DERBY.**—*July 21.* At Derby, Mrs. Katharine Geddes, relict of Christian Geddes, esq. of Viewforth, Culross.

**GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.**

*July 22.* At Longford-hall, aged 41, the Right Hon. Anne-Amelia dowager Countess of Leicester, wife of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry. Her death resulted from her confinement. She having on the 10th inst. given birth to a son, who survived his birth only a few hours. She was the third dau. of the Earl of Albemarle, by his first Countess the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth dau. of Edward Lord Clifford. She married, 25th February, 1822, T. W. Coke, esq. of Holkham, Norfolk, created Earl of Leicester in 1837, who died in 1842; by whom she had issue Thomas-William the present Earl of Leicester, three other sons, and one daughter. She married secondly, the 25th Oct. 1843, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

*July 26.* At Burnaston House, Derby, aged 22, Ensign Arthur Mosley, 95th Regt. second son of Ashton N. E. Mosley, esq.

**DEVON.**—*July 17.* At Leaford House, aged 60, Gilbert Cowd, esq.

*July 27.* At Mill Bay Grove, Plymouth, aged 40, Wm. Cole Loggin, esq. of Buckish House, near Bideford.

At the Quay House, Kingsbridge, the residence of Mrs. Fortescue, Anna, wife of G. F. Fortescue, esq. of Plymouth, and dau. of the late Admiral Cumberland.

*Lately.* At Mount Boone, Dartmouth, Jane, youngest dau. of Sir J. H. Seale, Bart.

*Aug. 1.* At Netherex House, near Exeter, aged 25, Clifford Martyn Young, esq.

*Aug. 4.* At Exmouth, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Wm. Barker, Rector of Silverton.

At Kingsbridge, aged 85, Maria-Juliana, relict of Thomas Wyse, esq.

Aged 88. George Hertzell, esq. one of the oldest merchants of Exeter.

*Aug. 6.* In Dix's Field, Exeter, aged 68, Henry Limbrey Toll, esq. of Perridge House, a Major in the South Devon Regt. of Militia, and a Magistrate of Devon. Mr. Toll was the only son of the Rev. John Frederick Toll of Grewel St. Mary, and Vicar of Kingsclere, Hants. He married, at Odiham, his cousin Jane, daughter of Richard Limbrey, esq. by whom he had an only son, the late Henry Limbrey Toll. He married, first, Jane, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, of Finegand, in the county of Perth, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, in the year 1823, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Walter Vavasour, esq. of Heath, Yorkshire, by whom he has left issue a son and dau.

Mary, third dau. of Charles Hoppe, esq. of Withycombe, near Exmouth.

*Aug. 7.* Aged 50, Robert Rookes, esq. of Heavitree.

*Aug. 8.* At Torquay, Hester, dau. of Thomas Dawes, esq. of Winchelsea.

*Aug. 12.* At Bideford, aged 78, the relict of John Yarde, esq. of Trowbridge.

*Aug. 15.* At Brampfordspeke, aged 78, Agnes, wife of the Rev. John Mudge.

**DORSET.**—*July 19.* At Whichampton, aged 9, Georgina, eldest dau. of George Burt, esq. late of Whitbury, Wilts.

*Lately.* At Dorchester, aged 76, Agnes, relict of Thomas Taunton, esq. formerly of Wrackelford-house, near Dorchester.

*Aug. 6.* At Moreton, aged 66, the Lady Harriot Frampton, third dau. of Henry-Thomas late Earl of Ilchester, and wife of James Frampton, esq. to whom she was married in 1799.

**DURHAM.**—*Lately.* James Watson, esq. of Aycliffe. He left to most of his tenants a legacy of 500*l.* each; to one the farm for his life; to one tenant (Mr. G. Chapman) the lime-kilns; to his housekeeper his dwelling-house, furniture, plate, &c., together with 1000*l.* The residue of his estate is given to a distant relative, S. Swires, esq. of Skipton in Craven.

**ESSEX.**—*May 28.* At Skegg-hall, Great Oakley, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Lynch, of Plymouth, late of 63rd foot.

*July 19.* At Billericay, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Spitty, relict of Ths. Spitty, esq.

*Aug. 13.* At Southend, George Nolan, esq. of Geraldstown, co. Meath.

**GLOUCESTER.** *July 12.* At Bristol, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Butt, for 35 years President of the London Twopenny Post Office.

*July 17.* At Compton, aged 50, Mary-Ann, wife of Joseph Taylor, esq. surgeon R.N. and niece of the late Rev. Henry Bevan, M.A. late Vicar of Congresbury, Somerset.

*July 18.* At Clifton, aged 74, Margaret, relict of Rich. Sargent Fowler, esq. Barrister-at-law.

*July 20.* At Cheltenham, Amelia, wife of Edward Griffiths, esq. of Newcourt, Herefordshire.

*July 21.* At Cheltenham, aged 21, Augustus Frederick, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Hemming, D.D. of Hampton, Middlesex.

*July 22.* At Bristol, aged 76, Miss Elizabeth Williams, sister to R. T. Williams, esq. Old Park.

*July 23.* At Anst, Charlotte-Bourke, youngest dau. of the late John Maxse, esq. of Arno's Vale.

At Clifton Park, Miss Lyon, dau. of the late Benjamin Lyon, esq. of Jamaica.

*July 26.* At Olveston, aged 83, Ann, only surviving dau. of the late John Camplin, D.D., for many years Vicar of that parish.

*June 28.* At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 76, Mr. William Porteus. He was a Superintendent of the building of the docks, bridges, and excavations of the New Cut, during its progress, under that celebrated engineer, Josiah Jessop, esq. and subsequently an assistant engineer and contractor on various railways.

*July 29.* At Wotton, near Gloucester, John Darke, esq. formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

*July 30.* At Cheltenham, aged 20, Edward Hamond Kevile Davies, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. James Kevile, and grandson of the late Somerset Davies, esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordshire.

*Aug. 2.* At Clifton, Isabella-Beatrice-Cecil, only child of the late Edward Parker, esq. of Browholme Hall, Yorkshire.

*Aug. 7.* At Cheltenham, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Whalley, late Vicar of Rushall, Staffordshire.

At the vicarage, Tetbury, aged 63, Susannah-Martha, widow of Thomas Richard Walker, esq. of Bletchington, Oxfordshire.

*Aug. 11.* At Cheltenham, aged 58, Ann, widow of Richard Edleston, esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.

**HANTS.**—*July 20.* At Fareham, Caroline-Matilda, widow of the Rev. Alexander Radcliffe, Vicar of Titchfield, and Rector of St. Clement's, Sandwich, third dau. of the late Sir William Benett.

At Hayling Island, aged 76, Martha, relict of William Padwick, esq. late of Cosham House.

*July 24.* Aged 69, Matthew Aldridge, esq. of Romsey.

At Ryde, I. W., Mary, eldest dau. of Edward Fletcher, esq. late of Londonderry.

*July 25.* At Shanklin, I. W. aged 19, Robert Bagot, fifth son of the late Rev. William and the Hon. Mrs. Chester.

*July 26.* At Kingston, Portsea, aged 57, John Rigden, esq. First Clerk in the Royal Engineer Department, Portsmouth.

*July 28.* At Milbrooke, near Newport, I. W. aged 31, Lucinda-Marianne, wife of Henry Sewell, esq. eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Nedham.

*Lately.* At Minstead parsonage, Elizabeth-Susanna, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Moysey, D.D., of Rowford Lodge, Taunton, dau. of Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal.

At King's Somborne, aged 50, Sarah, wife of James Reeves, esq.

*Aug. 1.* At Rowde Cottage, aged 92, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. George Morgan Deere, Rector of St. Lythin, co. Glamorgan, and only dau. of the late Richard Tuck, esq. of Rowdeford-house.

At Woodfield, Havant, aged 88, Eliza-



beth, relict of Thomas Hinchliff, esq. late of Wandle Grove, Mitcham, Surrey.

*Aug. 3.* At Highfield, near Southampton, aged 66, Arabella-Sarah, widow of Rear-Adm. V. V. Ballard, C.B. of Bath.

*Aug. 4.* At the residence of Capt. Wilson, R.N. near Andover, Francis Wollcock, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs, Rochester.

*Herts.—July 25.* At New Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, aged 71, Ann, widow of Jeremiah Hamilton, esq.

*Huntingdon.—June 23.* At Hemingford Abbots, aged 32, Frances, wife of E. S. Knipe, esq.

*Kent.—March 8.* At Lees Court, Feversham, aged 60, Charles May Lushington, esq. late of the Madras civil service, which he entered in 1800. He was appointed a Provisional Member of Council in 1836.

*July 13.* At Ramsgate, aged 20, Louisa, wife of Charles Daniel, esq. only dau. of Capt. E. Hodges, of Ramsgate.

*July 24.* At Speldhurst, Tonbridge Wells, aged 76, Baden Powell, esq.

Aged 20, Fanny, dau. of Charles Hoar, esq. of Maidstone.

*July 25.* At Deal, aged 56, Robert George Sparrow, esq.

*Aug. 11.* At Horsenden, Mrs. Hodgskin, relict of John Hodgskin, esq. for many years Storekeeper of her Majesty's Dock-yard at Sheerness, and at Deptford.

*LANCASTER.—June 23.* At Chapel House, Ormskirk, Anne, widow of John Bridges, esq. of South Lambeth.

*July 21.* At New Ferry, aged 74, William Whitehouse, esq. of Liverpool.

*July 27.* Aged 71, Charles Barrett, esq. solicitor, Manchester.

*Aug. 7.* Aged 82, William Donald, esq. of Liverpool.

*LEICESTER.—July 23.* Fanny, wife of the Rev. Henry K. Richardson, Rector of Leire.

*Aug. 7.* Aged 70, Methuselah Moore, gent. of Syston, near Leicester.

*LINCOLN.—June 10.* At Lincoln, aged 26, Jane-Agnes, wife of Frederick Tryon, esq. B.A.

*MIDDLESEX.—June 26.* At the Lodge, Hillingdon, aged 69, Thomas Hanlyn Bent, esq. Commissary-general.

*July 18.* At Hounslow, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Benson, D.D.

*July 22.* At Tottenham, aged 89, Mrs. Anna Atkins.

*Aug. 5.* Aged 69, Samuel Landon, esq. of Sunbury and Ryde, I. W.

*Aug. 9.* At Clay Hill, Enfield, aged 69, Mary, wife of Benjamin Tacker, esq.

*NORFOLK.—July 23.* At Norwich,

aged 56, Mary, wife of Mr. D. Denny, formerly of Starston-hall, and eldest dau. of the late N. Pallant, esq. of the Whitehouse, Rendham, Suffolk.

*Lately.* At Norwich, Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. John Boldero, of Ampton, Suffolk.

*NORTHAMPTON.—June 19.* At Kettering, at the house of her son, Dr. Starr, aged 71, Lois Louisa, relict of Wm. Starr, esq. of Boreham, Wilts. and dau. of the late Edw. Southouse, formerly Judge in Lower Canada.

*July 6.* At Arthingworth, aged 60, Langham Rokeby, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Northamptonshire Militia.

*July 26.* At Yelvertoft, aged 84, William Clark, esq. formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford.

*NORTHUMBERLAND.—July 15.* At Lorbottle House, aged 90, Adam Atkinson, esq.

*OXFORD.—July 26.* At Adderbury, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Holford Cotton, many years Vicar of that parish, and Kemys Inferior, co. Monmouth.

*SOMERSET.—July 19.* At Bath, aged 74, Captain James Conran, only brother of the late Major-General Conran. He served 22 years in the East Indies, in her Majesty's 52d Regiment, the 25th, and 17th Light Dragoons; was present at both sieges of Seringapatam, as well as at all the principal engagements of that period.

*July 20.* Aged 49, John Peter Ferring, esq. of Combeflory House, Somerset.

*July 23.* At Ansford House, Castle Cary, aged 86, Col. Woodforde.

*July 24.* At Chard, Miss Loveridge, only surviving sister of William Loveridge, esq. of Paradise House.

Aged 66, Thomas Oliver, esq. of Bath.

*July 26.* At Clevedon, Emily, second dau. of R. H. Harrison, esq. of the Inner Temple.

*Lately.* At Bath, Mary-Anne, relict of Edward Barlow, esq. M.D.

At Bath, Charles David Williams, esq. Commander R.N. son of the late Col. Sir Daniel Williams, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

At Bath, aged 91, Mrs. Jekyll, relict of Joseph Jekyll, esq.

At Bath, Eliza-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major Goldfinch, of Chewton Priory.

At Bath, Anne, widow of Hugh Barlow, esq. of Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire.

*Aug. 2.* At Milton Clevedon, aged 7 months, Catharine-Cecilia-Hannah, only child of the Rev. George M. K. Ellerton.

At Creech St. Michael, near Taunton, aged 18, Emma, youngest dau. of the late William Trevenen, esq. of Helston, Cornwall.

*Aug. 9.* At Taunton, aged 27, John H. Seton, esq.

*Aug. 13.* At Bath, aged 73, Michael Constable, esq.

**STAFFORD.**—*July 15.* Mrs. Holden, relict of Hyla Holden, esq. of Wednesbury.

*July 24.* At Fenton, Charity, wife of Philip Barnes Broade, esq.

*July 29.* At Perry Hall, aged 63, John Gough, esq. formerly of Seend, and the last lineal descendant of the Goughs of Staffordshire.

*Aug. 14.* At Bilstone, Catharine, eldest dau. of the late John Willim, esq. and sister of Mrs. Fraser, of Exeter.

**SUFFOLK.**—*June 29.* Suddenly, having the day before completed his 71st year, Mr. John Orridge, upwards of 47 years Governor of the liberty gaol in Bury St. Edmund's, and father of the Messrs. Orridge, gaolers at Cambridge, Oakham, and Carlisle. Mr. Orridge was on the point of resigning the office at Bury, and Mr. Mackintyre, the present Mayor, is appointed by the Marquess of Bristol, as steward of the liberty, to succeed him.

*July 17.* At Sibton, aged 38, John Exeter Edward Spink, esq.

*July 23.* Aged 86, Robert Lanchester, gent. of Long Melford, and formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

*July 24.* At Brockford Green, aged 82, Tobias Revett, esq. the last descendant by name of one of the most ancient families of Suffolk.

*July 25.* At Melford, aged 83, Mrs. Jane Hanwell, sister to the late Admiral Hanwell.

**SURREY.**—*June 20.* Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Williams, esq. of St. John's Grove, Richmond.

*June 25.* At Richmond, aged 15, Augusta Sydney, only daughter of Fanny, widow of William Spencer, esq.

*July 16.* Frances, daughter of J. W. Liddiard, esq. Leigham-house, Streatham.

*July 19.* At Epsom, aged 24, George Barnard, eldest son of G. P. Barclay, esq.

*July 23.* At Tudor-lodge, Richmond, aged 72, Rebecca, wife of William Pearce, esq. late of Weasenham-hall, Norfolk, now of Whitehall-place, London. She was one of the daughters of the late Rev. Christopher Crowe Munnings, Rector of the united parishes of Beetley and Brisley, near East Dereham.

*July 24.* At Richmond, aged 70, Samuel Paynter, esq. a magistrate for many years of Surrey and Middlesex.

*Aug. 1.* At Guildford, Ann, relict of Mr. J. Neales, wine merchant, one of the Aldermen of that borough.

Aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas

Hinchliff, esq. late of Wandle-grove, Mitcham.

*Aug. 4.* At Kingston, Ben Morgan, a celebrated Irish vocalist. He possessed a rich brogue, and a vein of quiet humour, which imparted an especial charm to all his efforts. He was the most intimate friend and associate, for twenty years, of the late Tom Hudson, the poet, and many of his best songs—viz. "Judy Callaghan," "Biddy of Sligo," "Teddy O'Ran," "Widow Mahony," &c. were written expressly for Morgan. Both these "sons of mirth" ended their mortal career within a "little month," and each in the 52nd year of his age. Morgan has left a widow totally unprovided for.

*Aug. 8.* At Brixton, aged 35, Mr. James La Mark, second son of William La Mark, esq.

*Aug. 12.* At Croydon, aged 35, Robert Stock Roscow, esq.

**SUSSEX.**—*June 30.* At Hastings, aged 38, Hannah, wife of G. W. Ashburnham, esq. only brother of the Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, Bart. leaving seven children out of eleven.

*July 14.* At Brighton, aged 78, Charity, relict of William Woodhams, esq. late of Lullington.

*July 20.* At Newlands, East Grinstead, Mrs. Hannah Talbot, dau. of John Stenning, esq.

*July 31.* At Marlborough-house, Worthing, aged 41, Marian, wife of John Greatrex, esq. of Titchfield-house, Regent's-park.

*Lately.* At Frampost, East Grinstead, aged 76, Jonathan, son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq. of Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Surrey.

*Aug. 5.* At Broadwater-house, near Worthing, Elinor, widow of the Rev. H. L. Walsh, D.C.L. of Grimblethorpe-hall, Lincolnsh. and dau. of the late William Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh.

Aged 80, Henrietta-Sarah, relict of Ewan Law, esq. of Horsted-place, brother to the first Lord Ellenborough. She was the eldest dau. of the Most Rev. William Markham, Archbishop of York; was married in 1784, and left a widow in 1829.

*Aug. 8.* At Bognor, aged 69, Richard Muggeridge, esq.

**WARWICK.**—*June 27.* At Leamington, Michael Head, esq. Post Capt. R.N. He was a son of Dr. Head, a physician of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His first commission bore date Dec. 10, 1804; he commanded the boats of the *Euryalus* at the destruction of a Danish gun-boat and two transports in June 1808. He was made Commander Dec. 6, 1809; appointed to the *Curlew* brig June 27, 1819; captured the American letter of marque

Volante, of 14 guns, 1813; and attained post rank June 7, 1814.

*July 6.* At Curdworth-lodge, aged 64, Mrs. Noble.

*July 10.* At the residence of his son-in-law, Hampton-cottage, Leamington, aged 65, John Martin, esq. late of the Third Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served 48 years. He was on service in Ireland during the rebellion, and was also present in nine different engagements during the Peninsular war.

*July 17.* Aged 17, Clement George, eldest son of the Rev. George Winstanley, rector of Glenfield, and nephew of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston-house, Leicestershire.

*July 22.* Aged 70, Thomas Chattock, of Solihull.

*July 27.* At the house of her son, at Eathorpe, aged 83, Mary, widow of Edward Welchman, esq. of Kineton.

*Aug. 13.* At Leamington Spa, aged 44, Lady Anne-Elizabeth Scott, eldest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch. She was eldest dau. of the late Duke of Buccleuch, having been born on the 17th Aug. 1796. Her remains were removed for interment to the family mausoleum at Bowhill, Selkirkshire, N. B.

*WILTS.*—*July 21.* Aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Matthews, esq. late of East Kennett.

*Aug. 8.* Aged 28, Elizabeth-Arundell, youngest dau. of J. Peniston, esq. of De Vaux-place, the Close, Salisbury.

*Aug. 9.* At Westrop House, Highworth, Charlotte, dau. of the late William Slater, esq. of Nassau, New Providence.

*WORCESTER.*—*July 29.* Aged 29, Richard Henry Hooton, esq. of Worcester, only son of the late Richard Hooton, esq. late of Leamington.

*Aug. 10.* At the College, Worcester, aged 21, Marianne, wife of the Rev. John Ryle Wood, Canon of Worcester. She had given birth to a son on the 3d.

*YORK.*—*July 24.* At Sheffield, aged 69, Joshua Hawksley, esq.

*July 25.* At Leeds, Catherine-Matilda, dau. of the late T. Robinson, esq. of Rocky hill.

*Aug. 2.* At Hull, aged 9, Augusta-Caroline, only dau. of Capt. C. R. Shuckburgh, staff officer of pensioners of the North and East Ridings, Yorkshire.

*WALES.*—*July 30.* At Cardiff, aged 56, Jonathan Howells, esq. Capt. and Adjutant of the Royal Glamorgan Militia, and formerly of the 77th (Pictou's) Regt., in which he served during the whole Peninsular war.

*Latcly.* At Pembroke, aged 88, Mrs. Hodges, relict of George R. Hodges, esq.

*Aug. 4.* At Velindre, Carmarthen-

shire, aged 65, Edward Jones, esq. the Clerk of the Peace for that county.

*SCOTLAND.*—*July 13.* At St. Boswell's Bank, Roxburghshire, Montgomerie, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart. She was the third dau. of Thomas Williamson, esq., married in 1830, and has left an infant family.

*Aug. 8.* Anne, widow of David Ross, esq. of Milncraig.

*Aug. 9.* At Broadley, Nairnshire, aged 23, John Mackintosh Grant, esq. M.D., second son of the Rev. James Grant, Minister of Nairn.

*IRELAND.*—*May 10.* At her mother's residence, in Dublin, Lady De la Beche, wife of Sir H. De la Beche, one of the Commissioners of Health.

*May 18.* At Higginstown Cottage, near Ballyshannon, in his 75th year, Con O'Donnell, esq. formerly of Larkfield, county of Leitrim, the lineal descendant of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, the Chieftain of former days so renowned in Ulster; he was uncle of the present O'Connor Don, M.P.

*July 17.* At the house of her son, the Rev. Walter Oke Croggon, Dublin, aged 90, Anne, relict of Mr. Thomas Croggon, of Walworth, formerly of Penryn, Cornwall.

*Latcly.* Mrs. Delacour, of Cork. She died of hydrophobia, caused by a favourite dog. The death of her daughter (Miss Delacour) appeared in our Obituary for April, from the same cause.

At Sandy Cove, John Madden, esq. of Hilton, co. Monaghan, late Colonel of the Monaghan militia.

*Aug. 1.* Mr. Joseph Martin (brother to the late member for the borough of Sligo) and his wife were drowned while crossing, in a jaunting car, to their lodge on an island at the mouth of the river that runs into the bay of Sligo. They have left five young children.

*EAST INDIES.*—*May 15.* At Nareconda, on his march from Secundrabad to Kamptee, aged 21, Lieut. James Robert Campbell, 43d Madras Nat. Inf., second son of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. of Barcaldine, Argyleshire.

*May 17.* At Andkree, Lieut. Wm. H. Tanner, 42nd Regt. Madras Army, second son of Capt. Tanner, I.N., of Exeter.

*May 20.* At Bombay, Lieut. Sydney Lloyd Horton, 14th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Horton.

*May 23.* At Bangalore, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Arthur Vizard, esq. Cornet in the 15th Hussars.

*Latcly.* At Kerwenchee, Bombay, George Frederick Thorne, esq. of the 14th N.I., third son of Lieut.-Col. Thorne, K.H., late of Bath.

At Serampore, aged 70, Mrs. C. Bie, the oldest European inhabitant of that settlement. She came out from Europe at the age of 19, was married to Mr. Bie, a magistrate, the nephew of the Governor who first welcomed the missionaries to Serampore, when the Bengal Government had issued orders for their instant departure, and survived her husband more than 20 years.

**WEST INDIES.**—*July 13.* At Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, aged 22, Mary Mannings, wife of the Rev. John Fletcher, M.A., of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Head Master of the King's College School, Nassau, and eldest dau. of the Hon. John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

*July 16.* At Barbados, aged 57, Benjamin Walrond, esq. Provost Marshal General of the island, a Commissioner of the Peace, Serjeant-at-Arms to the Court of Chancery, and Grand Marshal to the Exchequer and Common Pleas. He was lineally descended from Col. Humphrey Walrond, "*The gallant old Royalist*," Governor of Barbados in 1660.

**ABROAD.**—*Jan. 15.* Aged 28, Richard Penny, esq. District Surgeon at Port Lincoln, South Australia. He was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire, arrived in the colony about four years ago as surgeon of the "*Branken Moor*," and was for some time editor of the late "*Adelaide Examiner*."

*Jan. 20.* At sea, off the Canaries, Dorothea-Mary; and *April 26*, at Bathurst, Gambia, Alice-Philippa-Mary; daus. of the Rev. F. Harrison Rankin, B.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Possessions on the Gambia.

*Feb. 14.* In New England, New South Wales, aged 48, Henry Dittmas, esq.

*Feb. 15.* At Sydney, New South Wales, Isabella, wife of Capt. Frank Marsh, 80th Regt.

*April 26.* At Valparaiso, aged 24, Edward, son of Frederick Huth, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

*Lately.* At Bookham, near Yap, New South Wales, aged 37, Charles Horatio Nelson Matcham, esq. sixth son of the late George Matcham, esq. of Ashford Lodge, Sussex.

At Patna, aged 34, Geo. F. Houlton, esq. son of the late Col. Houlton, of Parleigh, Somerset.

At sea, a lady of the name of Stigmond, said to be sister-in-law of Mr. Muntz, M.P. She left London by the Ocean steamer for Rotterdam, and proceeded to her cabin while the passengers were at dinner, locked herself in, and after divesting herself of a portion of her dress, jumped overboard, and was drowned. A

letter was left on the cabin table, requesting that her luggage might be forwarded to her brother, Mr. Muntz.

At Paris, Madame Thierry, wife of the historian M. Augustin Thierry. She was dau. of the Admiral de Querangal, and married M. Thierry, who was blind, from admiration of his works, and an ardent wish to soothe the sufferings of his life, and lighten his darkness with the perpetual presence of a friend. To the world of literature she was known by her romance *Adelaide*, and her *Scènes des Mœurs aux dix-huitième et dix-neuvième Siècles*. She was attended to her grave by the most eminent literary men in the capital, with the veteran Chateaubriand at their head.

*July 1.* In the Island of Nevis, Job Ede, esq. of Clayfield Lodge, Southampton.

*July 15.* At Leopolds Krow, near Salzburg, Austria, in the thirteenth year of her age, Elizabeth Charlotte Olivia, youngest child of J. T. Baumgartner, esq. M.D., of Godmanchester.

*July 16.* At Winnsborough, S.C., in his 80th year, the venerable Thomas Parr, LL.D., formerly professor of languages in the South Carolina College, and we believe of late treasurer and librarian of that institution.

*July 18.* At Baden Baden, in Germany, Fanny, wife of Capt. William O'Neill, and fifth dau. of the late Robert Lindesay, esq. of Loughry, co. Tyrone.

At Vicenza, aged 7, John Maitland; and on the 29th, at Como, aged 10, George Alexander Mordaunt, only sons of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Thomas Hay.

*July 21.* At Boulogne, France, Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. John Rennie, Vicar of Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

*July 24.* At Naples, Mary, wife of Thomas Barrett Lennard, esq.

*July 25.* At Oporto, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edward Whiteley.

*July 27.* At Spa, aged 72, Philip Frederick Tinne, esq. of the Hague.

*July 29.* In his 18th year, Frederick Christian, youngest son of the late C. R. Hodson, esq. His death was caused by falling from a precipice, near Caunterets, Hautes Pyrenees.

*July 31.* At Avranches, Mary-Frances, wife of T. G. Gardiner, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, and youngest dau. of Sir John Peter Grant Rothiemurehus.

*Aug. 1.* In Paris, of typhus fever, caught while attending the hospitals, aged 22, Arthur Robert, only son of R. Blair, esq. of Great Russell-st. Bedford-sq.

*Aug. 2.* At Florence, Caroline-Emily, wife of Capt. Pakenham, R.N. She was

the 3d daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Home Popham, was married in 1817, and has left issue two daughters and a son.

*Aug. 11.* At St. Petersburg, the Grand-Duchess Alexandra of Russia, third dau. of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse. She was born June 24, 1825, and was married on the 22nd of January, in the present year.

*Lately.* At Rome, the wife of Prince Don Prospero Sciarra Colonna, born Princess Donna Maria Pignatelli di Monte Leone in Sicily. This distinguished lady was the last branch of the celebrated Cortes family, to which Ferdinand Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, belonged.

At Berlin, aged 60, Herr Blum, one of the most prolific of German dramatic writers. His works for the stage amount to the incredible number of 589; including, however, many translations. But this is not all, nor nearly all; Herr Blum was also a composer, his vocal and instrumental works of that description amounting to 169, including some comic operas; and his sprightly part-songs are sure to be heard wherever a party of Liedertafel singers meet together. Then he executed many of the scenic decorations for the Berlin theatres; was first comic actor at the national theatre of that city, from 1821 to 1831; and has been its chief manager since 1839.

#### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JULY 27 TO AUGUST 17, 1844, (4 weeks.)

Males	2018	} 3946	Under 15.....	2177	} 3946
Females	1928		15 to 60.....	1161	
			60 and upwards	603	
			Age not specified	5	

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, August 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 4	32 5	19 7	36 9	30 5	33 5

#### PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 18*s.* to 6*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 19.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2736 Calves 153
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 35,230 Pigs 296
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

#### COAL MARKET, Aug. 23.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 167.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65½.—Grand Junction, 162.  
—Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 25½.  
—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 113.—St. Katharine's, 115.—East  
and West India, 136.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great  
Western, 62 pm.—London and Southwestern, 87.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 88.—West Middlesex, 125.—Globe Insurance, 140.—Guardian,  
49½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 66½.—Imperial Gas, 85.—Phoenix  
Gas, 38½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 25 to August 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July 25	73	78	74	30.05	cloudy	10	62	62	66	30.60	fair
26	67	71	69	30.04	do.	11	60	65	54	30.75	rain
27	68	76	71	30.00	fair	12	61	64	62	30.44	showers
28	70	78	65	30.00	do.	13	61	63	61	30.65	do.
29	62	69	64	29.90	do.	14	58	59	58	30.29	do.
30	64	63	62	30.65	rain, cloudy	15	61	63	58	30.60	do.
31	63	68	63	30.66	do. do.	16	58	61	59	30.92	fair, cldy. m.
A. 1	60	59	57	30.76	cloudy, rain	17	54	63	54	30.72	cloudy, fair
2	63	66	62	30.86	fair	18	54	65	52	30.10	do. do.
3	61	62	57	30.38	stormy	19	57	65	63	30.12	do. do. alt. m.
4	62	69	52	30.70	fair	20	68	72	58	29.77	fair, cloudy
5	55	68	59	30.83	cloudy, rain	21	57	65	57	30.78	do. do.
6	63	65	60	30.57	do.	22	59	62	57	30.74	do. do. cl. s. m.
7	65	60	61	30.68	do.	23	60	64	53	30.72	do. do.
8	63	68	61	30.65	fair	24	58	63	53	30.70	do. do.
9	62	69	61	30.76	do.	25	60	63	57	30.94	do. do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1818.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	200	100	99	103	102	102	12			285	97 95 pm.	78 79 pm.
30	200	100	99	103	102	102	12	99			97 95 pm.	79 77 pm.
31	200	100	99	103	102	102	12					79 77 pm.
1	200	100	99	103	102	102	12				97 pm.	79 77 pm.
2	200	100	99	103	102	102	12				97 95 pm.	78 pm.
3	200	100	99	103	102	102	12			285		76 78 pm.
5	200	99	99	102	101	101					95 97 pm.	77 75 pm.
6	200	100	99	102	101	101	12					77 75 pm.
7	200	100	99	102	101	101	12				94 pm.	77 75 pm.
8	200	100	99	103	101	101	12					75 77 pm.
9	200	100	99	102	101	101	12	98	116		95 pm.	75 77 pm.
10		100	99	102	101	101	12			283	94 pm.	75 77 pm.
12	200	99	99	102	101	101	12			284	96 pm.	74 76 pm.
13	200	100	99	102	101	101	12		115	283		72 74 pm.
14	200	100	99	102	101	101	12	98	114		96 93 pm.	72 74 pm.
15	199	99	99	102	101	101	12		115	283		75 73 pm.
16	199	99	98	102	101	101	12	97				75 73 pm.
17	199	99	99	102	101	101	12			282	94 pm.	73 75 pm.
19	199	99	98	103	101	101	12					73 pm.
20	199	99	98	102	101	101	12					73 74 pm.
21	199	99	98	101	102	101	12	98		282	94 pm.	74 71 pm.
22	199	99	98	102	101	101	12	97			94 pm.	71 73 pm.
23	199	99	99	102	101	101	12			281	94 93 pm.	72 75 pm.
24	199	99	98	102	102	101	12		98	282		75 73 pm.
26	199	99	99	102	101	101	12		114	282		73 75 pm.
27	199	99	99	102	101	101	12				93 pm.	74 77 pm.
28	199	99	98	102	101	101	12			281		75 77 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Amongst the Organs mentioned in our last Magazine was that at St. Luke's, Old Street, which has lately undergone very considerable additions and improvements, so as to place it among the first in London. We are now informed by the Rev. Benj. C. Sangar, M.A. Curate and Evening Lecturer of St. Luke's, that the money which was required for this purpose was *not* raised by the sale of tickets, (for not one was sold,) but by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners and freeholders—varying from 20*l.* to 5*l.*

Mr. JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, editor of the translation of the Memoirs of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, has addressed to us a letter explaining that the slight variation of the number of chapters in his translation from those in the original Spanish edition of 1632, has been occasioned by the erroneous numeration of one of the chapters in the latter. Mr. Lockhart's division is therefore only a proper correction of the original. He also offers some notes explaining why he has called the cannon presented to the Emperor, Charles V. a *silver* cannon, instead of gold, silver, and copper, as it certainly is described in the passage pointed out by our reviewer. (After all, we suggest that it was a brass cannon, inlaid with gold and silver ornaments.) Also why he suppressed some passages of the original Spanish, as redundant and superfluous; and why he followed Torquemada instead of the author he was translating, Bernal Diaz, in calling the Emperor Montezuma, *Motecusuma* and not Montecuma, as Diaz constantly styles him. All our reviewer has observed is substantially correct, according to Mr. Lockhart's own showing.

In "Comingsby" we are told, that "when Henry the Seventh called his first Parliament there were only twenty-nine Temporal Peers to be found, and even some of them took their seats illegally, for they have been attainted. Of those twenty-nine not five remain, and they, as the Howards for instance, are not Norman nobility." If any correspondents would take this as a text, "One who is no Antiquary, but a Politician," thinks that his discourse would be generally interesting.

In the pedigree which accompanies a memoir of Bishops Lloyd and Morgan, in our Volume for 1826, it is stated, that the Rev. William Lloyd, D.D. son of William Bishop of Worcester, died without issue. Mr. EDWARD PROTHERO, jun. states that this is an error. He was twice married, and had issue by

both wives. His male descendants became extinct on the death of John Lloyd his son; but his representative in the female line is Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker, Esq. now of Hardwick Court near Gloucester.

W. S. is indebted to the article in July No. on the subject of "Confessionals still existing in English Churches," for the suggestion that a circular aperture in the southern chancel wall at Coombes in Sussex (which during a recent visit attracted the notice and roused the conjectures of himself and a companion) was formerly used as an outward confessional. The aperture is close by the small door, formerly called the priest's entrance to the chancel. The village itself, consisting of but some half dozen cottages, though from its extreme seclusion but little known, is one of the most picturesque and romantically situated of our English hamlets. The church, or rather chapelry, is said to have been a dependency on the neighbouring priory of St. Botolph's.

In the same No. p. 77, is mentioned a drawing from a fresco in Godshill Church, Isle of Wight, exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, June 20th, representing Christ crucified on a bush. It seems to me that by this (as it appears) unusual peculiarity of detail, the artist may have desired whilst representing the sacrifice of our Saviour, the antitype, to recall to the mind and place before "the eyes of the faithful" the prophetic one of Isaac, the type. St. Ambrose, (lib. 1, de Abraham Patriarchâ, c. 8), says, "Et ecce aries unus suspensus cornibus, in virgulto Sabec. Aries hic cornibus hærens et suspensus inter vepres significat Christum in cruce suspensum: virgultum illud, patibulum crucis est." Procopius says of the ram, that it appears "instar ascendentis in arbore Sabec; nec tantum cornibus sed pedibus etiam anterioribus iniquum hæsisse in illius arboris ramis, cæque figurâ Christum in arboris crucem ascendentem, et in eâ pendentem, representasse." Athanasius, (lib. Quæst. ad Antiochum, q. 98,) says, there is also a mystical meaning in the name of the bush, *Sabec*, which may be translated *remission*, obtained for us by the Cross of Christ. "Planta Sabec est veneranda crux. Juxta Hebræos videtur Sabec remissio esse, et condonatio."

ERRATA. P. 206. Rear-Admiral Wise died on the 29th April.

At page 137, line 9 of the note, 311 should be 411. And in page 140, line 24 of the note, after the word—"called"—by Burke, should have been added.



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*History of the Conquest of Mexico.* By William Prescott. 3 Vols. 1843.

THOUGH all histories coincide in their general purpose and aim of imparting to us a knowledge of some portion of mankind, during a certain period of their existence; yet, in effecting this, they may vary their style and manner, according to the genius of the writer, the particular purpose he has to accomplish, or the nature of his subject. What may be called the general style of historical writing, which is more usually adopted than any other, is when the writer, enumerating the facts that occur, separating what is essential and important from what is accidental or trivial, then reasons on what are the probable causes connected with them. Thus history becomes philosophical, drawing general inferences, revealing important truths, and obtaining instruction for the future from the experience of the past. In this manner of writing, among the Greeks, Thucydides stands pre-eminent; and Tacitus among the Romans. We see in them the great masters of political wisdom; judging, as from a higher survey of good and evil, of wisdom and of folly, of moral strength or weakness; connecting causes with events, tracing back important results unto their secret springs, and penetrating into those remote doctrines of the future which an ordinary eye would fail to reach. In the same class, in later times, we should reckon Davila, and Hume, and Gibbon, and others of no inferior claims in our own times. At one of the two extremes of this division, lies that species of history which in the hands of Machiavel became purely philosophical or didactic; in which the facts are used as mere illustrations of the principles, and comprehensive conclusions are drawn from certain events, and the consequences that have resulted from them, and in which the clear and comprehensive mind of the philosopher fixes its attention solely on the general results for the just deduction of inferences. At the opposite extreme is seen what may be called the picturesque narrative, in which class the old chroniclers for the most part will be found, and such histories as that of Froissart and Monstrelet; which style has lately been revived under the eloquent pen of Mr. Barante, in his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," and of Chateaubriand in his "Genius of Christianity." Here, dismissing all fine and subtle analysis of motives, or remote deduction of consequences, or logical inferences, or penetrating criticism, or ingenious and probable theories, the writer simply mentions his field of action, produces his characters, and gives life to his picture, by the skilfulness of his grouping, the animation of his action, and the variety and splendour of his colouring. With such a pencil as this, the Greek historian already alluded to has described that memorable expedition of the Athenian army to the conquest of Sicily, from its commencement, when it left the harbour of the Piræus, like a triumphal procession, and the inspiring sounds and melody of musical in-

struments, and the benedictions of the people, till its final termination in defeat and in distress, its ruined armies in the prisons of Syracuse, and its heart-broken commanders seeking in death a refuge from a fate still more terrible : or as may be read in later times, in those terrific pictures which the pencil of Tacitus has drawn, of an age of political wickedness and personal depravity,—of vice, and misery, and degradation in every shape still increasing, till, as we descend along the stream of history, it seems almost to leave the surface of the earth and the open light of heaven, and to sink into low, deep, subterraneous channels, where it may be heard sullenly and dismally heaving amid the chasms of darkness, and dashing in low and melancholy reverberations against the hollow caverns in which it has sunk.

It is in this class—in the province of picturesque history—that the present author will take his place, and to which both the nature of his subject and the bent of his genius have united to lead him. History must take its hue and local colouring from its subject, and that will naturally be chosen by a writer which he feels congenial to him, and on which he trusts successfully to exert his powers. It would perhaps be impossible in modern times to point at a subject which in itself would form a more splendid and fascinating historical picture than the one before us : it possesses unity of subject, with striking contrasts of character, novelty of description, and variety of detail. It is crowded with romantic adventures and noble exploits ; it admits the most picturesque associations, and is connected with the most engrossing interests. It describes countries previously unknown, it makes us acquainted with a people living under a form of social intercourse and political regulation not before observed ; it opens a new and almost boundless landscape beyond the distant shores ; it describes the most astonishing changes of fortune, and the most momentous consequences proceeding from very trifling causes ; and lastly, it presents to us both the powers of the mind and the affections and natural virtues of the heart under modifications not before observed, and existing in circumstances that were not known to exist at all. Such is the nature of the history which the present writer has selected to embellish with the graces of his narrative, as well as to illustrate by a supply of richer materials than any of his predecessors could command.\*

History is more or less entertaining, we are apt to think, as it is more or less personal. How, for instance, the foremost associations of Grecian history crowd around the persons of a few favourite heroes, as Miltiades or Epaminondas among the earlier, and most prominently around Alexander in the later times ; and how they droop and fade and fall away under the reigns of his successors, not because the matter is unimportant, but because the interest is no longer concentrated. If the welfare of the state is added to this personal interest in the principal agent or character, so that history and biography are mingled with each other, nothing more is wanting in attraction of the subject,—and these requisites are all found in the present narrative. The characters present many noble portraits for the historical painter ; and the history is a record of heroic deeds on the one hand, in defence of national existence ; on the other, instigated by the strongest of passions, worldly and religious, that the mind

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\* See in the Preface, p. v. to p. viii. an account of the new materials which Mr. Prescott possessed, both from Madrid and Mexico, as well as by other sources, public and private. These most important materials were wanting to Robertson, which have since been assembled by the industry of Spanish scholars,

of man could feel. Here was then an adaptation of means to ends, carried on through long and complicated difficulties; evil principles and good mixed, and contending together; things immoral, and low, and base, mixing with all that was virtuous, and ennobling, and praiseworthy; and all this displayed in the most attractive field of all—the field of war and battle; where the imperfect tactics and rude masses of the barbarians were to be brought into collision with the science and ingenuity of the most civilized nation of the globe. The first object of the author was to collect all the authorities to which he could gain access, and which were unknown to or unused by his predecessors: the next was to appreciate their value; to keep a watchful eye on national prejudices, on professional interests, on party views, or on personal habits and temperament.

The author justly observes.

"The subversion of a great empire by a handful of adventurers, taken with all its strange and picturesque accompaniments, has the air of romance rather than of sober history; and it is not easy to treat such a theme according to the severe rules prescribed by historical criticism. But, notwithstanding the seductions of the subject, I have conscientiously endeavoured to distinguish fact from fiction, and to establish the narrative on as broad a basis as possible of contemporary evidence. \* \* \* The distance of the present age from the period of the narrative might be presumed to secure the historian from undue prejudice or partiality. Yet to the American and the English reader, acknowledging so different a moral standard from that of the sixteenth century, I may possibly be thought too indulgent to the errors of the

conquerors; while to a Spaniard, accustomed to the undiluted panegyric of Solís, I may be deemed to have dealt too hardly with them. To such I can only say, that, while, on the one hand, I have not hesitated to expose in their strongest colours the excesses of the conquerors; on the other, I have given them the benefit of such mitigating reflections as might be suggested by the circumstances and the period in which they lived. I have endeavoured not only to present a picture true in itself, but to place it in its proper light, and to put the spectator in a proper point of view for seeing it to the best advantage. I have endeavoured, at the expense of some repetition, to surround him with the spirit of the times, and, in a word, to make him, if I may so express myself, a contemporary of the sixteenth century," &c.

It is true that the same period of history and the same events have been described by Robertson, and with all that judgment, grace, and elegance in the disposition of his subject, which he so eminently possessed, and which often supplied the place of deeper investigation and a wider circumference of knowledge; but the *History of the Conquest of Mexico* formed only one part of Robertson's more comprehensive plan; and was therefore as briefly narrated by him as was consistent with a clear and just elucidation of the subject. The present writer has viewed it on a larger scale; the dimensions of his canvass are more extensive; he is enabled to enter into more minute details, and to give a more elaborate finish to his design. Yet it is the very extent of this narrative that occasions the difficulty we feel in conveying our impressions of it. We are embarrassed by the copiousness of the subject, and the exuberant richness of the successive pictures, and the variety of subjects it comprehends. If we take single specimens from different pages of the work, they are but little detached fragments, less pleasing as detached from the general body, and giving little insight, and but partial and scattered glimpses, into the general structure: and, if we were to attempt an abridgment of the whole, it would be dry, tedious, and uninteresting in its altered form.†

\* Preface, vol. I. p. xii.

† La méthode des abrégés a également les inconvéniens. En écartant les détails

Even the first volume alone is so comprehensive in its view as to afford at once a description of the natural features, the climate, and productions of the country, and of the various and remote migrations of the people; a history of their government, laws, and revenue; of their political state, their military institutions, and their religious belief and worship; of the arts of life, and the degree to which they had attained; and of the domestic manners and habits; as well as of the discovery of the country by its future conqueror. One chapter is devoted to a summary of the mythology of the Mexicans; and another to the very curious subject of their hieroglyphics\* and picture-writing, connected with their astronomy and chronology, their system of notation, and their sacred calendar: and the first book closes with a view of the nation of the *Texcucans*, of the golden age of the empire, of the accomplished princes who reigned over them, and especially of their enlightened and illustrious prince, Nezahualcoyotl, and his successor; men truly great, whose wise and generous policy extended through nearly half a century, and whose names are identified with the most glorious period in the annals of the Indian races.† Mr. Prescott has also given us a valuable essay on that difficult and controverted subject, the

intermediaires, en depouillant les faits de leur accessoires, elle resserre l'auteur dans un cercle si étroit, qu'il y est comme en captivité. Sa narration devient aride, et cette aridité est une bien essentielle, qu'on ne peut racheter que par l'intérêt qu'on suppose que le lecteur prend aux matières qu'on traite sommairement pour ménager son tems."—*v. Pauw sur les Americains*, vol. i. p. 282.

\* In this branch of the subject, the author refers to Lord Kingsborough's splendid work. See vol. i. p. 115. The work is sold at 175*l*. and the mechanical execution is perfect. The drift of Lord Kingsborough's speculation is, to establish the colonization of Mexico by the Israelites! but Mr. Prescott observes, that it would be unjust, however, not to admit that the noble author, if his logic is not always convincing, shows much acuteness in detecting analogies; that he displays familiarity with his subject, and a fund of erudition, though it often runs to waste; that, whatever be the defects of arrangement, he has brought together a most rich collection of unpublished materials to illustrate the Aztec, and in a wider sense American, antiquities; and that, by this munificent undertaking, which no government, probably, would have, and few individuals could have, executed, he has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of every friend of science. Mr. Prescott also mentions the name of Antonio Gama, whose works should be consulted by every student of Mexican antiquities. P. 117. The Aztecs when compared to the Egyptians, were at the bottom of the scale in hieroglyphics, and yet it has been observed that the Egyptians had made no advance in their alphabet for twenty-two hundred years. See vol. i. p. 94.

† Who would not think that the scene of the following story was not at the Court of Persia or of Delhi, so Asiatic its character? who would have placed it in a *barbarous* city, in an unknown country, and among a *savage* people?

"The elder son of the King (Nezahualpilli), heir to the crown, a prince of great promise, entered into a poetical correspondence with one of his father's concubines, *the lady of Tula*, a woman of humble origin, but of uncommon endowments. She wrote verses with ease, and could discuss graver matters with the king and his ministers. She maintained a separate establishment, where she lived in state, and acquired by her beauty and accomplishments great ascendancy over her royal lover. With this favourite the prince carried on a correspondence in verse,—whether of an amorous nature does not appear. At all events, the offence was capital. It was submitted to the regular tribunal, who pronounced sentence of death on the unfortunate youth; and the king, steeling his heart against all entreaties, and the voice of nature, suffered the cruel judgment to be carried into execution. We might, in this case, suspect the influence of baser passions on his mind, but it was not a solitary instance of his inexorable justice towards those most near to him. He had the stern virtue of an ancient Roman, destitute of the softer graces which make virtue attractive. When the sentence was carried into effect, he shut himself up in his palace for many weeks, and commanded the doors and windows of his son's residence to be walled up, that it might never again be occupied." Vol. i. p. 182.

origin of Mexican civilization, as connected with the magnificent ruins and architectural antiquities of Central America, discovered by Mr. Stephens, and with the remains of Palinque and Uxmul, described by Dupaix and Waldeck. Much light has been thrown into the darkness of this mysterious subject, though a much greater portion is still hidden under an impenetrable veil, which no distinction of races, or analysis of language, or history of rites and customs, can remove.

Let us begin our extracts with one where our author introduces us to the country and the people where the scene of his history is to be laid :— “ Midway across the continent, yet somewhat nearer to the Pacific than the Atlantic, at an elevation of nearly seven thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, is the celebrated valley of Mexico. It is of an oval form, about sixty-seven leagues in circumference, encompassed by lofty ramparts of porphyritic rock, and the soil white with the incrustation of salts. Five lakes are spread over its surface, occupying about a fifth of its extent. Here stood the cities of Mexico and Tezcuco, the capitals of the two states of Anahuac ; whose history, “ says the author, “ with that of the mysterious races that preceded them, exhibits some of the nearest approaches to civilization to be met with anciently on the American continent.” Of these races the most conspicuous were the Toltecs, who entered the territory of Anahuac probably about the close of the seventh century, but from what region they came is uncertain. Remains of the extensive buildings which formed their ancient capital of Tula, were still remaining at the time of the Conquest. After a period of about four centuries, this people, who had extended their sway over the remotest borders of Anahuac, disappeared from the land as silently and mysteriously as they had entered it. A few perhaps lingered behind, but the greater number of them spread over the region of Central America, and the traveller now speculates on the ruins of Mitla and Palenque as possibly the work of this extraordinary people, since whose existence so many ages have rolled away. As the author says, their shadowy history reminds us of those primitive races who preceded the ancient Egyptians in the march of civilization. These were succeeded by a numerous and rude tribe called the Chichimecs, and after them came the Aztecs, or Mexicans, and the Acolhuans, better known as Tezcucans, from the name of their capital, on the eastern border of the Mexican lake. The Mexicans came also from the remote regions of the north, and arrived on the borders of Anahuac towards the beginning of the thirteenth century, and after wandering in an unsettled state for some period, probably halted on the southern borders of that lake in 1325. They laid the foundation of their capital by sinking poles into the shallows of the lake, and they named it after their war-god, *Mexitli*. Such were the humble beginnings of the Venice of the Western World. Soon after this, a league was formed between Mexico, Tezcuco, and the neighbouring kingdom of Tlacopan, so remarkable, as to be said to have no parallel in history ; they agreed to support each other in war, and that in the distribution of the spoil one-fifth should be assigned to Tlacopan, and the remainder divided between the other powers. Success crowned the warlike adventures of the confederacy ; and by the middle of the fifteenth century, under the reign of the first Montezuma, the dominion spread down to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. The throne was filled by a succession of able monarchs : no state was able to meet the accumulated strength of the confederates ; year after year their armies returned home laden with the spoils of conquered

cities, and with throngs of devoted captives. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, just before the arrival of the Spaniards, the Aztec dominion reached across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and they penetrated even into the farthest corners of Guatemala and Nicaragua. The history of the Aztecs is said to present some striking resemblance to that of the Romans in the early stages of their history; particularly in the policy of associating themselves in wars, with other states, as *principals*.\*

Such is a brief outline of the state of Mexico, as seen in its infant cradle. We then proceed with the author to view it in its political and civil regulations, in the law of succession to the crown, in the order of nobility, in the judicial system, and military institutions. The government was an elective monarchy; there was a distinct class of nobles, with large landed possessions and political power. The judges were independent of the crown, and held their offices for life. The rites of marriage were celebrated with religious reverence, and divorces could with difficulty be obtained. Slavery was sanctioned under various forms; but, under all, of a mild character, and no one in Mexico could be born to slavery. The taxation was, something after the spirit of our feudal institutions, in money payment or in personal service. At first light, this grew so burdensome, probably from the increasing luxury of the monarch and the capital, as to breed dissatisfaction through the land, and prepare the way for its conquest by the Spaniards. Their armies were divided into bodies of eight thousand each, and these, again, into companies of three or four hundred. Their knowledge of the tactics of war was not scientific, but their discipline was exact and severe. Their object was not to kill their enemies, but take them prisoners; and they never scalped like the other North American tribes. They had military hospitals, and surgeons were placed over them, "who were so far better (says the old chronicler Torquemada)† than those in Europe, that they did not protract the cure in order to increase their pay." In short, the degree of civilization which this singular and interesting people had attained, has been compared to that enjoyed by our Saxon ancestors under Alfred; but in the *nature* of that civilization, as well as in other things connected with religion, and with their social relations, they bear a closer resemblance to the Egyptians.

The institution, however, which had the greatest influence in forming the national character, and without maturing which, no just or accurate account could be given of the people, was that of human sacrifices. They were adopted by the Aztecs in the fourteenth century, and consequently had been in use for two centuries before the Conquest. Rare at first, they became more frequent as the empire extended, till every festival was closed with them. The form of sacrifice was rigorously prescribed in the Aztec ritual; women were sometimes selected, and children, and sometimes infants. In the case of a captive, the body was delivered to the warrior who had taken him in battle, and by him, after being dressed, was served up in an entertainment to his friends. "This was not the coarse repast of famished cannibals, but a banquet teeming with delicious

\* See Machiavelli, *Discorsi sopra T. Livio*, lib. 2, cap. 4. The early history of Mexico is best gained from the *Historia Antiqua* of Veytia, published in 1836. See an interesting account of him and his labours in a note, vol. I. p. 20.

† Torquemada and Clavigero are the authorities for this part of the history, the last of which is a work of great merit, the avowed object of which was to vindicate his countrymen from the misrepresentations of Robertson, Raynal, and De Pauw: and, as regards the last two, he was perfectly successful.

beverages and delicate viands, prepared with art, and attended by both sexes, who conducted themselves with all the decorum of civilized life:" thus bringing great refinement and the extreme of barbarism in close and curious contact with each other. Human sacrifices were practised by the Egyptians, by the Greeks, and by the Romans; but never to any extent compared with that of Anahuac. The amount of victims would stagger all belief;\* but scarcely any author pretends to estimate the yearly sacrifice at less than 20,000, and some carry it as high as 50,000. At the dedication of the great temple in 1486 the prisoners, who had been reserved, were drawn from all quarters to the capital. The procession reached two miles in length; the ceremony lasted several days, and seventy thousand captives are said to have perished. It was customary to preserve the skulls of the sacrificed. The companions of Cortés counted 136,000 in one of these edifices.

The great object of war was as much to gather victims as to extend empire. An enemy was never slain in battle if he could be taken alive; and to this circumstance the Spaniards repeatedly owed their preservation. Montezuma said that the republic of Tlascala was maintained in her independence, "that she might furnish victims for his gods!" Familiarity with these horrid rites rendered the character of the Aztecs cruel, sanguinary, and superstitious. The character of the whole nation wore a gloomy, melancholy aspect; the power of the priesthood of course became unbounded, and a blind fanaticism spread over the whole nation. The cannibalism of the nation, the most detestable feature of the whole, however, was not, as the author observes, such in the coarsest acceptance of the term; they fed on human flesh, not to gratify a brutal appetite, but in obedience to their religion. Their repasts were made of the victims offered in sacrifice, and of them alone. This loathsome and detestable crime seems to stand as it were apart from other parts of their character. It did not so much seem to arise out of any natural ferocity as to beget it. The whole was the offspring of some strange, wicked, and abominable superstition.

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

"In this state of things," says Mr. Prescott, "it was beneficently ordered by Providence that the land should be delivered over to another race, who would rescue it from the brutish superstitions that daily extended wider and wider, with extent of empire. The debasing institutions of the Aztecs furnish the best apology for their conquest. It is true,

the conquerors brought along with them the Inquisition.† But they also brought Christianity, whose benign radiance would still survive, when the fierce flames of fanaticism should be extinguished; dispelling those dark forms of horror which had so long brooded over the fair regions of Anahuac."

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\* That eccentric but ingenious writer Pauw, has a chapter on Anthropophages, in his *Recherches sur les Américains*, vol. i. p. 207. The milder Peruvians it appears only opened a vein in their victim, and let the blood flow over their bread or flour-cake. The last Mexican victim, it appears, was Mr. Charleville, who, in 1719, having lost his way while hunting, was seized by the Atacapas, taken to the village, killed by blows with a club, and eaten at a general feast. Vide p. 219. But the Mexicans said Christian flesh was very bitter. Vide vol. iii. p. 148.

† An institution which yearly destroyed its thousands, by a death more painful than the Aztec sacrifices; which armed the hand of brother against brother, and, setting its burning seal upon the lip, did more to stay the march of improvement than any other scheme ever devised by human cunning. p. 76.

The author commences his second book with an account of the colonial policy of Spain under Charles the Fifth, with the discovery and conquest of Cuba by Velasquez, and by Cordova's expedition to Yucatan, and his traffic with the Indians; events which led to the fitting out of a new armada for further discovery and fresh conquests, and with the command of it being given to Cortés, of whom the following portrait is drawn.

"Cortés at this time was thirty-three, or, perhaps, thirty-four years of age. In stature he was rather above the middle size. His complexion was pale; and his large dark eye gave an expression of gravity to his countenance, not to have been expected in one of his cheerful temperament. His figure was slender, at least until later life; but his chest was deep, his shoulders broad, his frame muscular and well proportioned. It presented the union of agility and vigour, which qualified him to excel in fencing, horsemanship, and the other generous exercises of chivalry. In his diet he was temperate, careless of what he ate, and drinking little; while to toil and privation he seemed perfectly indifferent. His dress, for he did not disdain the impression produced by such adventitious aids, was such as to set off his handsome person to advantage; neither gaudy nor striking, but rich. He wore few ornaments, and usually the same; but those were of great price. His manners, frank and soldier-like, concealed a most cool and calculating spirit. With his gayest humour there mingled a settled air of resolution, which

made those who approached him feel they must obey, and which infused something like awe into the attachment of his most devoted followers. Such a combination, in which love was tempered by authority, was the one probably best calculated to inspire devotion in the rough and turbulent spirits among whom his lot was to be cast. The character of Cortés seems to have undergone some change with change of circumstances, or, to speak more correctly, the new scenes in which he was placed called forth qualities which before lay dormant in his bosom. There are some hardy natures that require the heats of excited action to unfold their energies; like the plants, which, closed to the mild influence of a temperate latitude, come to their full growth and give forth their fruits only in the burning atmosphere of the tropics.—Such is the portrait left to us by his contemporaries of this remarkable man; the instrument selected by Providence to scatter terror among the barbarian monarchs of the Western world, and lay their empires in the dust."

The strength of the armament which Cortés led to the conquest of the New World was as follows:

"Landing on the Cape, and mustering his forces, Cortés found that they amounted to one hundred and ten mariners, five hundred and fifty-three soldiers, including thirty-two crossbow-men and thirteen arquebusiers, besides two hundred Indians of the island, and a few Indian women for menial offices. He was provided with ten heavy guns, four lighter pieces called falconets, and with a good supply of ammunition. He had besides sixteen horses. They were not easily procured, for the difficulty of transporting them across the ocean in the flimsy craft of that day made them rare and incredibly dear in the islands. But Cortés rightly estimated the importance of cavalry, however small in number, both for their actual service in the field and for striking terror into the savages. With so paltry a force did he enter on a conquest, which even his stout heart must have shrunk from attempting with such means, had he but foreseen half its real difficulties. Before embarking Cortés addressed his

soldiers in a short but animated harangue. He told them they were about to enter on a noble enterprise, one that would make their name famous to after ages. He was leading them to countries more vast and opulent than any yet visited by Europeans. 'I hold out to you a glorious prize,' continued the orator, 'but it is to be won by incessant toil. Great things are achieved only by great exertions, and glory was never the reward of sloth. If I have laboured hard and staked my all on this undertaking, it is for the love of that renown which is the noblest recompense of man. But if any among you covet riches more, be but true to me, as I will be true to you, and to the occasion, and I will make you masters of such as our countrymen have never dreamed of! You are few in number, but strong in resolution; and, if this does not falter, doubt not but that the Almighty, who has never deserted the Spaniard in his contest with the infidel, will shield you, though encompassed by a cloud of enemies; for



your cause is a *just cause*, and you are to fight under the banner of the Cross. Go forward then,' he concluded, 'with alacrity and confidence, and carry to a glorious issue the work so auspiciously begun.' The rough eloquence of the general, touching the various chords of ambition, avarice, and religious zeal, sent a thrill through the bosoms of his martial audience, and, receiving it with acclamations, they seemed eager to press forward under a chief who was to lead them not so much to battle as to triumph."

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"The first object of Cortés was to reclaim the natives from their gross idolatry, and to substitute a purer form of worship. In accomplishing this he was prepared to use force, if milder measures should be ineffectual. There was nothing which the Spanish government had more earnestly at heart than the conversion of the Indians. It forms the constant burden of their instructions, and gave to the military expeditions in this western hemisphere somewhat of the air of a crusade. The cavalier who embarked in them entered fully into these chivalrous and devotional feelings. No doubt was entertained of the efficacy of conversion, however sudden might be the change, or however violent the means. The sword was a good argument when the tongue failed; and the spread of Mahometanism had shewn that seeds sown by the hand of violence, far from perishing in the ground, would spring up and bear fruit to after time. If this were so in a bad cause, how much more would it be true in a good one! The Spanish cavalier felt he had a high mission to accomplish as a soldier of the Cross. However unauthorised or unrighteous the war into which he had entered may seem to us, to him it was a holy war. He was in arms against the infidel. Not to care for the soul of his benighted enemy was to put his own into jeopardy. The conversion of a single soul might cover a multitude of sins. It was not for morals that he was concerned, but for the *faith*. This, though understood in its most literal and limited sense, comprehended the whole scheme of Christian morality. Whoever died in the faith, however immoral had been his life, might be said to die in the Lord. Such was the creed of the Castilian knight of that day, as imbibed from the preachings of the pulpit, from cloisters and colleges at home, from monks and missionaries abroad, from all save one,\* whose devotion, kindled at a purer source, was not, alas! permitted to send forth its

radiance far into the thick gloom by which he was encompassed. No one partook more fully of the feelings above described than Hernan Cortés. He was, in truth, the very mirror of the times in which he lived, reflecting its motley characteristics, its speculative devotion, and practical licence,—but with an intensity all his own. He was greatly scandalized at the exhibition of the idolatrous practices of the people of Cozumel, though untainted, as it would seem, with human sacrifices. He endeavoured to persuade them to embrace a better faith through the agency of two ecclesiastics who attended the expedition,—the licentiate Juan Diaz, and father Bartolomé de Olmedo. The latter of these godly men afforded the rare example—rare in any age—of the union of fervent zeal with charity, while he beautifully illustrated in his own conduct the precepts which he taught. He remained with the army through the whole expedition, and by his wise and benevolent counsels was often enabled to mitigate the cruelties of the conquerors, and to turn aside the edge of the sword from the unfortunate natives. These two missionaries vainly laboured to persuade the people of Cozumel to renounce their abominations, and to allow the Indian idols, in which the Christians recognised the true lineaments of Satan, to be thrown down and demolished. The simple natives, filled with horror at the proposed profanation, exclaimed that those were the gods who sent them the sunshine and the storm, and should any violence be offered they would be sure to avenge it by sending their lightnings on the heads of its perpetrators. Cortés was probably not much of a polemic. At all events he preferred on the present occasion action to argument, and thought that the best way to convince the Indians of their error was to prove the falsehood of the prediction. He accordingly, without further ceremony, caused the venerated images to be rolled down the stairs of the great temple, amidst the groans and lamentations of the natives. An altar was hastily constructed, an image of the Virgin and child placed over it, and mass was performed by father Olmedo and his reverend companion for the first time within the walls of a temple in New Spain. The patient ministers tried once more to pour the light of the gospel into the benighted understandings of the islanders, and to expound the mysteries of the Catholic faith. The Indian interpreter must have afforded rather a dubious channel for the transmission of such

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\* The Bishop Las Casas.

abstruse doctrines. But they at length found favour with their auditors, who, whether overawed by the bold bearing of the invaders, or convinced of the im-

potence of deities that could not shield their own shrines from violation, now consented to embrace Christianity.\*

We next meet with the arrival of the Spanish forces at Tabasco, the first and desperate conflict with the Indians, the terror inspired by the war-whoop, the victory, and the conversion of the natives. We then first enter the presence of Montezuma, hear the mysterious prophecy which foretold the arrival of the Stycas, listen to the portentous omen, and witness the melancholy forebodings and vain propitiations of the dismayed and afflicted monarch; but the sight of the gold which he presented only sharpened the cupidity of the invaders. The army is again on its march, and already there lies at its feet, like a victim dressed for sacrifice, the beautiful valley of Cempoalla.

"They now came in view of very different scenery—wide rolling plains covered with a rich carpet of verdure, and overshadowed by groves of cocoas and feathery palms, among whose tall slender stems were seen deer and various wild animals with which the Spaniards were unacquainted. Some of the horsemen gave chase to the deer, and wounded but did not succeed in killing them. They saw, also, pheasants and other birds, among them the wild turkey, the pride of the American forest, which the Spaniards described as a species of peacock. On their route they passed through some deserted villages in which were Indian temples, where they found censers and other sacred utensils, and manuscripts of the *agave* fibre, containing the picture-writing, in which, probably, their religious ceremonies were recorded. They now beheld, also, the hideous spectacle with which they became afterwards familiar, of the mutilated corpses of victims who had been sacrificed to the accursed deities of the land. The Spaniards turned with loathing and indignation from a display of butchery which formed so dismal a contrast to the fair scenes of nature by which they were surrounded. They held their course along the banks of the river, towards its source, when they were met by twelve Indians, sent by the cacique of Cempoalla to shew them the way to his residence. At night

they bivouacked in an open meadow, where they were well supplied with provisions by their new friends. They left the stream on the following morning, and, striking northerly across the country, came upon a wide expanse of luxuriant plains and woodland, glowing in all the splendour of tropical vegetation. The branches of the stately trees were gaily festooned with clustering vines of the dark purple grape, variegated convolvuli, and other flowering parasites of the most brilliant dyes. The undergrowth of prickly aloe, matted with wild-drop and honeysuckle, made in many places an almost impervious thicket. Amid this wilderness of sweet smelling buds and blossoms fluttered numerous birds of the parrot tribe, and clouds of butterflies, whose gaudy colours, nowhere so gorgeous as in the *tierra caliente*, rivalled those of the vegetable creation; while birds of exquisite song, the scarlet cardinal and the marvellous mocking bird, that comprehends in its own notes the whole music of a forest, filled the air with delicious melody. The hearts of the stern conquerors were not very sensible to the beauties of nature. But the magical charms of the scenery drew forth unbounded expressions of delight, and as they wandered through this 'terrestrial paradise,' as they called it, they fondly compared it to the fairest regions of their own sunny land. As they approached

\* In the cement of one of the houses he was amazed by the sight of a cross of stone and lime, about 10 palms high. It was the emblem of the god of rain. Its appearance suggested the wildest conjectures, not merely to the unlettered soldier, but subsequently to the European scholar, who speculated on the character of the races that had introduced there the sacred symbol of Christianity. But no such inference, as we shall see hereafter, could be warranted. Yet it must be regarded as a curious fact, that the cross should have been venerated as the object of religious worship both in the new world and in the old, where the light of Christianity had never risen. Cosumel is now an uninhabited island, covered with impenetrable forests. Mr. Prescott refers to Mr. Stephens's *Travels in Yucatan*, vol. II. c. 20, for further reflections on the existence of the cross as a symbol of worship among the islanders.

the Indian city, they saw abundant signs of cultivation, in the trim gardens and orchards that lined both sides of the road. They were now met by parties of the natives of either sex, who increased in numbers with every step of their progress. The women, as well as men, mingled fearlessly among the soldiers, bearing bunches and wreaths of flowers with which they decorated the neck of the general's charger, and hung a chaplet of roses about his helmet. Flowers were the delight of this people. They bestowed much care in their cultivation, in which they were well seconded by a climate of alternate heat and moisture, stimulating the soil to the spontaneous production of every form of vegetable life. The same refined taste, as we shall see, prevailed among the warlike Aztecs, and has survived the degradation of the nation in their descendants of the present day. Many of the women appeared, from their richer dress and numerous attendants, to be persons of rank. They were clad in robes of fine cotton, curiously coloured, which reached from the neck,—in the inferior orders from the waist to the ankles. The men wore a sort of mantle of the same material, à la *Norice*, in the

Moorish fashion, over the shoulders, and belts or sashes about the loins. Both sexes had jewels and ornaments of gold round their necks, while their ears and nostrils were perforated with rings of the same metal. Just before reaching the town, some horsemen who had rode in advance, returned with the amazing intelligence, 'that they had been near enough to look within the gates, and found the houses all plated with burnished silver!' On entering the place the silver was found to be nothing more than a brilliant coating of stucco, with which the principal buildings were covered; a circumstance which produced much merriment among the soldiers, at the expense of their credulous comrades. Such ready credulity is a proof of the exalted state of their imaginations, which were prepared to see gold and silver in every object around them. The edifices of the better kind were of stone and lime, or bricks dried in the sun; the poorer were of clay and earth. All were thatched with palm leaves, which, though a flimsy roof, apparently, for such structures, were so nicely interwoven as to form a very effectual protection against the weather," &c.

In the long interval that separates this from the next quotation,—after a series of victories, peace is made with the republic of Tlascala, maidens of the highest rank, the daughters of princes and caciques, are bestowed on the generals and leaders of the army, and the army leaves Tezcala for the city of Cholula. Again the march is resumed, ascent of the great volcano is made, they descend into the plains of Mexico, pass the great causeway into the unresisting city, and are received in the very heart of the capital. The author in vivid colours describes all the wonders and enchantments that awakened their curiosity and aroused their avarice, the multitudinous population, the busy trade and crowded markets, the magnificent buildings, and the imperial palace with its beautiful gardens.

"Extensive gardens were spread out around these buildings, filled with fragrant shrubs and flowers, and especially with medicinal plants. No country has afforded more numerous species of these plants than New Spain, and their virtues were perfectly understood by the Aztecs, with whom medical botany may be said to have been studied as a science. Amidst this labyrinth of sweet-scented groves and shrubberies, fountains of pure water might be seen throwing up their sparkling jets, and scattering refreshing dews over the

blossoms. Ten large tanks, well stocked with fish, afforded a retreat on their margins to various tribes of water fowl, whose habits were so carefully consulted, that some of these ponds were of salt water, as that which they most loved to frequent. A tessellated pavement of marble inclosed the ample basins, which were overhung by light and fanciful pavilions, that admitted the perfumed breezes of the gardens, and offered a grateful shelter to the monarch and his mistresses in the sultry heats of summer.\* But the most

\* It was an extraordinary delicacy and refinement of taste in Montezuma, as a landscape gardener, in not allowing *fruit* trees in his pleasure grounds, thinking them unsuitable to the scenery. This was far beyond the refinement of Roman luxury, even in the days of Sallust; and even in England the fig and the mulberry are admitted among their brethren of loftier station and more luxuriant beauty; but the taste of the Mexican monarch was surely correct.—REV.

luxurious residence of the Aztec monarch at that season was the royal hill of Chapultepec, a spot consecrated, moreover, by the ashes of his ancestors. It stood in a westerly direction from the capital, and its base was, in his day, washed by the waters of the Texcoco. On its lofty crest of porphyritic rock there now stands the magnificent, though desolate, castle, erected by the young viceroy Galvez, at the close of the 17th century. The view from its windows is one of the finest in the environs of Mexico. The landscape is not disfigured here, as in many other quarters, by the white and barren patches so offensive to the sight; but the eye wanders over an unbroken expanse of meadows and cultivated fields, waving with rich harvests of European grain. Montezuma's gardens stretched for miles around the base of the hill. Two statues of that monarch and his father, cut in bas relief in the porphyry, were spared till the middle of the last century; and the grounds are still shaded by gigantic cypresses more than fifty feet in circumference, which were centuries old at the time of the Conquest.\* The place is now a tangled wilderness of wild shrubs, where the myrtle mingles its dark glossy leaves with the red berries and delicate foliage of the pepper tree. Surely there is no spot better suited to awaken meditation on the past; none where the traveller, as he sits under these stately cypresses grey with the moss of ages, can so fitly ponder on the sad destinies of the Indian races, and the monarch who once held his courtly revels under the shadow of their branches. The domestic establishment of Montezuma was on the same scale of barbaric splendour as everything else about him. He could boast as many wives as are found in the harem of an eastern sultan. They were lodged in their own apartments, and provided with every accommodation according to their ideas of personal comfort and cleanliness. They passed their hours in the usual feminine employments of

weaving and embroidery, especially in the graceful feather work, for which such rich materials were furnished by the royal aviaries. They conducted themselves with strict decorum, under the supervision of certain aged females, who acted in the respectable character of duennas in the same manner as in the religious houses attached to the *teocallis*. The palace was supplied with numerous baths, and Montezuma set the example in his own person, of frequent ablutions. He bathed at least once, and changed his dress four times, it is said, every day. He never put on the same apparel a second time, but gave it away to his attendants. Queen Elizabeth, with a similar taste for costume, showed a less princely spirit in hoarding her discarded suits. Her wardrobe was probably somewhat more costly than that of the Indian emperor. Besides his numerous female retinue, the halls and antichambers were filled with nobles in constant attendance on his person, who served also as a sort of body-guard. It had been usual for plebeians of merit to fill certain offices in the palace. But the haughty Montezuma refused to be waited upon by any but men of noble birth. They were not unfrequently the sons of the great chiefs, and remained as hostages in the absence of their fathers; thus serving the double purpose of security and state. His meals the emperor took alone. The well-matted floor of a large saloon was covered with hundreds of dishes. Sometimes Montezuma himself, but more frequently his steward, indicated those which he preferred, and which were kept hot by means of chafing dishes. The royal bill of fare comprehended, besides domestic animals, game from the distant forests, and fish, which the day before was swimming in the Gulf of Mexico. They were dressed in manifold ways, for the Aztec *artistes*, as we have already had occasion to notice, had penetrated deep into the mysteries of culinary science.† The meats were served by the attendant

\* See on the subject of these most interesting trees, considered to be the oldest, as well as the largest, existing on the face of the earth. Humboldt, *Tableau de la Nature*. Next to these taxodiums, in size and age, are the baobabs of western Africa, and the dragon tree of Teneriffe. When the reader in these volumes meets with the words cedar and cypress, he is not to understand the cedar of Lebanon, or the evergreen cypress of Italy, but the white cedar of the American swamps, which is a tree of gigantic size, we have heard the largest of all American trees, and the deciduous cypress, or taxodium distichum. Mr. Prescott's American readers would not be so likely to mistakes on this head as Europeans. Which of the American maples he means by the word "sycamore," a name applied to an European tree, we do not know.—Rzv.

† Bernal Diaz has given us a few items of the royal *carte*. The first course is rather a startling one,—being a fricassée, or stew, of little children. "Carnes de muchachos de poca edad!" And we are told, "at the great Aztec feasts, the flesh of a slave elaborately dressed formed one of the chief ornaments of the banquet." Cannibalism in the guise of an epicurean science!

nobles, who then resigned the office of waiting on the monarch to maidens selected for their personal grace and beauty. A screen of richly gilt and carved wood was drawn around him, so as to conceal him from vulgar eyes during the repast. He was seated on a cushion, and the dinner was served on a low table, covered with a delicate cotton cloth. The dishes were of the finest ware of Cholula. He had a service of gold which was reserved for religious celebrations. Indeed it would scarcely have comported with even his princely revenues to have used it on ordinary occasions, when his table equipage was not allowed to appear a second time, but was given away to his attendants. The saloon is lighted by torches made of a resinous wood, which sent forth a sweet odor and, probably, not a little smoke, as they burned. At his meal, he was attended by five or six of his ancient counsellors, who stood at a respectful distance, answering his questions, and occasionally rejoiced by some of the viands with which he complimented them from his table. This course of solid dishes was succeeded by another of sweetmeats and pastry, for which the Aztec cooks, provided with the important requisites of maize-flour, eggs, and the rich sugar of the aloe, were famous. Two girls were occupied at the further end of the apartment, during dinner, in preparing fine rolls and wafers, with which they garnished the board from time to time. The emperor took no other beverage than the chocolatl, a potation of chocolate, flavored with vanilla and other spices, and so prepared as to be reduced to a froth of the consistency of honey, which gradually dissolved in the mouth. This beverage, if so it could be called, was served in golden goblets, with spoons of the same metal or of tortoise-shell finely wrought. The emperor was exceedingly fond of it, to judge from the quantity,—no less than fifty jars or pitchers being prepared for his own daily consumption. Two thousand more were allowed for that of his household. The general arrangement of the meal seems to have been not very unlike that of Europeans. But no prince in Europe could boast a dessert which could compare with that of the Aztec emperor: for it was gathered fresh from the most opposite climes; and his board displayed the products of his own temperate region, and the luscious fruits of the tropics, plucked the day previous, from the green groves of the *tierra caliente*, and transmitted with the speed of steam, by means of couriers, to the capital. It was as if some kind fairy should crown our banquets with the spicy products that but yesterday

were growing in a sunny vale of the far-off Indian seas. After the royal appetite was appeased, water was handed to him by the female attendants in a silver basin, in the same manner as had been done before commencing his meal; for the Aztecs were as constant in their ablutions, at these times, as any nation of the East. Pipes were then brought, made of a varnished and richly gilt wood, from which he inhaled, sometimes through the nose, at others through the mouth, the fumes of an intoxicating weed, called *tobacco*, (*que se dice tabaco*), mingled with liquid-amber. While this soothing process of fumigation was going on, the emperor enjoyed the exhibitions of his mountebanks and jugglers, of whom a regular corps was attached to the palace. No people, not even those of China or Hindostan, surpassed the Aztecs in feats of agility and legerdemain."

"Such (says our author) is the picture of Montezuma's domestic establishment and way of living, as delineated by the Conquerors, and their immediate followers, who had the best means of information; too highly coloured, it may be, by the proneness to exaggerate, which was natural to those who first witnessed a spectacle so striking to the imagination, so new and unexpected. I have thought it best to present the full details, trivial though they may seem to the reader, as affording a curious picture of manners, so superior in point of refinement to those of the other aboriginal tribes on the North American continent. Nor are they, in fact, so trivial, when we reflect, that, in these details of private life, we possess a surer measure of civilization, than in those of a public nature. In surveying them we are strongly reminded of the civilization of the East; not of that higher, intellectual kind which belonged to the more polished Arabs and the Persians, but that semi-civilization which has distinguished, for example, the Tartar races, among whom art, and even science, have made, indeed, some progress in their adaptation to material wants and sensual gratification, but little in reference to the higher and more ennobling interests of humanity. It is characteristic of such a people to find a puerile pleasure in a dazzling and ostentatious pageantry; to mistake show for substance, vain pomp for power; to hedge round the throne itself with a barren and burdensome ceremonial, the counterfeit of real majesty. Even this, however, was an advance in refinement, compared with the rude manners of the earlier Aztecs. The change may, doubtless, be referred in some degree to the personal influence of Montezuma. In his younger days, he had tempered the

ferce habits of the soldier with the milder profession of religion. In later life, he had withdrawn himself still more from the brutalizing occupations of war, and his manners acquired a refinement tinctured, it may be added, with an effeminacy unknown to his martial predecessors. The condition of the empire, too, under his reign, was favourable to this change. The dismemberment of the Tezucan kingdom, on the death of the great Nezahualpilli, had left the Aztec monarchy without a rival; and it soon spread its colossal arms over the furthest limits of Anahuac. The aspiring mind of Montezuma rose with the acquisition of wealth and power; and he displayed the consciousness of new importance by the assumption of unprecedented state. He affected a reserve unknown to his predecessors; withdrew his person from the vulgar eye, and fenced himself round with an elaborate and courtly etiquette. When he went abroad, it was in state, on some public occasion, usually to the great temple, to take part in the religious services; and, as he passed along, he exacted from his people, as we have seen, the homage of an adulation worthy of an Oriental despot. His haughty demeanour touched the pride of his more potent vassals, particularly those who, at a distance, felt themselves nearly independent of his authority. His exactions, demanded by the profuse expenditure of his palace, scattered broadcast the seeds of discontent; and, while the empire seemed towering in its most palmy and prosperous state, the canker had eaten deepest into its heart.\*

"On the way, the Spaniards were struck, in the same manner as they had been on entering the capital, with the appearance of the inhabitants, and their great superiority, in the style and quality of their dress, over the people of the lower countries. The *tilmatli*, or cloak, thrown over the shoulders, and tied round the neck, made of cotton of different degrees of fineness, according to the condition of the wearer, and the ample sash around the loins, were often wrought in rich and elegant figures, and edged with a deep fringe or tassel. As the weather was now growing cool,

mantles of fur or of the gorgeous feather-work were sometimes substituted. The latter combined the advantage of great warmth with beauty. The Mexicans had also the art of spinning a fine thread of the hair of the rabbit and other animals, which they wove into a delicate web that took a permanent dye. The women, as in other parts of the country, seemed to go about as freely as the men. They wore several skirts or petticoats of different lengths, with highly ornamented borders, and sometimes over them loose flowing robes, which reached to the ankles. These also were made of cotton, for the wealthier classes, of a fine texture, prettily embroidered. No veils were worn here, as in some other parts of Anahuac, where they were made of the aloe thread, or of the light web of hair above noticed. The Aztec women had their faces exposed; and their dark raven tresses floated luxuriantly over their shoulders, revealing features, which, although of a dusky or rather cinnamon hue, were not unfrequently pleasing, while touched with the serious, even sad expression, characteristic of the national physiognomy. On drawing near to the tianguis, or great market, the Spaniards were astonished at the throng of people pressing towards it, and, on entering the place, their surprise was still further heightened by the sight of the multitudes assembled there, and the dimensions of the inclosure, thrice as large as the celebrated square of Salamanca. Here were met together traders from all parts, with the products and manufactures peculiar to their countries; the goldsmiths of Ascapozalco, the potters and jewellers of Cholula, the painters of Texcoco, the stone-cutters of Tenajocan, the hunters of Xilotepec, the fishermen of Cuiclahuac, the fruiterers of the warm countries, the mat and chair-makers of Quauhtitlan, and the florists of Xochimilco,—all busily engaged in recommending their respective wares, and in chaffering with purchasers. The market-place was surrounded by deep porticoes, and the several articles had each its own quarter allotted to it. Here might be seen cotton piled up in bales, or manufactured into dresses and articles of do-

\* Here the author happily quotes the Roman historian. "*Referre in tanto regis piget superbam mutationem vestis, et desideratas humi jacentium adulationes.*" Liv. Hist. ix. 18. The remarks of the Roman historian in reference to Alexander, after he was infected with the manners of Persia, fit equally well the Aztec emperor. Yet "*Tunc reges*" is an expression hardly adapted to the Aztec emperor. We have often thought (though our opinion, as far as we know, has no support for this) that Alexander's change of costume might *partly* be owing to a natural and reasonable desire to adapt his clothing to the new climate in which he lived. In tropical countries, the dress of Europeans is most inconvenient and unhealthy. The turban and the loose trousers are as appropriate to these climates as the hat and tight pantaloons to ours.—Rzv.

domestic use, as tapestry, curtains, coverlets, and the like. The richly-stained and nice fabrics reminded Cortés of the alcaiceria, or silk-market of Granada. There was the quarter assigned to the goldsmiths, where the purchaser might find various articles of ornament or use formed of the precious metals; or curious toys, such as we have already had occasion to notice, made in imitation of birds and fishes, with scales and feathers alternately of gold and silver, and with movable heads and bodies. These fantastic little trinkets were often garnished with precious stones, and showed a patient, puerile ingenuity in the manufacture, like that of the Chinese. In an adjoining quarter were collected specimens of pottery, coarse and fine, vases of wood elaborately carved, varnished or gilt, of curious and sometimes graceful forms. There were also hatchets made of copper alloyed with tin, the substitute, and, as it proved, not a bad one, for iron. The soldier found here all the implements of his trade. The casque fashioned into the head of some wild animal, with its grinning defences of teeth, and bristling crest dyed with the rich tint of the cochineal; the escaupil, or quilted doublet of cotton, the rich surcoat of feather-mail, and weapons of all sorts, copper-headed lances and arrows, and the broad maquahuítl, the Mexican sword, with its sharp blades of itztil. Here were razors and mirrors of this same hard and polished mineral which served so many of the purposes of steel with the Aztecs. In the square were also to be found booths occupied by barbers, who used these same razors in their vocation. For the Mexicans, contrary to the popular and erroneous notions respecting the Aborigines of the New World, had beards, though scanty ones. Other shops or booths were tenanted by apothecaries, well provided with drugs, roots, and different medicinal preparations. In other places, again, blank books or

maps for the hieroglyphical picture-writing were to be seen, folded together like fans, and made of cotton, skins, or more commonly the fibres of the agave, the Aztec papyrus.

"Under some of the porticoes they saw hides raw and dressed, and various articles for domestic or personal use made of the leather. Animals, both wild and tame, were offered for sale, and near them, perhaps, a gang of slaves, with collars round their necks, intimating they were likewise on sale,—a spectacle unhappily not confined to the barbarian markets of Mexico, though the evils of their condition were aggravated there by the consciousness that a life of degradation might be consummated at any moment by the dreadful doom of sacrifice. \* \* \* I must not omit to mention, however, the display of provisions, one of the most attractive features of the *tianquez*; meats of all kinds, domestic poultry, game from the neighbouring mountains, fish from the lakes and streams, fruits in all the delicious abundance of these temperate regions, green vegetables, and the unfailing *maize*. There was many a viand, too, ready dressed, which sent up its savory steams, provoking the appetite of the idle passenger; pastry, bread of the Indian corn, cakes, and confectionary. Along with these were to be seen cooling or stimulating beverages, the spicy foaming chocolate, with its delicate aroma of vanilla, and the inebriating *pulque*, the fermented juice of the aloe. All these commodities, and every stall and portico, were set out, or rather smothered, with flowers, showing, on a much greater scale, indeed, a taste similar to that displayed in the markets of modern Mexico. Flowers seem to be the spontaneous growth of this luxuriant soil; which, instead of noxious weeds, as in other regions, is ever ready, without the aid of man, to cover up its nakedness with this rich and variegated livery of Nature."

The author observes, that the mechanical skill and the polished wants of this singular people appeared to the Spaniards to resemble those of a refined community, rather than a nation of savages; but it was the *material* civilization which belongs neither to the one nor to the other. The Aztec had plainly reached that middle station, as far above the rude

\* The author has somewhere in a note to his work correctly observed, that without the assistance of *fire-arms* Madoc in Mr. Southey's poem could not have effected what he and his little band are represented to have done against multitudes, armed in a manner similar to themselves. The objection is fatal to the *probability* of the story: and we may add, that, if sword to sword it was a drawn battle between Madoc and Italala on the stone of sacrifice, how could Madoc's few companions cope with the countless multitudes opposed to them; their only advantage lying in their iron armour, instead of their enemies' quilted cotton doublet?—REV.

racés of the New World as it was below the cultivated communities of the Old. In the midst, however, of all this luxury and refinement, and the gentle arts of peace, and the pleasing labours of commerce, there was one spot on the capital which at once altered the whole aspect of outward things, and showed the ignorance, superstition, and abomination on which they were built. The Spaniards saw with curiosity and horror the great temple, and the shrine of the idols, and the blood-stained sanctuaries, and the mounds of skulls, and the dreadful instruments of worship. They saw there enshrined the war god of the Aztecs, his visage distorted into hideous lineaments of symbolical import.

"The most conspicuous ornament upon him was a chain of gold and silver hearts alternate, suspended round his neck, emblematical of the sacrifice in which he most delighted. A more unequivocal evidence of this was afforded by *three human hearts smoking and almost palpitating*, as if recently torn from the victims, and now lying on the altar before him. The adjoining sanctuary was dedicated to a milder deity. This was Tezcatlipoca, next in honor to that invisible Being, the Supreme God, who was represented by no image, and confined by no temple. It was Tezcatlipoca who created the world, and watched over it with a providential care. He was represented as a young man, and his image, of polished black stone, was richly garnished with

gold plates and ornaments; among which a shield, burnished like a mirror, was the most characteristic emblem, as in it he saw reflected all the doings of the world. But the homage to this god was not always of a more refined or merciful character than that paid to his carnivorous brother; *for five bleeding hearts* were also seen in a golden platter on his altar. The walls of both these chapels were stained with human gore. 'The stench was more intolerable,' exclaims Diaz, 'than that of the slaughter-houses in Castile.' And the frantic forms of the priests, with their dark robes clotted with blood, as they fitted to and fro, seemed to the Spaniards to be those of the very ministers of Satan."

But we have little more room, and must bring our extracts to a close. We must suppose the anxiety of Cortés in his strange and hazardous position; the boldness of his designs; the seizure of Montezuma; the burning of the chiefs; the intimidation of the people; and, lastly, the treasures bestowed on the victors, in the vain hope of securing their friendship and hastening their departure. We are told the whole treasure amounted to one hundred and sixty-two thousand *pesos de oro*, independently of the fine ornaments and jewelry, the value of which Cortés computes at five hundred thousand ducats more. There were, besides, five hundred marks of silver, chiefly in plate, drinking cups, and other articles of luxury. The inconsiderable quantity of the silver, as compared with the gold, forms a singular contrast to the relative proportions of the two metals since the occupation of the country by the Europeans.\* The whole amount of the treasure, reduced to our currency, and making allowance for the change in the value of gold since the beginning of the sixteenth century, was about six million three hundred thousand dollars, or one million four hundred and seventeen thousand pounds sterling; a sum large enough to shew the incorrectness of the popular notion, that little or no wealth was found in Mexico. It was, indeed, small in comparison with that obtained by the conquerors of Peru. But few European monarchs of that day could boast

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\* Humboldt says, that the quantity of silver taken from the American mines exceeded that of gold in the ratio of 46 to 1. The value of gold, says Clemencin, which, on the discovery of the New World, was only 11 times greater than silver, has now come to be 16. This does not materially differ from Adam Smith's estimate made after the middle of the last century. Vide *Wealth of Nations*, i. ch. 2.



a larger treasure in their coffers.\* The division of the spoil was a work of some difficulty. A perfectly equal division of it among the conquerors would have given them more than 3000*l.* a-piece,—a magnificent booty! But one-fifth was to be deducted for the Crown; an equal portion for the general; a large sum was to indemnify him for the charges of the expedition and the loss of the fleet. Ample compensation was made to the principal cavaliers. The cavalry, arquebusiers, and crossbowmen each received double pay. So that, when the turn of the common soldiers came, there remained not more than a hundred *pesos de oro* for each; a sum so insignificant in comparison with their expectations, that several refused to accept it. Discontent on this vital subject rose to such a height as to tax all the address and authority of Cortés to meet it; but he did not shrink from it. "At Vera Cruz," says the author, "he had persuaded his followers to give up what was but the earnest of future gains. Here he persuaded them to relinquish those gains themselves. It was snatching the prey from the very jaws of the lion. Why did he not turn and rend him?"

"Thus, after a siege of nearly three months' duration, unmatched in history for the constancy and courage of the besieged, seldom surpassed for the severity of its sufferings, fell the renowned capital of the Aztecs. Unmatched, it may be truly said, for constancy and courage, when we recollect that the door of capitulation on the most honourable terms was left open to them throughout the whole blockade, and that, sternly rejecting every proposal of their enemy, they, to a man, preferred to die rather than surrender. More than three centuries had elapsed since the Aztecs, a poor and wandering tribe from the far North-west, had come on the plateau. There they built their miserable collection of huts, on the spot—as tradition tells us—prescribed by the oracle. Their conquests, at first confined to their immediate neighbourhood, gradually covered the Valley, then, crossing the mountains, swept over the broad extent of the table-land, descended its precipitous sides, and rolled onwards to the Mexican Gulf, and the distant confines of Central America. Their wretched capital, meanwhile, keeping pace with the enlargement of territory, had grown into a flourishing city, filled with buildings, monuments of art, and a numerous population, that gave it the first rank among the capitals of the Western World. At this crisis came over another race from the remote East, strangers like themselves, whose coming had also been pre-

dicted by the oracle, and, appearing on the plateau, assailed them in the very zenith of their prosperity, and blotted them out from the map of nations for ever! The whole story has the air of fable rather than of history!—a legend of romance,—a tale of the genii! Yet we cannot regret the fall of an empire which did so little to promote the happiness of its subjects, or the real interests of humanity. Notwithstanding the lustre thrown over its latter days by the glorious defence of its capital, by the mild munificence of Montezuma, by the dauntless heroism of Guatemozin, the Aztecs were emphatically a fierce and brutal race, little calculated, in their best aspects, to excite our sympathy and regard. Their civilization, such as it was, was not their own, but reflected, perhaps imperfectly, from a race whom they had succeeded in the land. It was, in respect to the Aztecs, a generous graft on a vicious stock, and could have brought no fruit to perfection. They ruled over their wide domains with a sword, instead of a sceptre. They did nothing to ameliorate the condition, or in any way promote the progress, of their vassals. Their vassals were serfs, used only to minister to their pleasure, held in awe by armed garrisons, ground to the dust by imposts in peace, by military conscriptions in war. They did not, like the Romans, whom they resembled in the nature of their conquests, extend the rights of citizenship to the conquered.

\* Maximilian of Germany and Ferdinand of Spain barely left enough to bury them. Henry IV. of France embraced Sully with rapture, because he had saved, by great economy, about 1,500,000 livres in the treasury. And Elizabeth had never any treasure to spare. But no European monarchs ever reached the riches of the Emperors of the East. It is said Napoleon had collected 20 millions in gold, for the payment of his army in the Russian campaign. The produce of the sack of Delhi has been estimated at 70 millions by Mr. Sharp.

They did not amalgamate them into one great nation, with common rights and interests. They held them as aliens,—even those who in the valley were gathered round the very walls of the capital. The Aztec metropolis, the heart of the monarchy, had not a sympathy, not a pulsation, in common with the rest of the body politic. It was a stranger in its own land. The Aztecs not only did not advance the condition of their vassals, but, morally speaking, they did much to degrade it. How can a nation, where human sacrifices prevail, and especially when combined with cannibalism, further the march of civilization? How can the interests of humanity be consulted, where man is levelled to the rank of the brutes that perish? The influence of the Aztecs introduced their gloomy superstition into lands before unacquainted with it, or where, at least, it was not established in any great strength. The example of the capital was contagious. As the latter increased in opulence, the religious celebrations were conducted with still more terrible magnificence; in the same manner as the gladiatorial shows of the Romans increased in pomp with the increasing splendour of the capital. Men became familiar with scenes of horror and the most loathsome abominations. Women and children—the whole nation—became familiar with, and assisted at them. The

heart was hardened, the manners were made ferocious, the feeble light of civilization, transmitted from a milder race, was growing fainter and fainter, as thousands and thousands of miserable victims, throughout the empire, were yearly fattened in its cages, sacrificed on its altars, dressed and served at its banquets! The whole land was converted into a vast human shambles! The empire of the Aztecs did not fall before its time.

"Whether these unparalleled outrages furnish a sufficient plea to the Spaniards for their invasion; whether, with the Protestant, we are content to find a warrant for it in the natural rights and demands of civilization, or, with the Roman Catholic, in the good pleasure of the Pope,—on the one or other of which grounds, the conquests by most Christian nations in the East and the West have been defended,—it is unnecessary to discuss, as it has already been considered in a former chapter. It is more material to inquire, whether, assuming the right, the conquest of Mexico was conducted with a proper regard to the claims of humanity. And here we must admit, that, with all allowance for the ferocity of the age and the laxity of its principles, there are passages which every Spaniard who cherishes the fame of his countrymen would be glad to see expunged from their history;\* passages not to be vindicated on the score

\* True, but we may ask, are the military annals of any nation free from the stain of cruelty, ferocity, and atrocity in its worst forms? Are our own, even in our own times? He who would flatter himself with this belief, should read Col. Napier's account of the taking of St. Sebastian, where he says that language fails him to describe the unparalleled horrors that took place; but to describe them would be impossible, even to mention such abominations is to defile the pages of history; but all that rapacity, lust, and drunkenness, stimulated by revenge, could do, was witnessed there; and the very atrocity alone preserves them from our full execration, because it makes it impossible to describe them. Mr. Prescott openly declares that the atrocities committed by the soldiers of Cortés at Cholula were not so bad as those inflicted in the late war of the Peninsula by the most polished nation of our time—by the British at Badajoz. Vide ii. p. 31. *Part of Napier's narrative is as follows: (Napier's Peninsular War, vol. vi. p. 205, Storming of San Sebastian.)* "This storm seemed to be the signal of hell for the perpetration of villany which would have shamed the most ferocious barbarians of antiquity. At Ciudad Rodrigo, intoxication and plunder had been the principal object; at Badajoz lust and murder were joined to rapine and drunkenness; but at San Sebastian the direst, the most revolting, cruelty was added to the catalogue of crimes. One atrocity, of which a girl of seventeen was the victim, staggers the mind by its enormous, incredible, indescribable barbarity. Some order was at first maintained, but the resolution of the troops to throw off discipline was quickly made manifest. A British staff-officer was pursued with a volley of small arms, and escaped with difficulty from men who mistook him for the provost-martial of the fifth division; a Portuguese adjutant, who endeavoured to prevent some atrocity, was put to death in the market-place, not with sudden violence from a single ruffian, but deliberately by a number of English soldiers. Many officers exerted themselves to preserve order, many men were well-conducted, but the rapine and violence commenced by villains soon spread, the camp-followers crowded into the place, and the disorder continued until the flames, following the steps of the plunderer, put an end to his ferocity by destroying the whole town."

of self-defence, or of necessity of any kind, and which must for ever leave a dark spot on the annals of the Conquest. And yet, taken as a whole, the invasion, up to the capture of the capital, was conducted on principles less revolting to humanity than most, perhaps than any, of the other conquests of the Castilian crown in the New World.

"Whatever may be thought of the Conquest in a moral view, regarded as a military achievement it must fill us with astonishment. That a handful of adventurers, indifferently armed and equipped, should have landed on the shores of a powerful empire, inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, and, in defiance of the reiterated prohibitions of its sovereign, have forced their way into the interior;—that they should have done this, without knowledge of the language or of the land, without chart or compass to guide them, without any idea of the difficulties they were to encounter, totally uncertain whether the next step might bring them on a hostile nation, or on a desert, feeling their way along in the dark as it were;—that, though nearly overwhelmed by their first encounter with the inhabitants, they should have still pressed on to the capital of the empire, and, having reached it, thrown themselves unhesitatingly into the midst of their enemies;—that, so far from being daunted by the extraordinary spectacle there exhibited of power and civilization, they should have been but the more confirmed in their original design;—that they should have seized the monarch, have executed his ministers before the eyes of his subjects, and, when driven forth with ruin from the gates, have gathered their scattered wreck together, and, after a system of operations pursued with consummate policy and daring, have succeeded in overturning the capital, and establishing their

sway over the country;—that all this should have been so effected by a mere handful of indigent adventurers, is a fact little short of the miraculous,—too startling for the probabilities demanded by fiction, and without a parallel in the pages of history.

"Yet this must not be understood too literally; for it would be unjust to the Aztecs themselves, at least to their military prowess, to regard the Conquest as directly achieved by the Spaniards alone. This would indeed be to arm the latter with the charmed shield of Ruggiero and the magic lance of Astolfo, overturning its hundreds at a touch. The Indian empire was in a manner conquered by Indians. The first terrible encounter of the Spaniards with the Tlascalans, which had nearly proved their ruin, did in fact insure their success. It secured to them a strong native support, on which to retreat in the hour of trouble, and around which they could rally the kindred races of the land for one great and overwhelming assault. The Aztec monarchy fell by the hands of its own subjects, under the direction of European sagacity and science. Had it been united, it might have bidden defiance to the invaders. As it was, the capital was dissevered from the rest of the country, and the bolt, which might have passed off comparatively harmless had the empire been cemented by a common principle of loyalty and patriotism, now found its way into every crack and crevice of the ill-compacted fabric, and buried it in its own ruins.—Its fate may serve as a striking proof, that a government which does not rest on the sympathies of its subjects cannot long abide; that human institutions, when not connected with human prosperity and progress, must fall,—if not before the increasing light of civilization, by the hand of violence; by violence from within, if not from without. And who shall lament their fall?"

It appears to us that no nation has ever been discovered in the same singular stage of society in which the Mexicans were at the time of the Conquest, appearing either barbarous or refined, according to the aspect in which they are viewed. They are described as most ferocious in warfare, yet they never scalped their enemies, as was the custom of the northern tribes. They felt all the intense hatred to their enemies which, with every cruel passion belongs to man in his brutal and benighted state, and they united not the delicate and chivalrous feelings of polished and refined nations. While closely besieging a neighbouring city, the Aztec nobles sent presents of fruits and provisions to the chiefs of the forces opposed to them, a species of military gallantry and generosity that we read of in the wars of Louis XIV. but which we should not expect to find among the savage tribes of Anahuac. They were advanced in mathematical science and mechanical arts, and they were also the slaves of a

blind, ignorant, fanaticism, and of a loathsome and bloody mythology. With such an enlightened and liberal policy as is not often found in European countries, they allowed success in trade to lead to eminent political power and preferment, while at the same time the taxation of the country was enormous, tyrannical, and unequal. Such are the incongruities to be observed, that, while the general character of the nation is described as one of unmitigated ferocity, yet in domestic or social life the intercourse was regulated with all the ceremonial forms of civilised communities, and accompanied with expressions of polite attention or affectionate regard. The obligation of the marriage vow was sanctified by religion, and fully recognised, and the women partook equally with the men in the festivities and refinements of social intercourse. The discipline of children when under tutelage was severe, but the greatest care of morals and the most blameless deportment were maintained; and the modest Aztec maiden, when grown up, was treated with unreserved tenderness, and all the fulness of a parent's love.\* There was the same contrast and opposition, it has been observed, in the character of the people as there was in the natural features of the country they possessed; where tracts of hopeless sterility—the bristling peaks of the wild sierra, the burning volcano, the dark range of porphyritic rocks, or mountains clothed with perpetual snow, looked down where, in a soft and genial climate, lay the most lovely valleys at their feet, each a paradise upon earth; where the palm and the banana waved their graceful foliage and spread their cooling shade; where, knitting branch to branch, flowers of surpassing beauty waved in bright festoons and garlands, filling the air with fragrance; where, partially seen through the openings of the forests, extended the blue lake, whose waters, like a polished mirror, seemed to tremble in the light; where birds and insects of the richest plumage and most dazzling colours glittered in the sun; and where a carpet of perpetual verdure was spread, enamelled with the brightest hues of spring, and glowing with all the splendour of tropical vegetation. To reconcile such striking opposition of character and habits, we must fix an attentive look on history, where she tells us that the Aztec nation, as seen by the Spaniards, was formed from the conjunction of two; that on the mild and civilised character of their predecessors, the polished Toltecs, they had grafted their own fiercer and more warlike virtues, even as, in their religious ceremonies, they mixed beautiful flowers with their bloody rites. From long familiarity with a licentious and predatory warfare, they had become a cruel people in their nature, and cruelty is ever allied to superstition. Upon this was founded the supreme power, the uncontrolled authority, of the priesthood, who nurtured it by a rigid system of superstitious terror, by human sacrifices, and butchery of the most brutal kind: add to this, that the throne of Mexico at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards was filled by a monarch who, though of a brave and warlike character in youth, had become effeminate and luxurious in his habits, and tyrannical in his rule,—had oppressed his subjects and offended his nobles,

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\* See a very interesting document, "Advice of an Aztec mother to her daughter," translated in the Appendix to Mr. Prescott's history, vol. iii. p. 373—376. The translator mentions the moral sublimity of it, and that it is the product of the true light of civilization. We can see very little *childishness* in it. Modest reserve in behaviour and chastity are the two virtues it chiefly inculcates. It ends with these remarkable words, "*May God prosper you, my first-born, and may you come to God, who is in every place.*"

but was still regarded, like the Eastern despots, with feelings of awe and admiration by the people. Such was the state of things at that time; and the existence of much discontent and disaffection throughout the empire, and among the higher ranks, showed that it was not a state likely to be permanent—that internal divisions and troubles would probably have taken place, and that in some revolution or change an injured and indignant people might have thrown off at once the yoke of a bloody superstition and a tyrannic despotism, and, under some fortunate and favourite chieftain, have gone out again to conquer, and founded an empire which might have spread over remote countries to the Atlantic shore, and have rivalled in extent and in opulence the glory of the ancient dynasties of the Eastern World. It pleased Providence to order things otherwise. The right of conquest over the infidel and heathen was a thing acknowledged and assumed; a holy duty not to be disclaimed or even avoided; a mission to an inferior race ignorant of God, neither worthy of the name nor entitled to the rights of men.\* The cross of Christ was planted in the battle field. The champion of Christ was he in whose dark and frowning lineaments the destined destroyer might be imagined; the book of God lay beside the battered cuirass and the bruised and blood-stained sword; the religion of Christ came into the land accompanied with carnage, and famine, and desolation; the consuming fire of the conqueror's breath alone could cleanse the pollution of the land;† and the idolatrous nation was baptized, not in the waters of their own rivers, but in the blood of themselves and of their children. Thus terminated the history of a people who seemed to bear in the pensive and melancholy expression of their features too sure a prognostic of the darkness of their coming destiny, and who all perished, after a vain and fruitless resistance, beneath a power mysterious, irresistible, and unknown. Yet the historian, who surveyed with the clear and comprehensive glance of a philosopher the institutions and influencing principles of the people, and fixed his attention on the great results to be drawn from the discoveries, has pronounced his important judgment, not criticising the means, but looking to the end, "That the empire of the Aztecs did not fall before its time."

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\* Bernal Diaz's language, on being seized by the Indians, is one that would apply to beasts as much as to men,—“When this mob had their claws on me.” Vide Hist. p. 291. The Pope Paul III. in his bull, 1537, declared them to be *rational creatures*, but not to be admitted to the communion.

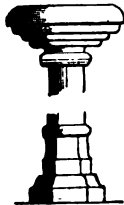
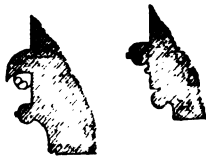
† In the city of Cholula alone it is computed that above 6000 victims were *annually* offered up at the sanguinary shrines. vol. ii. p. 8. When Cortés was there, a great sacrifice of children was offered up. p. 14. The Spaniards, when they entered the great temple, saw three human hearts smoking and almost palpitating, as if recently torn from the victims and lying on the altar. The stench, says Bernal Diaz, was more intolerable than all the slaughter-houses of Castile, and the frantic forms of the priests, with their dark robes clotted with blood as they flitted to and fro, seemed to the Spaniards to be those of the very ministers of Satan. ii. p. 138. Thousands and thousands of miserable victims were yearly fattened in cages, sacrificed on the altars, and served at the banquets. The whole land was converted into vast human shambles! iii. p. 192.

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, Aug. 15.*

WILL you allow me to make known to your readers an instance of the utter neglect with which our ecclesiastical edifices are treated, even within these few last years, and by the sanction of those whose duty and pleasure it should be to preserve and beautify them. The publication of such facts will, I trust, tend to render persons more alive to the value of the smallest relic of antiquity, and haply be the means of preserving some time-hallowed monument of our fathers from suffering from the rude hand of innovation, an object which has ever been forwarded by your earnest zeal and influence.

The church of Leominster, co. Hereford, is well known to lovers of architecture by the striking peculiarities of its Norman and Decorated work; the former still remains entire, being confined to the lower stage of the tower and

the north aisle, if I may apply that term to a portion which seems to have been the nave of the original church, (built probably by Henry I. A.D. 1125),\* which is separated from the later additions. The *Decorated* parts, which are as highly ornamented as the style will allow, have experienced a far different fortune. Several windows which were once filled with elegant tracery, as profusely studded with the ball-flower as those in the nave of Gloucester cathedral, have been "beautified" by the insertions of new mullions, which are perfectly plain, and evince no care to attain to elegance even by graceful proportions. In this possibly the crippled funds of our modern restorer may have prevented him from rivalling the magnificence of olden days. But the chief instance of destruction, and that, too, perfectly wanton, to which I wish to call your attention, is the mutilation of the *sedilia*, by a wall built so



as to form a portion of the south aisle into a vestry; two, together with the *piscina*, are tolerably perfect, though degraded to unworthy uses, as you will see by the accompanying sketch; the third is destroyed, and this was done in 1840. I have seen instances of similar mutilation at Dursley, (Gloucestershire,) where some fine *Decorated* sedilia were nearly destroyed to give room for a family pew; and at Ludlow (Salop), where a hideous monument has filled the place of one; but this was done long before the time of our architectural societies—when the revival of *Gothic* architecture was not even

thought of. The latter church would well repay a most careful examination, and, if it would not be trespassing on your space, I should be pleased to bring some of its features under the notice of your readers at a future time.

Can you give me any account of the arches which are found frequently in the exterior of the south aisle of churches in the *Decorated* style? I am not aware that their character has been clearly ascertained.

Yours, &c. B. F. W.

\* Cf. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iv. 51.

## ON THE FEODALITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

THE existence of feodality in this country before the Norman Conquest has been denied by most of our historians, but they have in no instance entered into the real merits of the question; by an investigation of its details or an appeal to the Anglo-Saxon remains, which, it is obvious, can supply the only evidence on the subject.\*

Under these circumstances, the following observations, though meagre and incomplete, have been hazarded by the writer under the impression that they may in some degree assist to clear up in the mind of the general reader a point of indisputable interest, not only to English but to European antiquities in general.

I wish it however to be clearly understood that by feodality I do not mean to assert that, at any period before the epoch I have mentioned, exactly the same regular machinery in this respect (so far as mere details or minor incidents are concerned,) was found in England as in France or in Lombardy; but only that, from a similar application to the *fiscal land of this country of a principle common to all the Germanic nations*, there was developed a corresponding system, which in its generic and essential characteristics agreed with that which flourished in the before-mentioned countries, the alleged *incunabula* of feuds.

It will be proper in the first place to explain what that original principle

was, and then to proceed to the consideration of the land in which it was eventually comprised.

The principle alluded to was *vassalage*, or simple homage,† the origin and primitive existence of which amongst the ancient Germans it was reserved for the acumen of Montesquieu to discover, and in his hands it furnished a complete clue to the otherwise inexplicable mazes of feodality.‡

The words of Tacitus, which supplied the authority for this fact, are so familiar that quotation is unnecessary. They express, under the names of *princeps* and *comes* the relative and mutual dependence for service and protection of a superior and inferior, i. e. in the language of the feudalists, of a lord and his vassal.§

This relation was transplanted into Britain by the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. Along with it they also imported the system which had regulated the occupation of lands in their native soil.

This system of primitive law recognised the collective nation as the proprietor of the territory which it occupied, and the whole of the corn-lands were public.|| From this rule were excepted only the cabin and surrounding plot of ground of each freeman.¶

The occupation of Britain in the fifth century presents in a general view many points of intimate resemblance to that of Gaul by the Franks.\*\* Unlike Burgundy, there was no compact or convention, which should to some extent respect the rights of the old inhabitants; but both the before-men-

\* The denial of Mr. Hallam is qualified and guarded. He says, (History of the Middle Ages, Vol. I. c. 2,) "The regular machinery and systematic establishment of feuds, in fact, may be considered as almost confined to the dominions of Charlemagne, and to those countries which afterwards derived it from thence. In England it can hardly be thought to have existed in a complete state before the conquest." M. Thierry (Recits Merovingiens, vol. I. ch. 5) says, "Le berceau de la féodalité Européenne fut la France, et la Lombardie. Bienqu'il n'y eut dans le système féodal autre chose que le pur développement d'une certaine fase des mœurs Germaniques, ce système ne s'y implanta dans la Germanie que par l'imitation d'une manière tardive et incomplète."

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† i. e. Homage, unconnected with a tenement of land.

‡ Montesq. L'Esprit des Lois, liv. 30, ch. 3.

§ Tacit. de M. G. c. 13.

|| Cæs. de B. G. l. 16, c. 22. Tacit. de M. G. c. 16.

¶ The latter says (ibid.) "Suam quisque domum spatium circumdat." This land when appropriated could never have been recalled by the state. It was the asylum of the family when the father was absent on the wars of the nation.

\*\* Montesq. liv. 30, ch. 7 and 8.

tioned countries were subjugated, and the conquerors became lords of the soil. They, therefore would seize so much as their necessities or their caprice required, and those estates retaining the characteristics which had appertained to them in the hands of the Romano-Britons, placed the barbarian in the new condition of an extensive allodial proprietor—a condition, however, which his mind was capable of apprehending and appreciating, from the experience of his home in Germany.

But, notwithstanding those seizures and appropriations of individual estates, by private persons, a larger proportion of good and available territory remained unoccupied and unappropriated by the barbarians.

This land the nation itself stepped in and claimed to hold as its own property, subject to the ancient and still existing laws of Germany, and it then appears in English history distinguished as public and fiscal land.

In Germany it had been an annual custom that the *ealdormen* should allot the corn-lands, for the space of one year, to those members of the tribe whose turn it was to remain peaceably at home, whilst the others were engaged in war.\* Annexed to this temporary possession was a condition to contribute towards the subsistence of their militant brethren.†

The practical exposition of such condition is, that the annual occupier of the soil paid to the state a rent in kind.

Both these principles of the temporary holding of public land, and the obligation of certain services to be rendered to the state for it, were re-

tained and introduced by the barbarians into their British settlements, though, owing to the large formation of allodial estates, the territory to which these principles were applied was not so extensive as the public land of their native Germany.

The public land of Britain was applied by the invaders for the benefit of the nation, in two distinct ways, viz. it was either cultivated by *coloni* or farmers, who paid to the state certain rents for the occupation, or it was dispensed in precarious or life assignments to the *comites* of the chieftain who had led the expedition into Britain, as the inducement and condition for further services in war.

A most important change however occurred after the barbarians had abandoned their old country and acquired a new one. The leader of the expedition had been converted into a king, and the assignments of all the public lands were now transferred from the *ealdormen* to the former, who had become the permanent *communis magistratus*; and when his permanence was established, it would appear also that the assignments which were made by his sanction, were prolonged over the same term, i. e. from an annual existence they became for life.‡

This point brings us back to a circumstance attending the ancient German vassalage, which is of considerable importance, in its bearing upon the institution of feudalism.

The chieftain in Germany, besides affording subsistence to his *comites*, rewarded and encouraged them by the occasional present of a horse or a *framea*.§ His armoury in the early ages formed the only fund from which his retainers could, by the possibility of things, be rewarded. But when the same chieftain had put on the character of a king, he then, as we have seen, was invested with the same right of disposition over the public land which had formerly belonged to the

\* Cæsar, de B. G. l. 6, c. 22. "Neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios, sed *magistratus ac principes*, in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum qui una coierunt quantum et quo loco visum est agri attribuant, atque anno post alio transire cogunt."

† Ibid. l. 4, c. 1. "Suevorum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis, singula millia armatorum bellandi causa ex finibus educunt. Reliqui qui domi manserint, se atque alios alunt."

‡ Vide an article which appeared in the Magazine for May last, under the title, "On the Development of the Anglo-Saxon Ealdordom."

§ Tacit. de M. G. c. 14. "Exigunt enim principis sui liberalitate illum bellatorem equum, illam cruentam victricemque frameam."



ealdormen collectively. Instead, therefore, of the limited means of his former condition, he found in the public land of the conquered country a copious fund for the reward and incitement of the *comites* who had followed him from Germany. The customs of his native country allowed of larger grants of the public land to persons more dignified or worthy than the multitude, and such, in his judgment, would be his own *comites*.\*

Moreover, in consequence of the extensive occupation of allodial property, the claims for temporary allotments from the state would not be made so largely as of old.

But, notwithstanding all these changes of circumstances, the ancient rule was still observed in one great point, though it was departed from in another, and the assignments of public land were not prolonged beyond the life of the grantee, on whose death they immediately reverted to the fisc; resembling in this the fate of the warlike implements or *heregeate*, which were returned to the lord when the vassal was dead.†

I have described circumstances which must actually have occurred in Great Britain after its invasion in the fifth century, for each Jutish, Anglic, or Saxon chieftain brought with him, in addition to the general horde of warriors who followed him through the influence of his military fame, a selecter body of dependents engaged by *oath* to maintain and defend their lord, and even to merge their own glory into his.‡ And these persons, the courtiers of later times, when each Gothic sovereign had assumed the habits of the Byzantine empire, demanded and received from their lord

and sovereign all that the generosity or extravagance of a barbarian would prompt him to bestow.

The names under which the two divisions of land which I have mentioned were known to the Anglo-Saxons were *folcland* and *bocland*,§ the former being the *terra fiscalis*, or beneficiary land, and the latter the *allodium* of the continent, held of no superior, and subject to no service or charge.

The *folcland*, whilst it continued such, strictly speaking, i. e. when it was merely fisc or royal demesne, and before any beneficiary assignment had been made, was incumbered with services and dues rendered to the king by its occupiers.||

In what the latter consisted the Anglo-Saxon laws do not disclose, but the information which they withhold is to be found in the *Diplomata*, where *folcland*, by the concurrent act of the monarch and his *witan*, is enfranchised into an estate of *bocland*.

The following services and dues occur therein as incident to *folcland*. (Kemble's *Diplomata*, vol. ii.)

Secularia tributa et vectigalia, opus regale . . . . .	242
Fiscalia tributa, pastus episcoporum, principum et exactorum, pœnales res, et furis comprehensio . . . . .	246
Regalia tributa, principalis dominatio, pœnales conditiones, furis comprehensio . . . . .	253
Secularia tributa et vectigalia . . . . .	258
Regalia et principalia tributa et vi exacta opera, sive pœnales causæ, furis comprehensio . . . . .	260
Regale servitium . . . . .	264
Regale opus intus et foris . . . . .	269
Regale opus . . . . .	281
Regalia tributa et vi exacta opera, pœnales res, principalis dominatio, furisque comprehensio . . . . .	ib.
Regalis subjectio . . . . .	295
Regalia debita . . . . .	300
Tributum regale (Æthelred, Ealdorman of Mercia) . . . . .	311
Id thæt mynster fram æghwelcum	

\* Tacit. de M.G. c. 26, "Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis per vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiantur."

† Notwithstanding these new means of rewarding the *comites*, the *heregeate* or *hereots*, though no longer given by the lord, continued to be paid, for they could not be returned to him on the death of his vassal.

‡ Tacit. de M. G. c. 14, "Illum defendere, tueri, sua quoque fortia facta gloriæ ejus assignare, præcipuum sacramentum est."

§ The Introduction to Kemble's Anglo-Saxon *Diplomata*, vol. i. Allen's Rise and Progress of the Royal Prerogative in England.

|| Called by the Anglo-Saxons "cyninges folcland." Vide Kemble's *Diplomata*, vol. ii. No. 281, "Ab occidente cyninges folcland, quod habet Wigheim."

gafolum gefreoge, the to thiode	
blaforde belimpath, lites oththe	
micles cuthes ge uncuthes, ditto . . .	313
Fisci regales, tributa majora et mi-	
nora, atque expeditionalia, viz. tax-	
ationes . . . . .	352
Census regalis . . . . .	369
Servile jugum . . . . .	384
Mundiale obstaculum . . . . .	385
Fiscale tributum, seculariumque ser-	
vitutum exactio . . . . .	399
Regale servitium . . . . .	488

But from all these services and dues, the beneficiary assignment or fief, which the Anglo-Saxons would appear to have called *thegnland*, was exempted in the same manner as the absolute estate of bocland.\* For, although we have no direct evidence to show precisely on what terms the *thegnland* was granted, yet the analogy between it and the Frankish benefice, and the base and onerous nature of the charges I have enumerated, would lead to the strongest presumption. These services were due only when the folcland was still in the king, but actually occupied by farmers (the *fiscalini* of the Continent), and before it had been converted into a benefice or thegnland. They were the renders of the tenants in demesne.

On the death of each beneficiary the thegnland reverted to the state, and was either regranted in that character or remained under farm as demesne or *terra regis*.

Of this fact we find the clearest proof in England, even in the ninth century, feodality not having yet advanced beyond the first stage of its development. The Ealdorman Alfred, in his last will (executed between the years 870 and 889), after giving to his son three hides of his bocland, adds, "And gif se cyning him geunnan wille thæs folclande to thæm boclande, thonne hæbbe and bruce."†

We see, by this will, that the dying beneficiary could not bequeath his folcland, nor did it descend like his estates of bocland; but, in the prospect of death, he recommended his son to the bounty of his lord, in whose discretion it would be to continue the benefice in the same family, or grant it afresh to another vassal. Yet in

this recommendation of the father we may see a small advance towards the inheritance of fiefs. It could not have been uncommon in this age that the benefices of the father should be continued over to the son; and, as I have before remarked, from this state of circumstances, to the regular transmissibility of feodal property, there was but a short and easy step.

I have been unable to ascertain in what form the Anglo-Saxon benefices were granted or guaranteed to the persons who were favoured with this usufruct of the fiscal property. The term bocland, applied distinctively to the Anglo-Saxon allodium, would lead to the belief that no book or deed was employed in the conveyance of a benefice, and, therefore, the grant being oral, that recourse must have been had to the same sort of testimony to prove the title where the possession was disputed. In whatever cases it may be supposed that the right of the beneficiary could be questioned, there was no absolute necessity for written evidence. So long as the benefice was determinable on a life, the remote title was in the crown; and the disturbed beneficiary being, as we shall afterwards see, released from the ordinary tribunals, would lay his complaint before the court of the king, who would necessarily be, as the grantor, in full possession of the real facts of the case. The unjust possessor either of bocland or folcland was mulcted in the same penalty.‡ Vassalage, having so great an influence in the institution of feodality, necessarily supplied it with its principle of military service. This feature, however, equally belonged to bocland, and, whether in France or England, cannot be considered the peculiar characteristic of the one more than of the other. But, though this general military service was required from both species of land, yet the mode of exacting it, and the application of it to each as a condition or incident of tenure, were totally different. This leads us to the consideration who were the beneficiaries in England during the

\* Allen's Rise and Progress, p. 159.

† Kemble's Diplomata, vol. ii. 317.

‡ Laws of Edward the Elder, c. 2. "Eac we cwædon hwæs se wyrthe ware, the othrum rihtes wyrnde athor oththe on boclande oththe on folclande hwonne he him rihte worhte beforan thæm gerefan."

Anglo-Saxon period; but for this purpose it becomes necessary to make a few remarks upon vassalage, as it actually existed amongst the Anglo-Saxons.

Like their German ancestors, they regarded it as superior to all other obligations in the man, and as equally binding upon the lord, except in the instance of his own superior being opposed to him, when the same principle which had bound the other applied to himself also.

Alfred, in his laws (c. 38, *be gefeohte*) says, "Eac we cwædath that man mot mid his hlaforde feohtan orwite, gif mon on thone hlaforde feohte, swa mot se hlaforde mid thy men feohtan. After there ylcan wisan mot monfehtan mid his geborenum mæge gif him mon on woh ongefesothath, butan with his hlaforde, and thæt we ne lysfath."

This interesting passage places in the clearest light not only the intimate connexion which existed between the English lord and his vassal, but also shews it to have been approved of and ratified by the highest authority of the law. This relation between them was a voluntary compact, and contained conditions which it was the duty of each to fulfil. It was created by the oath of fealty and simple homage, called by the Anglo-Saxons the *hlydath* or *holdath*.

The oath of the man or vassal is given in Æthelstan's laws in the following words: "On thone Drihten, the thæs haligdom is forehalig, ic wille beon N, hold and getriwe and eal lufian thæt he lufath and eal ascunian thæt he ascunath æfter Godes rihte, and æfter worold gerysum and næfre willes ne gewældes wordes ne geweorces owiht don thæs the him lathre bith, with thæm the he me healde swa ic earnian wille and eal thæt læste that uncer formæl wæs, tha ic to him gebeah and his willan geceas."

Vassalage was the same in all ranks of society, and, as lord, the *eorl*, *ceorl* or king, claimed over his man identical rights and privileges. It was also assumed by all grades, and an equal commended himself (or, *Saxonicæ*, bowed himself) to an equal, and became his man.\*

In the time of the Confessor, *Eorl*

Swegen, son of the celebrated Godwin, with a view of conciliating his relative *Eorl* Beorn, offered "to swear unto him oaths, and be to him hold."†

The effect of vassalage in this country, as on the continent, was to give to the lord devoted and uncompromising followers, who had, with their own free will, separated themselves from the political community to identify themselves, in their feelings and interests, with the former.

It is therefore easily understood how the new kings and their successors would largely dispense amongst such deserving adherents the lands which were submitted, as we have seen, to their discretionary bounty; and thus, as the connexion between the *princeps* and *comes* was not severed, and the old German tenure of the public land was by necessity observed, the determinable occupation of the one, and the military service of the other were accumulated, and in the result the feudal system was developed.

The royal beneficiary and vassal in England was known by the appellation of king's thegn, to distinguish him from the *medeme thegn*, or ordinary gentleman. His military service was due to the king only, whom he regarded as his personal and immediate lord; and, being in this respect on an equality with the *ealdorman*, led his own men or tenants into the field,‡ while the *allodiaries* were conducted by the *ealdorman* of the shire.

He was also released from the civil power of the latter,§ and was amenable to the king alone. In all other respects also he enjoyed privileges beyond those of the *medeme thegn*; and the most important of these was the jurisdiction which he possessed over his own vassals and tenants, for, by a principle of Germanic law, the civil judicature generally accompanied the military power; and accordingly, in the case of the king's thegn, the two privileges were usually conjoined by the grant of a crown.|| We have thus

† Ingram's Sax. Chron. p. 220, A.D. 1049. "Cwæth thæt be him athas swerigan wolde, and him hold beon."

‡ Sax. Chron. A.D. 871, ad finem. The expressions used there imply the fact of the military independence of the king's thegn.

§ Wilkins's Laws, p. 118.

| Cnut's Laws, de hereotis. "Cyninges

\* Alfred's Laws, c. 4. *Be hlaforde syrwe.*

attempted to trace the origin of English benefices, and the prolongation of these estates to a period embracing the life of the grantee, and the question next arises whether in this country the perpetuation of the fief, (i. e. its hereditary transmissibility,) was ever established, and if such were the case when that event took place.

It should be observed, that, as this subject is not very clear in France, it is not surprising that our own annals supply no direct evidence in regard to it; and much therefore must be left to presumptions, which are, however, sufficiently strong, I think, to shew that this final development had taken place independently in England.

In regard to the evolution of feodality in France, the celebrated Augustin Thierry has some striking remarks, which have considerable bearing on the same question in its relation with this country.\* He says,

"La tradition des assemblées de canton et des assemblées nationales, le système de garantie mutuelle, et d'associations de tous les hommes libres, durent par la force des choses tomber en désuétude. Cette portion des mœurs Germaniques alla déclinant de plus en plus, mais une autre portion de ces mêmes mœurs, l'habitude de vasselage, devint de plus en plus vivace, and finit par se rendre dominante. Elle fut le seul lien social auquel dans l'anarchie des volontés et des intérêts se rattachèrent ceux qui repoussaient avec dédain la cité Romaine et pour qui la cité Germanique n'était plus désormais qu'un rêve impossible à réaliser. Cette société à part que formaient au sein de chaque tribu Germanique les patrons et les vassaux, espèce d'état dans l'état, qui avait sa juridiction, sa police, ses usages particuliers, grandit ainsi rapidement en force et en importance."

It is evident, if M. Thierry has correctly enumerated all the causes which in France led to the establishment of the feudal system, that there would not be much probability of finding it in this country, even in the first stage of its progress, for it is well known that the several German institutions referred to by this historian continued to exist, notwithstanding all the frightful troubles of the nation

the *genu the his soene hmbbe.*" Montesq. liv. 30, ch. 18.

\* *Recits Merovingiens*, vol. 1, c. 5, p. 288.

during the Danish invasions, and long survived the shock, not only of these events, but of others of a similar nature which followed them. Yet, as we have seen feodality in its incipient form existing here as a native institution, through no introduction or imitation of continental usages, other causes widely different from those which suggested themselves to M. Thierry must have operated to produce in England the complete and final development of the system. It is not my purpose to inquire whether there has been any omission on the part of M. Thierry in regard to his own country, though I am inclined to believe such is the case; at least, that the causes which he has enumerated do not go to the institution but to the encouragement only of feudalism. But at all events, in respect to England, the change or development of the benefices into perpetual fiefs is totally inexplicable unless other reasons are assigned, and these reasons are, I think, obvious and natural. The king who had known and loved the deceased vassal, continued (though by the eye of the law he was regarded to have re-granted) to the son the benefice of his father, and on his death the same course was again pursued, and the descent of the benefice being thus maintained in the channel of the same family, was gradually looked upon, and at length claimed, as an estate of inheritance, governed of course by its own peculiar rules. The *wifam*, who connived at or sanctioned such a proceeding, either on the part of their sovereign or their fellow nobles, had, in so doing, motives of personal interest, however indirectly exercised; and the king only consulted his own influence and power in strengthening those of his adherents, especially at a price which was not derived from his private means or resources.

This development may be traced historically in the appointments of the later ealdormen and eorls; for their offices proceeding from the same source as the fiefs underwent the same changes, and involved themselves by the same process.

The ealdordom of Mercia granted by Alfred the Great to Æthelred and Æthelflæd jointly was a feudal county, and so were all the hereditary eorldoms, which sprang up in the tenth century

in England. But, as in a former number I went fully into this part of the subject, I beg to refer the indulgent reader to the article there inserted, without trespassing on his patience by a repetition.

The foregoing observations may account for the institution of feudalism, but they do not explain the extraordinary increase of fiefs, almost to the disappearance of the true *allodium*, which is discernible in the 11th century in England.

In France, Montesquieu has attributed the same circumstance to the fact of the large allodiaries voluntarily surrendering their estates, and receiving them back from their sovereign as hereditary benefices; their inducement to take this step being the greater honour and protection which attended the king's vassals.\*

Similar privileges undoubtedly appertained to the king's thegnas in England, but no mention can be found of the English medeme thegn surrendering his bocland for the prospect of obtaining them; and other reasons therefore must be sought for to explain this increase of fiefs.

None I think so readily or so naturally present themselves as the immense escheats to the crown of bocland, occasioned by the destruction of the great families, which must have followed the hideous devastations of the Northmen in all parts of the country during the tenth century, and the seizures and confiscations made by the Danish sovereigns who sat on the English throne. There is no doubt that, at the commencement of the eleventh century, the infeudation which had been proceeding during the preceding century had then pervaded the major part of the English territory. In the first-mentioned century the word *allodium* had acquired the general meaning of a hereditary property, and as such was applied to fiefs;† and it is in this sense that we find it so extensively employed in the Domesday Book, to describe estates as they were held during the reign of the Confessor.

Such notices as the following occur continually in the Survey, "God-

winus comes tenuit de Rege E. sicut *allodium*."‡

These words are inapplicable to the old Saxon allodial estate of bocland, which was not held of the king or any other superior, but they can only express the fief or perpetuated benefice, developed in the course of things out of the folcland. The events of the reign of the Confessor compose a picture of feodality scarcely, if at all, differing from the political appearances of the continent. The excessive influence and power which that system, when full grown, was calculated to give to the eminent families by means of the sub-infeudations which their own large benefices enabled them to make, is distinctly shown in the conduct and proceedings of Eorl Godwin and his sons, which would have been impracticable, unless through the aid of that system; and the overwhelming importance conferred by it was in that age so familiar to men's minds, that, when the great Eorl I have named was dispossessed and outlawed, the nation wondered at his fall, not at his previous power and riches. "Thæt" (says a contemporary historian) "wolde thyncan wundorlic ælcum men the on Engla lande wæs, gif ænig man ær tham sæde, thæt hit swa gewurthan sceolde."§

From the reign of the Confessor the transition was but short to the Conquest of the Norman. If therefore any change was effected by the latter in the principles on which the English soil was occupied, it must have been abrupt and violent, and would therefore leave behind it ample memorials of its occurrence. It has been usual to attribute to the Conqueror the parentage of the feudal tenure in this country; and this opinion is supported by the authority of Blackstone and De Lolme. The theory is attempted to be grounded on a circumstance recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1085, in the following words, "Siththan he (i. e. William) ferde abutan, swa thæt he com to Lammæsan to Searebyrig, and thær him comon to his witan, and ealle tha land sittende men, the ahtes wæron,

\* L'Esprit des Loix, liv. 30, c. 8.

† Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. 2, p. 103, in note.

‡ Tom. i. fol. 92.

§ Sax. Chron. A.D. 1051.

ofer eall Engleland, wæron thæs maunes men, the hi wæron, and ealle hi bugon to him, and wæron his men, and him hold athas sworon, thæt hi wolden ongean ealle othre men him holde beon."

I will ask the reader, what is there in this passage, to intimate that at this epoch, nineteen years after the accession of William, *the feudal system* was for the first time introduced into England? If the English historian had intended to commemorate a revolution in the institutions of his country, such as the sudden and arbitrary introduction of a foreign novelty, by which the general allodial land of the kingdom was transformed into fiefs, would it not be amazing that he should use language so inadequate to represent his meaning? He could be clear and circumstantial when he recorded the Survey preceding the compilation of the Domesday; and other events of a similar degree of importance are also carefully told by him. If the construction put upon this fact by Blackstone and De Lolme were correct, we should look to find existing in our own times some solemn record of it, for such a measure could not have been done without the consent of all persons interested in such a proceeding, and must have left a legal memorial to attest the change of law, and to enforce its observance. But, though we have many copies even of the act of the Witenagemot which founded the ecclesiastical Courts, we have no trace of any enactment of that body connected with the present subject. The fact is, that the witan were specially convened by the Conqueror to take the oath of fealty. The same thing had been done by Cnut, who, on his accession to the whole of the kingdom in 1016, had assembled the *magnates*, and obtained from them an oath of the like nature.\*

The explanation of each circumstance is founded on the peculiar character of vassalage as it then existed. Homage and fealty were originally undistinguishable, no fealty being due where homage did not apply, and the immediate vassal only was

bound by this obligation. In the Saxon oath which has been quoted it will have been seen that no fealty was even reserved to the king.

It was not till later times that this reservation was made. The effect of this principle was practically seen in the reign of the Confessor. During the troubles of that period the followers of Godwin, Swegen, and Harold unhesitatingly embraced their cause, as that of their immediate lords, against the king. The Saxon historian says of these vassals, "Ealle gearwe to wige ongean thone cyning." Their conduct was contrasted with that of the eorls, who were engaged in hostilities against their own lord, and felt all the feudal responsibility of the step. The same writer says, "hi (the eorls) trymedon hi sæstlice ongean, theah him lath were, thæt hi ongean heora cynehlaford fundan sceoldon." This state of things compelled Edward to take securities of the thegnas of Harold, and afterwards, for his own safety, to require them all to be delivered into his hands. As the same circumstances might occur in his own case, we should not be surprised that William took the precaution of administering to the landed proprietors of the country, whether his own or others' vassals, an oath of personal fidelity to himself as a guarantee for their support, and in order to obviate the mischiefs that might arise through the want of taking such an obligation from them; and this was all which he could do, or could propose to himself to be done.

In conclusion of this sketch, I will merely observe, that the same data being found in the institutions and customs of England before the Conquest, as those from which the continental system was undoubtedly derived, and there being no proof of the Normans having introduced that system, it must necessarily follow that feodality in England had a native origin and growth.

*Doctors' Commons.*

H. C. C.

\* Flor. Wig. A.D. 1016.

† Sax. Chron. A.D. 1051.

‡ Ibid.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EASTLOW  
BARROW, AT ROUGHAM, SUFFOLK.

MR. URBAN,

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1843, p. 527, I communicated a few observations supplementary to the account of the exploration in the month of Sept. in that year, made by the Rev. Professor Henslow, of one of the four Roman tumuli extant at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmund's, on the estate of Philip Bennett, esq. At p. 190 of the same volume is a notice of an accidental discovery made, on the 7th of the previous month of July, of Roman sepulchral remains in another of these barrows, which led to the research above mentioned.

I mentioned that the Roman tumuli at Rougham were four in number, ranging near the side of a country road, on a line nearly north and south. That the northernmost, the loftiest of the range, was known as Eastlow hill; the next barrow, to the south, was accidentally opened in July 1843, as I have described; the third barrow was explored by Professor Henslow, with a very successful result, as has been seen by his report of the excavation; the fourth barrow, at some former, but, I believe, unascertained period, was nearly levelled with the adjacent natural surface of the soil.

The first, however, and loftiest of these ancient sepulchres remained still unexplored, except that a portion of its west side had been cut away on some occasion merely for agricultural purposes. This larger tumulus could not be less than one hundred feet in diameter, and twelve or fourteen feet in height.

When I was on the spot last autumn, I had reason to believe that I might myself have been permitted to explore this tumulus, but I could not then conveniently undertake the task, and I have awaited with some degree of curiosity the result of a research which I thought it highly probable might be made by the gentleman who, in the former instance, had proved himself so well qualified to direct it.

This renewed exploration of the Rougham sepulchres was made by the Rev. Mr. Henslow about 1st July last, and has produced a very interesting discovery. Had I been fortunate enough to be apprized of the day fixed for the excavation, I should have certainly been present as a spectator.

Mr. Henslow has recorded the particulars, some weeks since, in the *Bury Post*,\*

and hints that they may be followed up at some future time by a lecture on the subject of ancient sepulchral deposits; I shall for the present, therefore, confine myself to a few general outlines of the discovery, and to one or two observations which the notes of the Professor have elicited.

*Narrative of Professor Henslow.*

On Thursday morning, the 4th of July last, the workmen were sufficiently advanced, after more than four days' constant labour, in exploring the large tumulus at Rougham, named Eastlow-hill, to raise our expectations that we should be able to expose an extensive deposit of Roman remains by the hour at which the public had been invited to attend. The discovery turned out to be something of a very different description from what I had anticipated. Instead of urns and vases, pateræ and simpula, lamps and lachrymatories, such as were found last year, the only contents of a large chamber of masonry, which I shall presently describe, proved to be a leaden coffin, inclosing a skeleton.

Perhaps it is my scanty experience in this sort of adventure that inclines me to fancy our antiquaries will feel more interested at this result than if we had met with a repetition of what the Bartlow Hills, the smaller tumuli at Rougham, and those of other places, have revealed to us concerning the more usual ceremonies adopted by the Romans in burying their dead. I am aware that Roman skeletons have been found before in leaden coffins; but the circumstance is rare; and I have no opportunity here of consulting the *Archæologia*, or other standard works on antiquities, to ascertain how far former discoveries may bear comparison with the present.

The object of peculiar interest to myself was the well-built chamber of masonry. My very slight acquaintance with antiquities must be my excuse, if I wrongly suppose this chamber to afford us, in England, a solitary *existing* example of the manner in which the Romans tiled their houses. I recollect having seen a rather rude sketch (in the second volume of the *Archæologia*) of a tiled roof, which, I believe, was of the same description as the one we have now found. It was discovered in a tumulus near York; and, if it has been preserved, it may be a second example of this sort. In that case, the

\* We have inserted Mr. Kempe's notes on the late excavation at Rougham, and Professor Henslow's report from the *Bury Post* at length, as they are mutually illustrative of each other.—EDIT.

chamber contained urns, and other articles of the ordinary funeral deposits. It is not at all likely that any Roman building should be standing above ground in this country, with a tiled roof laid over it 1500 years ago. Another feature in this chamber, of peculiar interest to myself, was the arched vaulting, a mode of construction, of which, I believe, there are very few examples among us which can positively be assigned to the Romans—so few, indeed, that, at one time, it was imagined that they were not well acquainted with the principle of the arch. I am not sure that in this case we can feel quite confident that they had placed absolute faith in that principle, for circumstances may have required that the woodwork which formed the centering should not be removed. It had been left, and had rotted, and the fragments had fallen upon the lid of the coffin.

Before I enter into further detail, I shall permit my pen to wander a little into the regions of imagination. For 1500 years, or thereabouts, a narrow vault has been tenanted by the mouldering remains of we know not whom—only we feel confident that he must have been a person who, in his brief day, had been eminent in some way or other—for his wealth or his rank, his valour, or his position in the social system. No one of little estimation in the eyes of his fellow men would have been buried in the style of this Roman—in a leaden coffin—within a solidly built vault—and with a monumental mound of earth piled over it, which needed the united efforts of a numerous company for its erection. I think we shall not be wandering very far from the truth, in supposing this person to have been lord of that neighbouring villa, whose foundations we detected last year, in a field at a short distance from these tumuli. He was possibly the very last who died in occupation of it, before the Roman legions were finally recalled from enervated Britain, in the year of our Lord 426. I argue thus in favour of the late period at which this tumulus was erected. The Romans in the earlier periods of the Empire burnt their dead, almost universally. The other tumuli at Rougham afforded examples of this custom, with the usual accompaniments of those vessels in which the offerings to the manes of the deceased had been conveyed to the *bustum*, and deposited with the burning lamp, to cheer them on their way “to that bourne from whence (as they supposed) no traveller was ever to return,” to the enjoyment of light and life, in a resurrection of the flesh. Some of the occupiers of this villa may have

returned to Italy and died there—and perhaps a few only of the successive possessors of the property may have left their bones in this foreign land. This may account for their burial ground containing so few barrows, though the villa itself may have stood for many years. We have, however, ascertained that several interments had taken place in the southernmost of the four barrows, which was not well shaped, and might, probably, be the spot appropriated to inferior members in the family. Upon a small cinerary urn, restored from fragments found in this barrow, there has been rudely scratched a few letters, from which I can make out nothing satisfactory. They may be intended for a name; but I sometimes fancy they read *δεοῶ . . . λα for αἰ. ἀνάλα*, “I am perished for ever,” a sort of lament we can suppose a good mother might have scrawled, whilst weeping over the urn which contained the bones of her departed child. No one, rejoicing in our happier prospect, can look upon those relics from the smaller barrows, preserved at the Hall at Rougham, without feeling them to be a record testifying to the general belief of mankind in the immortality of the soul. But, in the arrangements within this larger and later tumulus, perhaps we have some trace of the already spreading influence of a still better creed. During the 400 years that the Romans held this country in subjection, the Gospel had been gradually leavening the corrupting mass of heathen superstitions. Better conceptions of what is life, and what is death, were becoming interwoven with the current opinions of the world, and they were inspiring even heathens with a contempt for practices which could profit nothing to departed souls. The simpler mode of sepulture adopted for this Roman, may have had some connection with that mighty revolution which was then taking place in the world of mind. The Christians were everywhere abandoning the practice of burning the dead; and, though their faith may not have reached the heart of this Roman, yet his head may have assented to better notions than those which had persuaded his predecessors at Rougham to feed ghosts with oil and wine, milk and blood, and other substantial creations, suited only to the sustenance of a bodily existence. For where are those funeral rites which we found had been so carefully attended to in the other cases? The funeral pyre no longer blazes. The lamp is no longer considered of any importance. No offerings are placed within the vault. All that could be found within the tomb indicative of



heathen superstition was the pass-money (an *obolus*) in the mouth of the entombed. Charon had been propitiated. I have not yet been able to distinguish any legend on this coin, which is nearly as much corroded as the one found last year. There was a little chamber outside the vault, in which glass vessels had been deposited, but unfortunately these had crumbled to powder, and there was no relic of any kind to show what they had contained. If that rusty *obolus* had been missing, we might have felt half persuaded to believe this Roman had embraced the Cross. The superstitions of those days, and of later days, and, alas! of these days also, are strange things to look upon. Indeed we have no need to tax our imaginations for what the false fancies of ignorant and unenlightened minds may formerly have tempted men to put their trust in. I allude to none of the vanities of will-worship; but it seems that even the record in the Acts, concerning those dealers in curious arts who burnt their books and repented, is a lesson lost upon many of us now-a-days; and we still hear of hundreds consulting some "wise man," or "wise woman," (wise indeed in their generation,) as confidently as this heathen ever trusted an aruspex or an augur. Truly a thousand years in these matters have passed away but as one day!

But let me come to a detail of facts; and, with the assistance of the woodcuts you have so liberally consented to introduce in illustration of my account,\* I shall hope to make the structure of the chamber we have discovered intelligible to all. I dare say that very few of the many hundreds who passed through the tumulus were aware they had been peeping into a building of the form represented in fig. 1. More than half of the roof still remains covered over by the superincumbent earth; but we may see plainly from what has been exposed the real character of the whole.

The workmen approached this subterraneous building by driving a tunnel, at the level of the natural soil, and about six feet high, as directly towards the centre of the barrow as we could judge. At a distance of about fifty feet from the outermost edge of the base, they struck upon the middle of the western wall, running in a N.E. direction, rather more westerly than the direction of the tunnel. They had previously come upon the solid concrete foundation (A B C) upon which the tomb is built, and which projects on

all sides round the walls. The walls of the tomb were then exposed by tunnelling completely round the tomb. The passage at the north end of the tomb was driven easterly till an opening was effected in that direction through the tunnel, which was the nearest way out again; the tomb lying to the east of the centre of the barrow. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, many hundreds visited the spot, and the constant stream of wanderers passing through the tunnels was kept up for five or six hours without any intermission. It was very satisfactory to witness the good behaviour and good humour of the labouring classes, who appeared to be far more gratified than I could have expected, considering the absence of all those kinds of sepulchral furniture which were found in the adjoining tumuli opened last year. The confidence with which Mr. Bennett had trusted them was in no instance abused, and we have this example, among many, that Englishmen are wonderfully improved since the times when they had a character (was it a just one?) of looking more through their fingers than with their eyes. Such a light-fingered faculty is now restricted to the practice of the *clair-voyant* mesmeriser! There are, indeed, a light-fingered gentry of another class—pilferers of whatever may be transmutable into modern coin, whom we have not thought it advisable to trust overconfidently. Common prudence has dictated the propriety of removing the leaden coffin to a better secured locality; and Mr. Bennett having left it at my disposal, I have suggested it being transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, the nearest public depository suited to its reception with which I am acquainted. It would certainly have been desirable to have left it with the skeleton in the tomb; but probably it would have gradually corroded away in that position. I intend to forward the skull to the Anatomical Museum at Cambridge, where it will possess a scientific interest, among a rapidly increasing and skilfully arranged collection of objects of comparative anatomy. The rest of the bones will be left in the tomb, to undergo that speedy decay which the admitted influences of the weather will produce upon them. This skull has all its teeth in perfect preservation; but the sutures in it are partially obliterated. Perhaps we guess pretty correctly in believing the disintombed had, in his lifetime, seen about as many revolving suns as the disintomber, born in 1796. In stature this Roman appears to have been rather more than six feet; but the bones

\* And as liberally lent by *The Bury Post* to ourselves. *Edit.*

had become so much detached from each other, as to make the measurement a matter of uncertainty. There was a corrupted looking mass of carbonaceous matter, intermixed with hair, about the floor of the coffin and over the bones, which possibly had partly resulted from the decomposition of the hide of some animal in which the body had been wrapped. There were also root-like fibres projecting from the bones, of the legs more especially, which gave them a strange and shaggy appearance. This proves to be a mass of a peculiar kind of fungus, called *rhizomorpha*, and serves to illustrate the fact, that all fungi are derived from the decomposing materials of some previously organized body, whether animal or vegetable. Here we have the substance of one of the nobles of antiquity converted

into materials forming one of the very lowest of the fungi! The leaden chest or coffin was six feet nine inches in length, one foot five inches broad, and one foot four inches deep. It had been formed of a sheet or sheets of lead, by turning up the sides and ends, after cutting out the piece at the corners; just as we make a paste-board tray. The edges were soldered on the inside. The lid was a loose sheet, also turned in at the edges and ends in the same way, but without any soldering. The whole was superficially converted to the white oxide (the common white paint of the shops), so that this coffin may be said to have been self-painted. It was also much corroded in parts. A reference to the figures will assist us in better appreciating the peculiarities of the tomb, and the measurement of its several parts.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, as it would appear if perfectly cleared of the superincumbent earth.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal or ground plan of the tomb and the foundation.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the middle and at right angles to the ridge.

The same letters are used to mark the same parts in the different figures.

A B C, a concrete foundation of large flints and very hard mortar mixed with sand; 15 feet square. D E (12 feet); E F ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet); the walls of the tomb, 2 feet thick, 2 feet high at the sides, (E N), and the ends 5 feet to the top.

These walls are of flint and mortar, with rows of tile at intervals, as in the city walls of Verulam, Colchester, &c.

It was probably when the walls had been raised to the height of two feet that the coffin was laid in the chamber, and then an arch turned over the cavity G H I. This arch is a half cylinder of Roman tiles intermixed with such mortar. The two end walls were next built up to their full height, which served to close the tomb. The roofing above the arch was filled-in with stone, brick and mortar. A bed of mortar was spread uniformly over the whole, sloping on each side as much as in common roofs. The

Fig. 1.

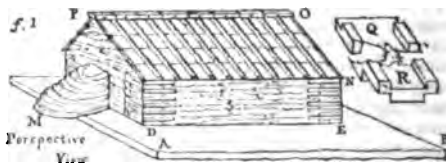


Fig. 2.

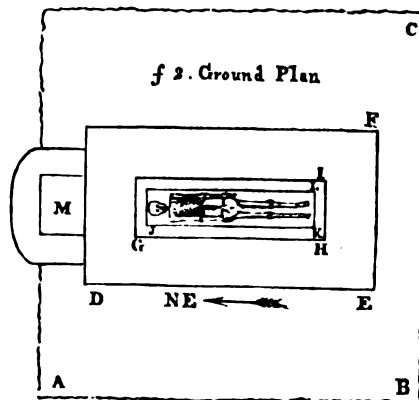
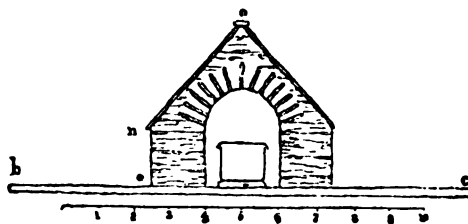


Fig. 3.



tiling consists of twelve rows on each side, with four tiles in a row. Contiguous rows do not overlap at their edges; but the superior tiles in each row overlap those immediately below them. The contrivance by which this effect is secured may be understood by referring to fig. 4, where Q is the upper part, and R the lower, of the same tile. There is a square projecting ridge upon the upper surface of the tile next the edges, but which does not extend quite up to the uppermost end; so that a sort of notch is left there. On the under surface of the tile, and next the edges at the bottommost end, there are square depressions of sufficient size to admit a portion of the projecting ridges of the tile next below it—so that the under part of one is, as it were, loosely dove-tailed with the upper portion of the next tile. A thick layer of mortar is laid over the junction lines of the contiguous rows, and completely embeds the elevated ridges along the edges of the tiles. Wherever this sort of tiling was exposed above ground, I presume the mortar over the contiguous edges was further protected by other curved tiles, similar to those we place on the ridges of our own roofs. Along the ridge, in this case, was laid a row of hollow flue-bricks, each of them 18 inches long, with a hole on one side. I presume these bricks had been prepared for a hypocaust, or a bath for hot vapour, in the villa: and that they happened to be lying about ready at hand for the workmen who were preparing the tomb. Several of the same description had been worked into the walls of the chamber in one of the tumuli opened last year.

The north end of the arched vault has been exposed, by removing a portion of the wall at that end; but the wall at the south end has been left entire: so that no feature in the tomb has been destroyed which has not a duplicate left, for purposes of comparison or study. The weight and settlement of the superincumbent earth has cracked all the tiles; but, on putting one of them together, I find it measures  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick at the edges, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick in the middle. The coffin appears to have rested upon woodwork, or perhaps had been completely encased: for we found a great many nails, of various sizes, from 2 to 12 inches, lying by its side, and among a mass of decayed wood beneath it.

The addition of the little chamber (M) to the north end of the tomb appears to have been an after-thought, for it extends beyond the limits of the concrete foundation. When I first saw this chamber, I expected to find in it the sweepings of a funeral pyre, deposited in some coarse

jar, as was the case in the largest of the Bartlow barrows, where Mr. Rokewode describes one to have been placed on the outside of the *Bustum*.

When I was at Cambridge this spring, delivering my annual course of lectures, I took every opportunity I could command of consulting some of the older standard works on antiquities in the Public Library and Fitzwilliam Museum, expressly for the purpose of preparing myself for the task of opening this tumulus, and for maturing my judgment with respect to whatever might be found in it. In the course of my researches, I have met with ample evidence that the conjecture was correct which I hazarded in my former account last year, respecting the real use of lachrymatories. These were not tear-vessels, as is almost universally believed—they were vessels for balms and balsams. The hypothesis of their being tear-vessels originated in an unphilosophical view taken of the contents of one of them by an antiquary who wrote early in the seventeenth century. The imaginations of the antiquaries of that day needed a little ballasting with the facts elicited by more modern science, to check their over-exuberance. The dreams of this propounder of tear-vessels were readily adopted by a crowd of half-observers, half-compilers; but were amply refuted by some of the more learned and careful antiquaries who succeeded them. It does then seem somewhat strange to a mere dabbler in this kind of research, that some modern antiquaries should persist in believing the ancients practised any such custom as bottling up their tears, in order to lay them by the ashes of departed friends. There is no such word as *Lachrymatorium* in our Latin dictionaries. Let us in future call these vessels *Vasa Unguentaria*. They may all be classed in the same category as that "alabaster box of very precious ointment," whose recording in the Gospel is one of the noblest memorials ever circulated to the honour of the faithful. These *vasa unguentaria* were often made of alabaster—I possess a very pretty one, said to have been taken from a tomb in Egypt. They were sometimes hermetically sealed, to prevent the escape of the subtle odour; and thus it became necessary to break off the neck to get at the precious contents. I have made some further memoranda on the subject of *Urn Burial*, which may possibly be as interesting to others as ignorant as myself on subjects of antiquity. If I can find time to throw them into a presentable shape, I shall hope to offer them in the form of a Lecture to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood which takes so much interest in this

sort of research; but when or where I may be able to do this I cannot at present say.  
J. S. HENSLow.

*Remarks by Mr. Kempe.*

A tunnel, it appears, was driven towards the centre of the great Eastlow barrow, and at about the distance of fifty feet, its semi-diameter, the workmen struck upon a small vaulted building, constructed on a podium or base of concrete mortar and flints. This vault appears to have been about seven feet and a half in length, four and a half in width, clear dimensions of the interior. The sides, constructed of flint and layers of Roman tile, were about two feet in height. The ends, bearing north-east and south-west, were elevated like the gables of a house, and the whole was covered in by these Roman house-tiles, turned up at the edges and overlapping, of which representations will be found in your vol. for 1829, p. 401, pt. i., giving some further particulars than were to be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. 22, of the excavations made by Mr. Crofton Croker and myself, in the Warbank field, Keston, of a Roman sacellum and tombs. It is not a little remarkable that the house-like vault at Eastlow, covered with tiles, exactly resembles in form the roof which I myself had conjecturally supplied in my sketch book as a covering for one of the tombs discovered at Keston. The bodies at Warbank, like that at Eastlow, had been laid nearly north and south, that is, with the face to the south; and it may be no improbable deduction that the heathen Romans in this arrangement regarded the meridian sun, while the Christian Church, in subsequent ages, have always in their ceremonial observances had respect to the Eastern sun, as a type of the appearance of Christ, and of the resurrection of the dead. I discovered and pointed out at Rougham, as at Warbank, the remains of a Roman villa, to which at both places had been attached a series of family tombs.

A small projecting chamber, about eighteen inches square, was added to the north end of the tomb at Rougham, and appeared to have contained glass vessels which had perished by decomposition. House-like tombs, it will be remembered, for the unburnt body of the dead, were in use by the Etruscans (see an interesting specimen in the British Museum); they were employed in the Saxon times, and were succeeded by coffins of stone—*en dos'ane*.

The skeleton at Eastlow was that of a man upwards of six feet in height, and in the mouth was a piece of coin to pay the fare of his ghost over the Styx. This coin, Mr. Henslow tells us, was much

corroded—but its size and thickness, if stated, might lead pretty conclusively to an approximation of the date for the interment; a most desirable point, not yet elucidated.

The skeleton had been inclosed in a kind of coffin composed of sheets of lead turned up as a paper trough, and covered with a sheet of the same metal; it was not soldered, and the whole had been placed in an outer loculus or coffin of wood, of which the nails, varying in length from 2 to 12 inches, and the remains of the rotted chest, lay on the floor about the body. The Roman coffins of lead found at Southfleet, in Kent, were formed exactly in the manner above mentioned, and with them were also discovered many interesting articles of jewelry and costume.\*

In speaking of the vaulting of the chamber, which appears to have been effected throughout its length on a centering of wood, and to be composed of such materials as were ready at hand, flue tiles, &c. Mr. Henslow appears to doubt that the Romans possessed a thorough knowledge of the principle of the arch.—Surely the recollection of the remains of their noble aqueducts, arches and bridges, in various quarters of their empire, will remove this impression.

Mr. Henslow seems, with much decision, to repudiate the idea that the ancients had any tear bottles, commonly called lachrymatories.† I think he is quite right in considering many of the small vessels of earthen-ware and glass, on which that appellation has been hastily conferred as purely unguinary; but when I remember that numerous glass vessels have been found in ancient tombs, precisely in *the form of a tear*, and hardly large enough to be applied to any other purpose than the conservation or symbolical imitation of the natural drops from "the fruitful river of the eye;" when I recall the emphatic allusion of the Psalmist‡ to such a custom, I cannot dismiss from my mind the conjecture that lachrymal vessels§ were really employed in funeral rites.

\* See communication of my late respected correspondent, Rev. Peter Rashleigh, to the Society of Antiquaries, *Archæologia*, vol. xiv.

† I know that in this opinion the professor concurs with what has been said on the subject by the late learned antiquary, Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke.—Vide *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

‡ "Thou tellest my fittings; put my tears into thy bottle."—Psalm 56, v. 8.

§ See an account of the exhibition of.

I will not conclude this communication without offering the suggestion to the worthy lord of Rougham, that the Roman coffin, house-like tomb, and their contents, might be easily preserved for the inspection of the curious in our national antiquities, by supporting, with a few timber props, the tunnel formed through the Eastlow barrow, leaving one entrance open, accessible by a gate, and entrusting the key to the tenant of the adjoining farm, who might shew the remains. They would retain a much greater value *in situ*, than if distributed to the Museums at Cambridge, as proposed. A neat and accurate model ought at once to be made of this tomb, and deposited in the British Museum.

ALFRED J. KEMPE.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. KEMPE, in his interesting memoir on the Battle of Barnet inserted in your last Magazine, has done me the honour to refer, generally, to my articles on Collars of Livery communicated to your pages, on the occasion of his giving an explanation of a passage in one of the Paston Letters, which he presumes to have referred to the Livery Collar of Edward the Fourth. My series of articles on Collars of Livery was unfortunately abruptly broken off before I came to the Collar of that reign; and other matters have since diverted my attention from my proposed task of resuming it, though I have collected many interesting particulars relating to the subject, which only require arrangement; and, besides, I have still to furnish the catalogue of Monumental Effigies wearing Collars of Livery, the formation of which catalogue alone was at first the principal part of my plan. I take the occasion afforded by Mr. KEMPE's note to state that I still intend to do this at the earliest opportunity, and that I shall feel obliged by any assistance that may be given me.

With regard to the passage quoted by Mr. KEMPE, I am inclined to think that it does not relate to a Livery Col-

lar. As Sir John Fenn gives it in the old orthography it is as follows:

"My Lord of Clarence is goon to his brother late kyng, in so moche that his men have the Gorget on their breests and the Rose over it." (vol. ii. p. 69.)

Sir John Fenn has explained the word Gorget by this note,

"A Collar worn round the neck."

Now, the gorge is the throat, as every body knows; and the gorget was a piece of body-armour worn round the throat or neck; but I believe the word will not be found applied to a loose collar. Further, as I have shewn on a former occasion, Livery Collars were not worn by the "men," or common soldiers, who are here meant; and if they had been, and were called by the name in question, the writer of the letter would not have said that the men "have the gorget," but that they "have gorgets."

It is evident to me that the word was misread by Sir John Fenn, and that this is one of the instances, of which there are probably many, in which we have to regret the disappearance of the original manuscripts of that unparalleled collection of ancient Letters.

The soldiers at large were accustomed to wear badges, made generally, I presume, of cloth, or like material,\* sewn upon their breasts, and backs also,† and the badge which the Duke of Clarence directed his men to assume on this occasion, was doubtless that of "his brother late king." King Edward's badge was the rose in a sun; it was commonly known by its French name (the language of heraldry) as the *Rose en Soleil*, and (though there does not appear much similarity in the letters composing the words,) it is still almost certain that James Gresham, Sir John Paston's correspondent, must, instead of *Gorget*, have written *Soleil*.

I must beg permission, before I conclude, to point out the original au-

some glass vessels in the form of tears, brought from the Elysian fields, near Naples, by Albin Martin, esq.—Gent. Mag. for 1844, p. 409, pt. i. Also sketch of a glass vessel found in Deveril Street, Kent Road, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 466, and our vol. vi. p. 507.

\*—"thirteen thousand quynysans (cognizances) of *fustian* with boars." Warrent of Richard III. to his Wardrobe keeper, MS. Harl. 433, art. 1576.

†—"bothe before and behynde." Warkworth's Chronicle.

thority for the incident related of the Earl of Oxford's livery being misunderstood, which is stated to have turned the fortune of the day at the battle of Barnet. It is derived from the history of the first thirteen years of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, which has been published by the Camden Society under the title of *Warkworth's Chronicle*. It was from this narrative that Stowe, as was pointed out by your reviewer,\* derived much that he gives in his *Chronicle* relative to the same period. Thus, it states the number of the slain on both sides to have been 4,000 men, as given by Mr. KEMPE on the authority of Stowe. In one important point, the duration of the battle, from four to ten in the morning, it supplies information unnoticed by Mr. KEMPE. If I append the whole account furnished by this authority, I think it will not be unacceptable. After having stated the number of king Edward's forces to have been 7,000, and that of the Earl of Warwick's 20,000, and described the arrival of the two hosts at Barnet, the writer proceeds:

"And on Ester day in the mornynge, the xiiij day of Apryl, ryght erly, eche of them came uppon othere; and ther was suche a grete myste, that nether of them myght see othere perfytely. Ther thei faughte, from iiij. of clokke in the mornynge unto x. of clokke in the forenone. And dyverse tymes the erle of Warwykes party had the victory, and supposede that thei hadde wonne the felde. But it hapenede so, that the erle of Oxenfordes men hade uppon them ther lordes lyvery, bothe before and behynde, which was a sterre withe stremys, wiche [was] myche lyke kynge Edwardes lyvery, the sunne withe stremys; and the myste was so thycke, that a manne myghte not perfytely juge one thyng from anothere; so the erle of Warwykes menne schott and faughte agens the erle of Oxenfordes menne, wetyng and supposyng that thei hade bene kynge Edwardes menne; and anone the erle of Oxenforde and his menne cryed *Treasoure! treasoure!* and fledde awaye from the felde with viij. c. menne. The lorde markes Montagu was agreyde and apoyntede with kynge Edwarde, and put uppon hym kynge Edwardes lyvery; and a manne of the erle of Warwyke sawe that and felle uppon hymne, and kyllede hym.

And whenne the erle of Warwyke sawe his brothere dede, and the erle of Oxenforde fledde, he lepte one horse-backe, and fled to a wode by the felde of Barnett, where was no waye forthe; and one of kynge Edwardes menne hade espyed hymne, and one came uppon hym and kyllede hymne, and dispoled hym nakede. And so kynge Edwarde gate that felde.

"And ther was slayne of the erle of Warwykes party, the erle hym-self, markes Montagu, sere William Tyrelle knyghte, and many other. The duke of Exceyre faught manly ther that day, and was gretely despoled and woundede, and lefte naked for dede in the felde; and so lay ther from vij. of clokke till iiiij. afternone; whiche was taken up and brought to a house by a manne of his owne, and a leche brought to hym, and so afterwarde brought into santuary at Westmynster.

"And one kynge Edwardes party was slayne the lorde Cromwelle, sonne and heyre to the erle of Essex, lord Barnes' sonne and heyre,† lorde Say, and dyverse other, to the nombre of bothe partys iiij. xl. menne.

"And after that the felde was don, kynge Edwarde commaundyed bothe the erle of Warwykes body and the lord markes' body to be putt in a carte, and returned hym with alle his oste ageyne to Londone; and there commaunded the seide ij. bodies to be layede in the chyrche of Paulis, one the pavement, that every manne myghte see them; and so they lay iiij. or iiij. days, and afterwarde were buryede.

"And kynge Henry, beinge in the forwarde duryng the bataylle, was not hurte, but he was broughte ageyne to the toure of London, ther to be kept."

It may be observed that in this narrative occurs the passage reflecting on the consistency of the Marquess Montagu, to which Mr. KEMPE withholds his credence. On that point I have nothing further to remark, but that it corresponds with the previous very vacillating conduct attributed to that person by the same writer. I would point out, however, the statement where it is said that the Marquess "put uppon hym kynge Edwardes lyvery," which in an ordinary case I should, as applied to a man of that rank, understand to mean a livery

§ Sir Humphrey Bouchier, the same person who is mentioned in the Paston letter, at p. 251 of last Magazine. See note on him in *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 64.

\* Dec. 1839, vol. XII. p. 614.

collar; but I must confess that I am at a loss to understand how such a distinction would be worn in a field of battle so as to be in any way conspicuous, and rather imagine that the "livery" suited for such a purpose must have displayed some distinguishing colours. Any explanation that may occur, Mr. Urban, to your readers will be acceptable to,

Yours, &c. J. G. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,  
IN Miss Halsted's recently published "Life of Richard III." reviewed in your last number, we find the following passage relating to Prince Edward, the only son of that King, who was created Earl of Salisbury by his uncle Edward IV.

"As relates to the immediate biography of the young Earl of Salisbury, a most interesting and curious document preserved in the same MS. library gives the only brief memorials that have been transmitted to posterity relative to this young prince in his childhood. These are contained in a fragment connected with the household expenditure and the administration and economy of the Duke of Gloucester at Middleham during this and the following year, in which the details are so minute that even the colour of the young prince's dress is inserted, as also the price of a feather to be worn in his cap. One item commemorates the sudden death and burial of Lord Richard Bernal, his governor, who, it would seem, expired and was interred at Pomfret recently after a journey from Middleham, a specified sum being inserted for 'y<sup>e</sup> Lord Richard's costs from Middleham to Ponctfret,' and another expenditure for the 'Lord Richard's burial.' Various entries connected with this nobleman show the entire association of the young prince with his tutor, and it also proves that Middleham was their fixed abode during Gloucester's active military career." Vol. I. p. 367.

What is here meant by MS. library is the Register of Letters, &c. under the Privy Seal, in the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. (Harl. MS. No. 433.) of which Mr. Sharon Turner has made admirable use in his History of those reigns; and the "interesting and curious document preserved in the same" is a mandate or warrant from King Richard to Geoffrey Franke, his receiver at Middleham, dated

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September 25th, 1483, authorising the payment of certain expenses incurred during a few months previous to its date, on account of the royal household at Middleham Castle. Numerous extracts from this document are given by Mr. Turner in illustration of his memoir of Richard III. and the young Prince Edward his son, and it unfortunately happens that the mistake of a single word (probably made by Mr. Turner's copyist in transcribing the warrant from the original MS.) has occasioned that eminent historian, when adverting to a letter written by King Richard from Pomfret Castle on the 22nd of September, 1483, to state that "the prince was at that time under the care of Lord Richard Bernal." (Hist. of England, 4to. ed. vol. III. p. 482.) This error is Miss Halsted's sole authority for the account she gives in the passage above quoted, of "the entire association of the young prince with his tutor," and the sudden death and burial of the latter at Pontefract.

Now, in point of fact, there is no such name as "Lord Richard Bernal" among the historical personages of this period, nor does the warrant to Geoffrey Franke, nor any other document yet brought to light, afford the slightest ground for alleging that the prince had a governor bearing the name of Bernal, or indeed that he had a governor or tutor at all. In the copy of the warrant printed in the Appendix to Miss Halsted's book, "Bernal" does not occur; the words mistaken by Mr. Turner's transcriber for "Lord Richard Bernal," are there correctly printed "Lord Richard's Burial." But, supposing Lord Richard Bernal to be a real personage, according to Mr. Turner the prince was under his care on the 22nd of September, whilst Miss Halsted, on the authority of the warrant to Franke, proves him to have been dead and buried prior to the 21st of the same month, which is the date she (incorrectly) assigns to that document.

It is, however, quite clear that "the Lord Richard," so frequently named in the warrant, was a person of importance, and intimately connected with the young prince; and, upon a more careful examination of this, which may be truly called a

highly curious and interesting document, a very plausible conjecture may be formed as to who was really designated by the title.

Among the multifarious contents of the warrant, we find the following entries, occurring at intervals, but succeeding each other in the order here observed :

"xxij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. for the Lord Ric' costs from Middleham to Ponctfret.

"xlvj<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. for the Lord Richard's Beriall.

"vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Richard's s'vunts.

"xvj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. for the expenses of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Ric' s'vunts and y<sup>e</sup> horse at Middelham.

"xxxvij<sup>s</sup>. xvj<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. for the expenses of my lord prince household and y<sup>e</sup> lord Ric' from seint Olymesse to Midsemer day.

"xxxj<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. for the expenses of y<sup>e</sup> same house from Midsomer day to y<sup>e</sup> ij<sup>th</sup> day of August.

"xxvij<sup>s</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. ob. for my said lords household fro y<sup>e</sup> ij<sup>th</sup> of August to y<sup>e</sup> xxij day of y<sup>e</sup> said moneth."

And the concluding item in the warrant is this :

"vj<sup>s</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. for money paid to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Gower, by him laid out for the expenses of y<sup>e</sup> lord Ric'd."

Harl. MS. No. 433. Art. 1531.

From these items the following inferences are deducible :

1. That the Lord Richard was an inmate of Middleham Castle, from the 3rd of May, (St. Olymesse, the invention of the Holy Cross,) to the 24th of June, (Midsummer day,) and not longer, his name being omitted from the two next items.

2. That he was conducted from Middleham to Pontefract.

3. That very soon after his arrival at Pontefract he was buried—indicating a sudden or violent death.

4. That certain expenses of the Lord Richard were subsequently "laid out" by Sir Thomas Gower.

5. That all the expenses, not only of the Lord Richard himself and his servants and horses whilst at Middleham, and on their journey thence to Pontefract, but also of his burial, together with other disbursements on his account, were afterwards repaid by the command of the Duke of Gloucester when he had ascended the throne.

There can be no doubt that by "my

lord prince" is meant Prince Edward, the son of the Duke of Gloucester; and it seems almost equally obvious that "the lord Richard" denotes "the Lord Richard Grey, son unto our sovereign lady the Queen," (as he is styled in a grant of Edward IV.) who was beheaded with his uncle the Earl of Ryvers at Pontefract on the 25th or 26th of June, 1483. The Croyland historian and Sir Thomas More, when relating the circumstances attending the arrest of Ryvers, Grey, and Vaughan at Stony Stratford on the 30th of April, by the order of the Duke of Gloucester, agree in stating that they were conveyed from thence to different places in Yorkshire. It is now a well ascertained fact that the Earl of Ryvers, until his removal to Pontefract to be executed, was a prisoner in the castle of Sheriff Hutton; but the place of confinement to which his nephew Lord Richard Grey was conducted has not been the subject of inquiry, historians having taken for granted that Pontefract was the scene of his imprisonment as well as of his death. But it seems extremely probable that Gloucester, having sent the uncle to one of his own castles in Yorkshire, should select another, which was also his favourite residence, as the place of honourable imprisonment for the nephew, who, from his youth and close consanguinity to the reigning monarch, was entitled to more than ordinary consideration.

A journey from Stony Stratford to Middleham would occupy two or three days, and would bring the arrival there of the Lord Richard Grey to the 3rd of May. On the 24th of June, when, according to the warrant, his stay at Middleham terminated, his uncle Lord Ryvers was conducted from Sheriff Hutton to Pontefract; and it is plain, as Dr. Lingard observes, (Hist. of Engl. vol. V. p. 243,) that the "affecting and significant" postscript to the last will of Lord Ryvers, "my will is now to be buried before an image of our blessed Lady Mary with my Lord Richard in Pomfret," was added after he had arrived at Pontefract, and received notice of his approaching execution. He then discovered that he and his nephew were brought there to share the same disastrous fate, and with his own hand



he recorded his dying wish that their bodies should repose in the same tomb. Sir Thomas Gower, knight, was one of the witnesses to the will of Lord Ryvers, which he signed at Sheriff Hutton on the 23rd of June, (*Excerpta Hist.* p. 248;) and as Stittenham, "the Gowers' auntient manor place," is the adjoining township to Sheriff Hutton, it is probable that Ryvers possessed in this worthy knight a faithful friend, who, having assisted him in the performance of his latest worldly duty, afforded him the consolation of his presence and sympathy during his last moments at Pontefract, and there extended even beyond the grave his kindness and services to the beloved nephew of the accomplished and unfortunate Earl.

Yours, &amp;c.

Δ.

MR. URBAN,

*Winchester,*  
*Aug. 14.*

I AM not aware that any notice has appeared in your Magazine of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, which formerly stood on the hill bearing that name, about a mile east of this city; but, as some account of it may probably afford interest to some of your readers, I send you the best I can collect from the scanty history existing of it.

It is somewhat remarkable that this establishment has escaped the notice of Dugdale, Tanner, and every other antiquary; nor is even the name of the founder positively ascertained. Milner has, however, brought together so many circumstances in his investigation of this point as prove satisfactorily, in my opinion, that to Richard Toclyve must be assigned the merit. He governed this see in the reign of Hen. I., from the year 1173 to 1189, with the character of an exemplary prelate; and we learn that his charity led him first to the augmentation of St. Cross, but that afterwards it was diverted into another channel. We are acquainted with the works of his predecessors, and those who immediately succeeded him, and as the style of architecture of the chapel,\* that of

the ornamented Norman with the first rudiments of the Gothic, corresponds with the period, the appropriation to him appears warranted by every sense of reason and justice.

That it must have been established soon after the Conquest is confirmed by the Register of John de Pontissara, wherein is an agreement made in 1283 between the Bishop and the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin, in which the latter acknowledge that the Bishops of Winchester had been for a long time (*per multa tempora*) patrons of the preferments mentioned, amongst which is the house of St. Mary Magdalen.

The foundation, which was distinguished by having the munificent Waynflete, afterwards Bishop of the see, for its master, consisted of a master and nine persons, either male or female, eight being resident, with an ample provision in money and commons, and one out-pensioner; and there is strong reason to believe that the sick and leprous were occasionally admitted, as in the will of John Fromond, Steward of Winchester College, dated Nov. 14, 1420, is the clause, "*Item lego ad distribuend. inter leprosos B. M. Magdalene Winton. vis. viiij.*" Many other legacies are mentioned in the bishops' registers as left for the benefit of this community, which continued to prosper until the reign of Henry VIII. when it shared the fate of so many others, that of spoliation, but was not suppressed.

In the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, it suffered greatly from the royal troops under Lord Hopton, who in vain endeavoured to restrain them. But it was in 1665 that the ruin was completed. By the command of Charles II. and Lord Arlington, the master was compelled to remove with the almsfolk, that Dutch prisoners of war might be admitted. These burned all the timber they could find, greatly injured the master's and the other houses, carried away the pulpit, seats, bell and lead of the chapel, and, indeed, rendered the buildings unfit for habitation. On this occasion an humble petition was presented to his majesty, setting forth the damage sustained, which was estimated at £501. A grant of 100*l.* was made, but the society not possessing means, nor find-

\* See plates i. ii. in 3d vol. *Vetusta Monumenta*.

ing friends to assist them, were never afterwards enabled to return.

In 1788 a commission was obtained by the master for pulling the buildings down, which was soon after accomplished, leaving only the naked pillars and arches. These have long since disappeared, and nothing now remains to mark the spot on which this charitable asylum stood; the only part, indeed, existing, to be recognised elsewhere, is the bold and well designed Saxon portal forming the entrance to the Roman Catholic chapel in St. Peter's Street. This was the western doorway of the venerable chapel, and removed piecemeal on its destruction in 1792.

The buildings originally consisted of a good residence for the master, and a separate house for each of the inmates. The chapel stood on the south of these, 77 feet long and 36 feet wide, with three aisles, the roof supported by five columns on each side. Here Dr. Ebdon, a former

master and benefactor, was buried in 1614, aged 98, and a brass plate fixed in the south wall of the chancel, with the following inscription to his memory :

"Corpus Johannis Ebdon, sacre Theologie Professoris pii, ecclesie cathedralis Winton. prebendarii docti, hujus Hospitalis Magistri reverendi : qui inter alia dona in alios charitatis usus collata £300 in augmentationem stipendiorum ibidem libera dedit ; hoc tegitur tumulo. Obiit 16 Novembris 1614, etatis sue 98."

Several acres of land, principally in gardens, were attached, and with a burial ground, surrounded by a wall. Without the wall were 16 acres more land, and pasturage for 126 sheep.

The present state of this once flourishing society is, the Bishop of Winchester appoints the master, usually the incumbent of one of the churches of the city, who nominates eight poor persons to share with him the small remaining funds. B.

#### SCULPTURED SHRINE FOUND AT YORK.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *York, Aug. 26.*

THE sculptured stones which have given Mr. Robert Stothard the subjects of the sketches in the accompanying Plate are two in number. From one of them the female figure is taken, and the two smaller drawings from the other. They are portions of the shafts of oval clustered pillars, measuring 12 inches in the longer, and 6 inches in the shorter, diameter. On each of the narrower faces of the pillar is a niche containing a statue, ten inches high, standing under a canopy, with the feet resting on a bracket or pedestal. The canopy consists of an ogee arch terminating in corbeille heads, with pediment and finial, all richly decorated, and most elaborately and delicately carved. The back of the niche and the soffit of the canopy show traces of a reddish colour, and the hair of the female statue appears to have been gilded; and I believe that the drapery, and other parts of the figures, when they were first discovered, presented some remains of colour, of which they now

retain but little. All the four niches have been alike in form and decoration. The female figure, which is the most perfect of the statues, apparently represents Saint Margaret standing on the dragon; but her crosier, with her left hand and the head of the monster, are broken. The canopy above her head, except the corbeilles, is also entirely gone. The statue in the niche on the opposite side of the same stone is not included in Mr. Stothard's plate. It is headless, and otherwise much damaged; but the right hand, which grasps two arrows, is uninjured. From this symbol it is probable that the saint represented was Saint Edmund the King.

The canopies, and other decorations of the niches on the second stone, are entire, and in good preservation, though the statues are mutilated. That is the least damaged which represents St. Cuthbert holding in his hand the head of King Oswald. The other is too imperfect to allow me to offer any conjecture as to its meaning.

Accompanying these two stones is



PORTIONS OF A MONUMENTAL SHRINE  
FOUND AT YORE.

24508

100

100

100

100

21060747



DRUIDICAL TEMPLE NEAR SHAP, WESTMORELAND.

Cont. May Vol. XXII Oct 1844 Plate 2.

another, found at the same time and place, and perhaps the most valuable of the three. It is the upper part of a central pier, having a slightly-projecting buttress, and supporting ogee arches, of which one half, with the spandrel, remains on each side. Within one spandrel is sculptured an eagle, with expanded wings, holding a scroll in his beak. The other contains a winged monster, with human head and hands and lion's legs, having a bird like a hawk or eagle perched on the right fist. All the three stones are of the same material and workmanship, and there can be no doubt, I think, that they have formed part of a monumental shrine of considerable magnitude, and of exquisite and elaborate design and execution. Mr. Stothard considers them to be of about the time of Edward the Second. The general character appears to me very similar to that of the gorgeous Percy shrine in Beverley minster.

The circumstances attending the discovery of these interesting remains are these. Frederick Swineard, Esq., in whose possession they now are, resides in a part of the Cathedral Close of York called Precentor's Court, in which, as the name indicates, the precentor, and other dignitaries of the Church, formerly lived. In the year 1835 a carved stone being accidentally turned up by the workmen employed in digging a drain near Mr. Swineard's house, he was induced to extend the excavation, and a number of beautiful remains were found a few feet below the ground floor of the house, which is not cellared. The stones were lying one upon another, the worked face being placed upwards, but carefully protected from injury by a covering of fine sand, indicating that they had been deposited there for concealment and preservation. These, which are supposed to be portions either of the *sedilia* or of the screen-work of the high altar of the minster, were liberally presented by Mr. Swineard to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and are now placed in their museum of antiquities. A short time after this discovery Mr. Swineard made an excavation in the garden adjoining his house, and found, a little below the surface, the three stones above described; and it is by

no means improbable that more would appear if the search were pursued. This, however, would be attended with expense which he may not choose to incur. He preserves these relics with great care in his own house at present, but I suspect that the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society is their ultimate destination.

Yours, &c. R. D.

#### *Druidical Temple near Shap.*

MR. URBAN,

NOTWITHSTANDING the alleged increase of good taste at the present day, I find it is the intention of the projectors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway to carry their line through, and destroy, a most interesting remnant of antiquity, the remains of a Druidical Temple situated in a field the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, on the road from Kendal to Shap, and about 2 miles from the latter place. I am surprised that the noble Earl should permit such barbarity, with such influence as he possesses over the Company.

The accompanying sketch (*Plate II.*) of this curious monument, which will probably be in a very short time no longer in existence, may be interesting to your readers. It consists of 13 stones of Shap granite, the largest of which is 7 or 8 feet high, placed in a circle about forty feet in diameter.

Yours, &c. DRUID.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept. 10.*

ALLOW me to suggest to your learned readers the following question of law and heraldry. What is the effect of the words of the letters patent of James I. granting the arms of Ulster as an addition to their paternal coat to *Baronets and their descendants*? Do those words convey that privilege only to the descendants *being Baronets*, i. e. the heirs in tail of the grantees, or do they extend to all the descendants of the grantees bearing the paternal arms of such grantees?

A gift by the Crown of lands to A. B. and his descendants would be clearly void for want of the words *heirs*, and of his body. Without the word *heirs* the grant would not be of an estate of

inheritance, and without the addition of the words of *his body* it would not create an estate tail. It would, therefore, be void as against the crown, though it would pass an estate for life if the conveyance were by a subject. But how is it with respect to grants of arms? Coke in commenting on sec. 31 of Littleton, in which the latter lays down the law, requiring the words of *procreation* to make an estate tail, says "this rule extendeth but to lands or tenements, and not to the inheritance which noblemen and gentlemen have in their armories or arms." He then proceeds to shew, and assign as a reason of that position, that the fee simple which a man has in his arms is of the nature of gavelkind, but far exceeding the nature of gavelkind, in which all the sons inherit equally, for arms descend to females (in a qualified manner) and males together, and to heirs lineal and collateral altogether, subject to certain differences. He then continues: "if the King by his letters patent give lands or tenements to a man and to his heirs male the grant is void, for that the King is deceived in his grant, inasmuch as there can be no such inheritance of lands or tenements as the King intended to grant." "But, if the King, for reward of service, granteth arms or armories to a man and his heirs male, without saying of *the body*, this is good, and, as hath been said, they shall descend accordingly."

Coke evidently means that a grant of arms to a man and his heirs male, gives him a fee simple of that particular species which is peculiar to arms and armories, and which he has previously described, that is to say, to him and his heirs male equally and altogether, and to his female descendants in a qualified manner, i. e. for life, to bear the armories in a lozenge, and impaled with their husband's arms, or quartered if they be heiresses, in which last case their descendants inherit such maternal arms.

But, even supposing that a grant of arms to A. B. and his heirs male would create an estate tail,—it is clear that a grant of arms to A. B. and his descendants would not,—because the word *descendants* is general and unqualified, and cannot possibly be re-

stricted so as to apply only to the heir in tail. The grant to A. B. and his descendants cannot be void, because it is in conformity with the species of inheritance peculiar to armories set forth in Coke's Comm. on Sections 31 and 210 of Littleton. It is such an inheritance as the law allows in armories. It follows that the grant of the arms of Ulster to the baronets and their descendants, by the letters patent of James I. is not void, and cannot be restricted to their heirs in tail, and therefore cannot be made to follow the dignity of Baronet (which is entailed) to the exclusion of their other descendants. Consequently that bearing of the arms of Ulster is descendible according to and governed by that particular species of gavelkind which, by the law of England, governs the inheritance that noblemen and gentlemen have in their arms and armories.

I presume that no one will be sufficiently ignorant to say that custom has restricted the effect of King James' letters patent.

We must conclude, that the following persons are entitled under those letters patent to bear the arms of Ulster in a canton or escutcheon, as an addition to their paternal arms, that is to say:—

1. Baronets.
2. Baronets' sons and daughters.
3. Descendants of Baronets into male lines, that is to say, entirely through males.
4. Descendants of a Baronet, who are entitled to quarter his arms through females.

The persons in the fourth class ought, however, to use the Ulster addition only with the quartering as an appurtenance of which they inherit that addition.

I think this point of heraldic law is new and interesting, and I shall be glad if you deem it worth submitting to your readers, especially our brethren of the Society of Antiquaries.

Yours, &c. D. C. L.

MR. URBAN,

DURING my recent visit to Canterbury I amused myself by taking a very careful copy of the Epitaph of the



Black Prince, which is beautifully engraved on brass plates in raised letters round the verge of his tomb, and though the characters cannot be very closely imitated in modern types, I will request you to insert it in your pages, as a literal copy may be acceptable to some of your readers; particularly as (not to speak of mere capitals or other trifling variations,) there are errors in all the printed copies, — the last, in *Blome's Monumental Remains*, containing four incorrect words in the prose part alone, and at least three errors of

importance, besides many minor inaccuracies, in the verses. I will first remark that the letter *s* is generally written *f*, unless it is final; that there are two forms of *r*, answering to those still used in printing and in writing, employed indifferently; that the letter *y* is always surmounted by a (^), but the letter *i* as frequently written without a point as with. I trust the English translation I affix will be pardoned, as an attempt as close to the original as rhyme will allow.

more correctly  
in Stothard's  
Mon. G. H.

Cy gist le noble Prince mons' Edward aisez filz du tresnoble Roy Edward tiers  
india Prince daquitanie de Gales duc de Cornewaille et Comte de Cestre qi morust  
en la feste de la Trinite qestoit le .viij. iour de Juyn Lan de grace Miltroiscentz sep-  
taate sisame lalme de qi dieu eit mercy. amen.

'Ta qi passez oue bouche close :  
Par la ou ce corps repose :  
Entent ce qe te dirai :  
Sicome te dire le say :  
5 Tiel come tu es ie au tiel fu :  
Tu serras tiel come ie su :  
De la mort ne pensai ie mye :  
Tantcome ianoi la vie :  
En t're auoi g'nd richesse :  
10 Dont ie y fis g'nd noblesse :  
Terre mesons & g'nd tresor :  
Drapz chiaux argent & or :  
Mes ore au ieo poures & cheitifs :  
Per fond en la t're gis :  
15 Ma g'nd beaute est tout alee :  
Ma char est tout gaatee :  
Moult est estroit ma meson :  
en moy na si verite non :  
Et si ore me veissez :  
20 Je ne quide pas qe vous deissez :  
Qe ie eusse onques homme este :  
Si au ie ore de tant changee :  
Par dieu priez au celestien Roy.  
qe mercy ait de larme de moy :  
25 Touz ceulx qe pur moy prieront :  
ou a dieu macorderont :  
Dieu les mette en son paray\*.  
ou nul ne poet estre cheitifs.

Whoe'er thou art, with lips compest,  
That passeth where this corpse doth rest,  
To that I tell thee list, o man !  
So far as I to tell thee can.  
Such as thou art I was but now,  
And as I am so shalt be thou.  
Death little did my thoughts employ  
So long as I did life enjoy ;  
On earth great riches were my fate,  
With which I kept a noble state,  
Great lands, great houses, treasure great,  
Hangings and horses, gold and plate.  
But now I am but poor and base,  
Deep in the earth is now my place,  
My flesh is wasted all away,  
Reduced my splendour to decay ;  
My house is very strait and short,  
Forsooth in me is utter naught,  
Nay, such a change has past o'er me,  
That, could you now my features see,  
I scarcely think you aught could scan  
To show that I was once a man.  
For God's sake pray the heavenly King  
That he my soul to mercy bring !  
All who for me their prayers shall spend,  
Or me to God shall recommend,  
God make his paradise their home,  
Wherein no wicked soul may come.

[J. G. NIEMOLLS.]

*Notes.* In the prose portion, the word *daquitanie* is so engraved, incorrectly, for *d'aquitaine*; and the word *de* is omitted before *l'alme*.

The six first verses form one line on the south side of the tomb: and the rest follow in long lines according to the width of the sides of the tomb.

In line 21 the word *homme* is expressed with a contraction, which passes through the first letter, *A'ome*.

In the last line but four *larme* is incorrectly engraved instead of *l'alme*.

The shields of arms round the tomb (when complete) were alternately, 1. France and England quarterly, and 2. Three ostrich feathers each piercing a scroll inscribed *Ich diene*. The same motto on a label of brass surmounted each of the shields of feathers; and the motto *Houmont* each of the shields

of France and England. The latter is printed *Houmont* in *Blome's Monumental Remains*, and if I rightly recollect that is the usual reading. I beg to say it is incorrect, and to request an explanation of *Houmont*.

I might repeat the same request for *Ich diene*, without forgetting how often

it has been stated that it was derived, with the Black Prince's "crest," from the King of Bohemia, slain at Crecy: for, as I fully believe there is no foundation for the idea that the Ostrich feather had any relation to the King of Bohemia, so also it is probable that *Ich diene* will admit of explanation which it has not yet received.\*

Before I conclude I may mention that, during the occupation of the Cathedral of Canterbury by the British Archaeological Association, an examination of the actual surcoat and crest of the Black Prince, still suspended over his monument, was made by Mr. Hartshorne.

The Surcoat was found to be of one-piled velvet, embroidered with the heraldic bearings. It was gamboised with cotton, and lined or quilted with linen. What was particularly interesting is, that it resembled precisely the surcoat represented in the Effigy, the number of fleurs de lis and their position (the coat of France, it will be recollected, is *semée de fleurs de lis*) being identical: thus showing that ancient sculptors probably copied the very dresses of the deceased, as well as their features.

The Crest of a Lion (which was unfortunately separated from its cap of maintenance, which still adheres to the helmet, during a visit which the Duchess of Kent paid to the Cathedral some years since,) is very light; being hollow, formed of pasteboard, lined with linen, and covered with some kind of composition, afterwards gilt, each lock of the lion's hide being apparently stamped by one lozenge-

shaped mould. The tail is very long, as in the crest represented in metal under the head of the effigy.

These relics, together with the Prince's helmet, shield, and gauntlets, are particularly interesting as contemporary trophies of the victor of Crecy and Poitiers. His sword is said to have been removed by Cromwell.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

#### EPITAPH TO CURRAN.

THE following inscription to the memory of the illustrious Curran is placed on a marble tablet inserted into the south wall of the church of Clifton near Bristol. It deserves perpetuation on many accounts. One of Curran's daughters married a clergyman of the name of Taylor, perhaps the incumbent of Clifton.

M. S.

JOHANNIS PHILPOT CURRAN,  
a secretioribus Domini Regis consiliis,  
Curie regalis rotulorum in Hibernia  
olim

Præsulis Primarii.

Morum comitate, salibus Atticis,  
Splendore ingenii celeberrimi,  
Qui in horis maxime procellosis reipublicæ

Longe lateque versatus,  
Fidissimum infaustis tutamen,  
Nullum sibi inimicum fecit,  
Nullo patrie inimico  
Pepercit.

Fori senatusque eloquio  
Inter principes princeps,  
Ad summa juris erectus  
Crescente fama,

Animo magis magisque lucescente,  
Labente tantum corpore,  
Sexages. sept. jam agens annum,  
Heu  
Immature mortuus est.  
Orbi natus  
Orbi memoriam relinquens.

Filia  
superbiam inter et lachrymas  
H. M.  
Dicavit.

Nat. in Hibernia, A. D. 1751.  
Ob. Londini, A.D. 1818.

\* I am happy to hear from Sir Harris Nicolas that he has obtained some definite information on the origin of the Royal Badge of the Ostrich Feather, which he will shortly communicate to the public. I had myself the satisfaction to show, in the XXIXth volume of the *Archæologia*, that the King of Bohemia's crest was not a plume of ostrich feathers, but a vulture's wing. To call the plume a "crest" at all is a vulgar error; the Prince of Wales's crest still being, as in the days of the Black Prince, a lion passant. The Ostrich feathers seem to have been first combined into the plume of three when King Edward the Sixth was Prince of Wales.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; or, Yachting in the New World. By Mrs. Houston. 2 vols.*

THESE volumes are written with all the spirit and intelligence that we expected to find in them. They convey a good deal of instruction in a lively, amusing form: a dramatic interest is preserved by the form in which the narrative is conveyed; and a mixture of acute observation and personal adventure is ever varying the scene that passes before the reader's eyes. The voyage was performed in Mr. Houston's yacht "The Dolphin," the chief object being the new empire of Texas, of which a very interesting account is given. A residence of some time at New Orleans enables Mrs. Houston to give us some interesting particulars of that place; and on the return voyage we were pleased with the account of Havannah and Bermuda, which Mrs. Houston, not having the fear of Mr. Hunter before her eyes, in all the pristine simplicity of her heart believes to have been the residence of Prospero and Miranda. She did not know that every word she describes herself as so poetically pronouncing on its shores from the "Tempest" was carried far away by the envious winds to the distant rocks of Lampedusa. When we add that there are some short poetical pieces scattered in these pages that may truly be called beautiful, and that there is at times much comic humour in the descriptions of personal character and many-coloured life which the author encountered in her changing scene, we think we have said enough to show our opinion of the work, and, we trust, to awaken the curiosity and propitiate the favour of its readers.

Instead of making one or two long extracts from the work, we prefer catching various glimpses of passing things, and holding short conferences with the author, as the humour takes; and let us begin with ladies' maids.

Vol. i. p. 9.—"My maid was a wretched prey to the distressing malady of sickness. I believe there never yet existed a lady's  
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maid who was not: though I have never yet been able, either from physical or natural causes, to decide satisfactorily why it should be so."

P. 19.—"I have been often surprised at the fondness for *dancing* which prevails in hot climates. The inhabitants seem to enjoy this exercise the more the higher the thermometer ranges. I was told that that in Funchal, during the hottest months, balls were carried on with unabated spirit till a *late* hour in the morning; and that country dances and Scotch reels were executed with a spirit of enterprise and perseverance unknown in our northern latitudes."

P. 23.—"The vineyards (in Madeira) are very pretty. The vines are trained over wooden pillars, supporting a lattice-work of bamboo. The grapes are dried in the shade, which is said to give them a peculiar richness of flavour. The vine was first introduced into Madeira in the year 1420, and was brought from the island of Crete. . . . The grapes from which the largest quantity of wine is made are small, and extremely sweet. We have taken a large quantity of them on board, besides bananas and other fruits. The grapes from which the *Malmsey* wine is made grow upon racks, over which they are trained: they are not gathered till over-ripe. . . . Vines are found growing at a great height—some say 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; but, though they bear fruit, no wine can be made from it."

P. 28.—"The sugar-cane grows in great quantities, and it was *formerly the staple commodity* of the island; but, not proving very productive as an article of commerce, its culture was abandoned for that of the vine. The coffee trees are very large, and grow to a larger size than even in the West Indies or Cuba."

P. 29.—"Here, for the first time, I tasted that most indispensable article of Negro food—the sweet potato. I cannot say that I approved of it as an adjunct to meat; but, roasted like a chestnut, and eaten hot, it is very tolerable."

P. 43.—"We saw flying-fish in great numbers. They flew on board at night, and were found in the morning on deck, and in the chains, being attracted by the light. I ate them for breakfast, and found them delicious: like a herring in flavour and consistency, but more delicate."

P. 57.—"Barbadoes was one of the first, if not the very first, of the Carrib-

bean islands colonized by the English. For several years during the early part of the 17th century the Earl of Carlisle was hereditary proprietor of the island, by virtue of a grant from James the First. After the Restoration it became the property of the Crown."

P. 82.—"Jamaica, to my idea, presents the melancholy picture of a land whose prosperity has passed away. Indolence is, I think, the principal characteristic of the inhabitants of this island at the present day. That the *Creeoles* have been losers to a large amount by the abolition of the slave trade there can be no doubt; and but little, that the prosperity of this island generally, its trade and resources, have gradually declined. I think it also more than questionable whether the slaves themselves have found a greater aggregate of happiness since their freedom was declared. They wander about now in rags and destitution: idleness is their occupation and drunkenness their striking vice. There is a look of hopeless indolence about the coloured population which I did not remark in any of the other countries we visited," &c.

P. 101.—"The *duffles*, a species of ghost, answering to the Irish *banshee*. The burial-ground of Port Royal is just outside the town, and is a most congenial spot for their unholy revels. It is strewn with human bones, of all sorts and dimensions. Here they are said to hover over the silent graves, dancing about in wild glee, and sometimes even venturing beyond the limits of the grave-yard to pay nocturnal visits to their former friends. There are several cocoa-trees in and about the burial-ground. Their tops wave about, not unlike the plumes of a hearse, and add greatly to the gloom of the place. The ghost of a certain merchant, who died some time ago at Jamaica, is said to mount nightly to the top of these cocoa-trees, and, after taking a deliberate survey of the country, to descend, and make his way into the town. At the time of his death several persons owed him money to a considerable amount; in particular one influential person, against whom he appears to entertain a bitter grudge. The *duffy* of the dead merchant frequently, in the dead of the night, when all around are sleeping, enters the house of his quondam friend, and pummels his corpulent sides till he roars for mercy. I was seriously informed by a lodging-house keeper, whose house had formerly been a hospital, that on moonlight nights I might see troops of its former inhabitants, those who had died within the walls, walking leisurely up and down the verandah, and looking complacently upon the present inhabitants," &c.

P. 124.—"Scenery of the Mississippi:

By degrees the scenery improves, and the woods are thicker. Still the timber is not of large growth, though the late autumn colour of the leaves rendered them very varied and beautiful. The most common tree is the *sycamore*, not quite the same as ours of the same name, but nearly so; the brilliant crimson of its seed-pods contrasted finely with the brown and changing leaves. As we advanced up the river, the trees were of a more considerable size, and there was much more variety in their foliage. *Ilex* and the line [*sc. live*] oak are very frequent. There is a peculiarity in the appearance of the woods, owing to the trees being almost uniformly covered with long, drooping, Spanish moss. This parasitical plant hangs from every branch and twig, descending in long weeping clusters. These dependents often grow to the length of six or eight feet, and are of a greyish colour. They give a sombre hue to the forests, and render their appearance somewhat monotonous. The shores increased in beauty as we proceeded, being diversified with splendid magnolias and cotton-wood trees. Occasionally we saw extensive clearings, on which were temporary wooden houses erected near the river side; they were occupied by the wood-cutters, who were employed in felling and stacking the wood for the innumerable steamers which work up and down the river. These insatiable monsters of the deep (the Mississippi is said to have no bottom) will soon effect the almost total destruction of these characteristic forests; they are fast disappearing under the hands of the large *go-ahead* steamboat companies. Of course, every traveller in America is prepared by previous description to admire the autumn foliage of these pathless woods. There is, however, a richness and variety in them—the light and almost dazzling crimson shaded into rich golden yellow, and intermingled with the brightest evergreens—which is perfectly indescribable. If a painter were to pretend to depict them to life, he would be called as *mad as Turner*; and truly no mortal hand could image forth such scenes as these."

P. 144.—"Character of the Americans. Who are those gaily dressed men sitting astride upon cotton bales, and looking so composed, while discussing some serious questions with each other? You can judge nothing from their countenances; they are so well schooled and tutored that no one would imagine an important mercantile negotiation in progress. That gentleman mounted on a molasses cask, whistling, cutting up a stick, as if for the bare life, but in *reality* to prevent his countenance from betraying his feelings, is doing business with the man who is

balancing himself on an empty barrel near him; the latter with the eternal quid in the corner of his mouth, is clearly looking out for the *Giraffe*, (*Anglicè*, *taking care he is not taken in*;) and after a while he rises with great *sang froid*, with 'Well, Sir, I calculate there is something of a stringhalt in the bargain. It is a horrid sight of money, Sir, you're asking; and as I'm in a tarnation hurry to *liquor*, I'll put it off till next fall.' I need hardly say that this shrewd gentleman was recalled, and a bargain concluded. The process of *liquoring* is gone through several times before a bargain is struck. This is the first specimen I saw of Americans in their own country, and it struck me forcibly. It showed me that those who in dress and appearance are decidedly the gentlemen of the land, are so devoted to money-making, as evidently to have neither time nor many ideas to waste on other subjects. It convinced me that though the contemplation of America as a nation, and at a distance, may and indeed must be interesting, yet the investigation and survey of the people who compose that nation must soon become wearying and monotonous. One may be amused for a time at the shrewdness with which they make their bargains, at the acuteness of their remarks, and the originality of their expressions; but once convinced, as I speedily became, that every action proceeds from a love of amassing wealth, and you cease to become interested in individuals whose conduct and whose pleasures are swayed by such an ignoble cause. The Americans are accounted, and I believe justly so, a moral people, but this merit is I think not so great a one in their case as it is among other nations; their love of wealth being all powerful, and being to be gratified only by the strictest attention to business, it follows necessarily that the habits of their lives generally become quiet and restrained. Every one in America looks grave, serious, and reflective. There is none of the sportive light-headed manner visible among the French, and occasionally among our own countrymen. Their very amusements, and they are few, are partaken of without any show of relaxation or pleasure. Why is this? because business pursues them into the very heart of their enjoyment; because it is in fact their enjoyment; and business is certainly not a lively thing; it neither opens the heart nor expands the countenance."

Vol. ii. p. 34.—"The first time we appeared among the *Indians*, they exhibited no marked signs of wonder; they looked at us askance, and rather sus-

piciously, but once only did I see them roused to anything like animation. The object of their curiosity was my *sable boa*, and I shall not easily forget the silent wonder with which some of the grave old hunters surveyed it. One of them without any ceremony took it away from me, in order to examine it more closely: a little circle was then formed, and they deliberated upon its nature and origin. The prevalent opinion certainly was, that it was the *full-length tail of some animal*, a creature to them unknown, on whom nature had bestowed a fly-disperser of unusual length and beauty; and, after looking at it for a long time, one of them endeavoured to fasten it to the back of a brother hunter who stood near. Having done this he proceeded to curl it up to make it look as natural as possible. The joke was hailed by the rest in a momentary laugh, but in another second their countenances were as still and impassive as before. I had no idea that they could be half so facetious. We generally distributed some small coin among them. Money, however, they seemed to set but little value on. A much more acceptable present there is no doubt would have been whisky or rum. I believe it is the intention of the Government to send the prisoners to St. Louis, with the object of settling them in the Western Prairies."

P. 298.—"At the Havannah we were warned not to expose ourselves to the influence of the *moon's rays*; the influence of the gentle planet being supposed to be particularly dangerous, and to bring on attacks of the fell disease."

P. 339.—"The flesh of the whale after much boiling and soaking is very tolerable, and may be easily mistaken for cow-beef. Those people, however, whose olfactory nerves are in a delicate state, would do wisely not to have it cooked within half a mile of their drawing-room."

We could willingly extract half the volumes in this manner, much to the reader's edification; but as that must not be, we terminate our review by a poetical extract,—that we hope will induce those who read it to search the volumes for more.

LINES WRITTEN ON LADY ELGIN.  
SEE VOL. I. P. 111.

Rest thou, weary wanderer, here,  
Be still—for sacred ground is near.  
Here 'neath a simple tablet lying,  
The lov'd in life, the blest when dying;  
Waits in this dark and still abode  
A summons to attend her God.  
A peaceful halo fills the air,  
And tells that faith is sleeping there.

The young, the high-born, sleeps below;  
 For her the tears of thousands flow.  
 Thou, wanderer through this world of care,  
 Breathe o'er this spot a silent prayer.  
 Pray for the desolate and poor,  
 Who ne'er were driven from her door.  
 Pray that the rich who here abide  
 May imitate so fair a guide.

## ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Proudly by the woodland deeps  
 Our little gallant schooner sweeps.  
 The song of birds is heard above,  
 Tuning their swelling throats to love;  
 And with a joyous welcome hailing  
 The boat with such a white wing-sailing.  
 On poising wings the sea-birds float,  
 And join them with their warning note;  
 But heedless on the vessel glides,  
 Stemming the fury of the tides.  
 And, like a spirit of the seas  
 Riding on the wintry breeze,  
 Full many a tall ship, creeping on,  
 She passes e'er her race is won.

1. *A Survey of Staffordshire; containing the Antiquities of that County. By Sampson Erdeswick, Esq. Colated with MS. Copies, and with Additional Corrections by Wyrley, Chetwynd, Degge, Smyth, Lyttelton, Buckridge, and others; illustrative of the History and Antiquities of that County. By the Rev. T. Harwood, D.D. F.S.A. A new Edition, considerably improved. 8vo. 654 pp.*
2. *The Natural History of the County of Stafford; comprising its Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Meteorology; also its Antiquities, Topography, Manufactures, &c. By Robert Garner, F.L.S. 8vo. 552 pp.*

IT is now more than 40 years since the hopes of the antiquaries of that period, for a complete and satisfactory History of Staffordshire, were raised by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw; who, with competent abilities for the task, whilst a young man, had embarked in the pursuit with great alacrity and zeal. His endeavours to elucidate the history of the county were met with great liberality by all the noblemen and gentry; who, with confidence, gladly received him as a welcome guest into their mansions, and opened to his view all their stores of documentary evidences. He was also peculiarly fortunate in gaining possession of the materials of Dr. Wilkes, Mr. Feilde, and other collectors;

and perhaps never again will be amassed so large and valuable a store. Unfortunately, however, the severe illness and early death of Mr. Shaw cut off these hopes, after he had published about one half of his intended work; and his materials were for the most part returned to their respective owners, and the remainder have since passed through the hands of his friend the late William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. to those of Wm. Salt, esq. F.S.A. their present possessor. But, since Mr. Shaw's death, no gentleman has had the boldness to undertake either to finish his work or to commence a new regular history of the county. The task is still open to any literary adventurer.

The County of Stafford has, however, during the last quarter of a century, been fortunate in topographical works illustrative of its history.

In 1817, Mr. Pitt published a very satisfactory volume on the topography of Staffordshire; and in 1818 the county was depicted by Mr. Nightingale in vol. xiii. of *The Beauties of England and Wales*.

In 1830, a volume of views in the county drawn by Mr. F. Calvert, and engraved by Mr. T. Redclyffe of Birmingham, was accompanied by descriptions by Mr. W. West. More recently, a volume on the Pottery district was published under the title of "The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent," which was reviewed in our number for March last, p. 273.

In 1820, the late Dr. Harwood published his first edition of *Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire*; with a running commentary, in the way of additions to the shorter work of Erdeswick; so that it was, in fact, for the greater part, an original publication on the topography and genealogy of the county. This work was favourably received, and had become scarce; this induced the publishers to request Dr. Harwood to prepare a new edition, which he completed just before his death. This lamented event happened during the printing of the work, but every care has been taken to fulfil his directions; and we must do the publishers the credit to observe, that in our opinion the present edition has been ably performed, as it is evidently a great improvement on its predecessor.

Very numerous errors which had escaped in the first edition have been corrected, particularly in the heraldry; and the additions throughout the work, certainly as important as any already printed in the former edition, are not less than a fourth part of the whole; thus increasing very considerably both the extent and the interest of the work, by continuing the history of the county to the present time. The text has been revised by W. Salt, esq. F.S.A. who has by far the largest collection of the MS. copies of *Erdeswick*; most of which vary in minute particulars. An account, by Mr. Salt, of all the copies of *Erdeswick*\* now known to exist, and where deposited, precedes the work, and will be useful to future inquirers into the history of Staffordshire. A small impression only has been printed, the greater part of which has been taken off by the subscribers, resident chiefly in the county.

The Preface contains a very good series of biographical articles on the topographers of Staffordshire; embracing the following eminent names: Camden, *Erdeswick*, W. Burton, the historian of Leicestershire; Wyrley; Sir W. Dugdale, the historian of Warwickshire; Gregory King, the herald; Elias Ashmole, the historian of Berks and Surrey; Walter Chetwynd; Dr. Plot, the historian of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire; Sir Simon Degge, John Huntbach, Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, and many other minor collectors; Robert Smyth, rector of Woodston, in Huntingdonshire, an indefatigable collector for Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and several other counties; (many of his MSS. yet remain, and his additions to *Erdeswick* are peculiarly valuable;) and Rev. S. Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire; with a portrait of whom we are favoured for the first time in this work. The biographical articles are closed by a memoir of the respected Dr. Harwood, who died at Lichfield, Dec. 22, 1842, aged 75. This last memoir we have already given in our Magazine for February, 1843.

This work does not admit of extracts being given by way of specimens; but

it will be found to be ably executed, and will hereafter be an indispensable volume in all important topographical libraries.

We had scarcely looked over the preceding work, when that of Mr. Garner met our eye; and a more valuable accompaniment to the drier antiquarian work of *Erdeswick*, could scarcely have been found. Uniform in size and type, the two volumes form together a most satisfactory description of the county. In the Introduction, Mr. Garner gives an account of preceding writers on the History of Staffordshire; but, in the slight notice of the preceding edition of *Erdeswick*, p. 8, he has not done justice to Dr. Harwood's labours, as we are sure he will be ready to confess if he takes the trouble of again looking at his work, particularly as developed more at large in the new edition. The text of *Erdeswick* is not perhaps one tenth of the whole; the rest being the creation of Dr. Harwood's industry.

Mr. Garner's strength lies in the natural history of the district; and in his two first chapters he discusses the Geography and Meteorology of the county. The 3rd and 4th chapters are devoted to the Historical and Topographical Antiquities, which, in this work, are very subordinate to the Natural History; thus very little interfering with the labours of *Erdeswick* and Harwood in the preceding work.

The 5th chapter contains the Geology of the county; and in his introductory observations Mr. Garner touches on a most difficult subject, and in our opinion very judiciously.

"The study of geology has been looked upon with suspicion by many pious men, from the idea that some of the principles of the science are incompatible with the truths of Revelation. The reasonings of geologists would seem to show that the earth is much older than has been supposed by divines,—that there have been several creations of plants and animals at long intervals of time, and that the earth has undergone more catastrophes by deluge, than the one described as occurring in the days of Noah. \* \* \* Believing that every verse of scripture is inspired by God, we must yet maintain that it can never have its authority impaired by any discovery of man in geology, or in any natural science; and after the Book of God, but by no means to be compared together, we can

\* In p. xcvi. l. 14, for *Meynell*, read *Meyrick*. The copy was bought at Mr. Meyrick's sale by Mr. Nichols, and by him sold to Mr. Wolferstan.

in nothing more see the operation of his power and goodness than in the study of the book of nature." p. 191.

The whole subject is discussed in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner.

"In Staffordshire, at the present time, there must be obtained at least a quarter of a million of tons of iron annually, and more than a million of tons of coal must go to produce this from the ore; whilst the consumption of the latter article for other purposes, the forging and manufacture of iron, the firing for pottery, for steam-engines, and for household uses, must also be immense." p. 195. "Coal is undoubtedly of vegetable origin, and in some layers is little different from charcoal." p. 197.

The 6th chapter describes the North Staffordshire or Pottery coalfield—the Millstone grit—the Mountain lime-stone,—and Silurian rocks.

"The iron-stone, cannel coal, fire-clay, and red sand-stone, are extremely inter-mixed in this district; in some cases, as many as 30 or 40 beds of coal exist in this field, varying from a few inches to 10 in thickness. p. 213. The beds of fire-clay are numerous, and valuable to the potters, p. 214. Fossils, consisting of vegetable remains, fresh-water shells, fish, &c. are numerous." p. 214.

"The mountain lime-stone of Staffordshire must be four or five hundred yards in thickness. The lowest or fourth bed has not, however, been penetrated. Associated with this lime-stone, near the borders of Staffordshire, occurs a dark greenish spotted stone, called *toad-stone*, lying between the strata of lime-stone: whilst the very perfect fossils reveal to us how the lime-stone was formed tranquilly at the bottom of the sea, this formation shews us how the mass of lime-stone was raised from the ocean to the height it has now attained above its level; for this stone is evidently an igneous or volcanic rock, was injected in a fluid state from the bowels of the earth, and has upheaved the beds of lime-stone. The toad-stone has its cells occasionally filled with hornblende, zeolite, mesotype, agate, &c. occasionally with cells, empty from the decomposition of the contained minerals." p. 223.

The 8th chapter is devoted to Invertebrate Animals,—Lists of Land and Freshwater Shells,—Beetles and other Insects. The 9th and 10th contain the Botany of the County. And the 11th, List of Fossils of Staffordshire; and a Calendar of Natural Phenomena,—a very interesting article.

The 12th describes the manufacture of pottery, and the great improvements introduced in it by the celebrated Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S. of whom a good memoir is given, p. 497.

"Of late small articles have been made in a novel and ingenious way; being stamped in dies, by a strong pressure from clay in a state of powder. A firm and solid cohesion of the material is produced by this method of manufacture. Beautiful buttons are so obtained, as well as the tesserae for Mosaic pavements, &c. The tessellated tiles, now so much used for the pavement of churches, halls, &c. are made of different coloured clays, commonly black, red, and yellow. The tiles are formed from moulds in which the clay is forced by a press; in the squares so formed certain depressions are, in this stage, seen on the upper surface, varying according to the patterns, and into these depressions the different coloured clay is plastered in a softer state. They are glazed or not according to circumstances. When laid down the effect is beautiful, resembling the richest patterns of the loom." p. 496.

The 13th chapter describes the Lead and Copper Mines of Staffordshire; and the 14th and last chapter gives the Population at different periods, and other statistical information. An Appendix enlarges on the preceding chapters, particularly on the anti-quarian division of the volume.

The volume is illustrated with a pleasing view of the valley of the Manyfold; and with several clever wood-cuts, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson. Also several lithographs of fossils, trees, &c. and a coloured Geological Map of Staffordshire, drawn by Mr. Garner, and descriptive of its strata.

After a careful examination of Mr. Garner's work, we rise from it both amused and instructed; and can safely recommend his labours to the perusal of our readers.

*Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque; illustrated and described by William Brockedon, Esq. F.R.S. Member of the Academies of Fine Arts in Florence and Rome, Author of "The Passes of the Alps," "The Road Book to Italy," &c. &c. Large 4to. 1843.*

IF graphic illustration in popular literature be regarded as "the order of



the day," it may also be considered as one of its disorders, for there is certainly a plethora, or overflow of either bile or blood in the artistic body. Never were pictorial embellishments so abundant as at the present time: almost every species of publication, from the highest order to the lowest grade of puffery and quackery, is "adorned" with pictures, "cuts," or "fine engravings." Beauty and excellence, thus made common and hackneyed, lose their value in the estimation of the fastidious; for rarity gives an adventitious quality to all works of art and literature. The painting, sculpture, and architecture of the ancient Greeks and Romans have acquired their standard of fame and worth, nearly as much from their rarity as their intrinsic merits. What is commonly called *taste*, and on which so much has been written and said, is a fickle, fluctuating quality. In the respective days of Elizabeth, of Anne, and of Victoria, it has presented different phases, and sanctioned or reprobated dissimilar works and objects. What was regarded as beautiful under the first of those female monarchs, was condemned as vulgar and tasteless by the second; and that which would have been admired by the first, might be thought ugly and monstrous by the third. The same remark applies to embellished literature. Had such a volume as that before us appeared either at the court of Elizabeth or Anne, it would have been a prodigy, and as such wondered at, but not understood.

Competition and rivalry have superseded the old, dull, plodding system in the manufacturing and commercial world; and art is compelled to mount its seven-league boots and telescopic magnifiers, to keep pace with manufactures, for the market demands a rapid and copious supply to gratify that vitiated appetite which has been created. Co-operation and combination have conspired to bring into active and systematic employ a great number of working hands, which are kept in constant requisition to produce novelty, variety, and cheapness. Hence every annual, monthly, weekly, and even daily publication is embellished with wood-cuts, or stereotype substitutes, in almost countless numbers. Although

this mode of publication certainly administers amusement and instruction to "the million," it tends rather to nauseate than gratify the man of refined taste and the real lover of the beautiful.

In this state of things, and at a time when publishers and the higher class of artists despaired of embarking in, or even witnessing any truly fine work, the enterprising proprietors of this publication announced a series of engravings, with accompanying descriptions, illustrative of "*Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque*." This work has been some time in progress, and, unlike many other publications which commence full of promise and presumptuous assurance, but fail in performance, it has improved as it advanced, and its later portions have far surpassed those issued at the commencement. It was found, at an early stage, that the public did not duly appreciate or encourage the project, and that there were but small hopes of remuneration for the vast outlay it involved. Instead, however, of breaking faith with their patrons, and either relinquishing the work entirely, or hurrying it to a close by reducing the number of engravings, and issuing them in a style inferior to those first published, the proprietors wisely and generously resolved to improve every department by employing the most eminent artists, and paying liberally for their respective performances. Actuated by this noble motive, they had recourse to the portfolios of Stanfield, Eastlake, Roberts, Leitch, Harding, Prout, and other professional artists, besides some highly talented amateurs, and in the engraving department employed, amongst others, Willmore, Higham, Brandard, R. Wallis, Jeavons, Allen, Adlard, and Carter; and the result is a series of sixty of the finest landscape engravings ever produced by British artists.

A nobler subject for pictorial illustration than Italy, the land of song, of poetry, of classic history, cannot be conceived, and no one more competent than Mr. Brockedon to superintend those illustrations could have been found. His familiar acquaintance not only with the ancient and modern history of Italy, but with the characteristic features of Italian landscape,

and his ability as an artist, peculiarly qualified him for the task. The preface states that of the subjects of the plates "nearly two-thirds have never before come under the burin of the engraver, and of the remainder the scenes and objects are presented in new and striking points of view. Italian landscape is in fact inexhaustible, and the only difficulty lies in the choice of subject, where every aspect of nature is beautiful and picturesque; but we flatter ourselves that this collection will be found to render more justice to the scenery of Italy than has ever before been attempted or accomplished by the united efforts of the painter and the engraver, within the compass of a single volume." In this opinion we cordially join. The buildings and the scenery so glowingly described by Rogers, Byron, Forsyth, Woods, and many other travellers and authors, are here brought tangibly before us, and that too with every advantage which can be derived from the talents of the first artists of the country, and an expenditure of capital which, we feel assured, would hardly be credited were it stated by the proprietors.

Each engraving is accompanied by four or six quarto pages, containing a clear and lucid sketch of the historical events connected with the scene delineated, in which the most essential and interesting points are seized and narrated in a learned but straightforward manner, with a brief notice of its present state, deriving additional value from the narrative of many curious facts and observations made by the author himself. The accounts of Genoa, Loretto, Naples, and Pæstum are favourable specimens of the author's style.

Every department of the volume appears to have received the advantage of Mr. Brockedon's superintendence. Where all are excellent it would seem invidious to point out any one of the engravings as especially deserving praise. We will merely add that the copper-plate and letter-press printers have performed their tasks most creditably. We trust that the proprietors will ultimately be rewarded for their liberality, and that others will be stimulated by their example to produce works which, unlike the ephemeral productions of the day, are

calculated to reflect credit on all parties concerned in them.

*Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland, Vols. 6 and 7.*

THE present volumes contain the lives of Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Anne of Denmark. The life of the former has extended to the unusual length of a volume and a half; as the biographer has to add the political history of the sovereign to the personal one of the Queen; and this we think has given a heaviness of effect to the whole: though, preserving an adherence to her original plan, we do not see how well it was to be avoided; if the history of politics and of petticoats were to be mixed together, and if so much of original correspondence, on matters of little moment, was to be given. Miss Strickland has, with feminine propriety, not entered into the subject either of the stories of Elizabeth's amours, or of the supposed obstacles to her marriage; subjects both involved in much obscurity, and which are scarcely worth, at this time, any expense of grave or over-curious investigation. The one great blot in her reign was the murder of Mary, and that never can be effaced, though certainly others are also deeply stained with the same guilt, and must stand at the same bar of judgment with her. Fear is of all passions the most cruel; and doubtless Burghley and Walsingham foresaw their fate, if their mistress died before her captive sister.\* In turning to Miss Strickland's account of the "Armada," we do not know whether Protestant feelings and patriotic ardour have not prevented our historical writers, and our countrymen in general, from acknowledging that the projected invasion of England, and the equipment of the gigantic armament, and the vast preparations by land as well as by sea, and the fine army under the great general, the Duke of Parma,—that the whole enterprise, if undertaken for a better cause, and with other aims, would have been worthy of admi-

\* Would it not be as well if Miss Strickland were to get some friend to correct the mistakes in the Latin lines, p. 93, vol. vii. They look rather anomalous to our eyes.

ration, and was conceived in a daring, proud, ambitious and confiding spirit. England alone stood in those times between Philip and the accomplishment of his great purposes, as it did in later before Buonaparte. To establish his vast temporal and spiritual dominion, it was necessary that she and her spirit of liberty should be destroyed, that body and soul she should be bound with links of iron. Had Philip's enterprise been successful, all Europe would have lain at his feet; and who could have foreseen the means which under Providence was taken to avert the blow? Had the joint armies landed, those of the Armada, and of the Duke of Parma's victorious legions, what hope was there of resisting them by our fresh and hasty levies of undisciplined troops, under inexperienced leaders? We believe that in the English Councils this point of weakness was deeply felt and understood; and that it was proposed only partially to oppose the invader, and to rest the main hope in laying waste the country before him, and depriving him of the necessary sustenance for his army. Whether the country would have been conquered, or its sovereign deposed, we do not say; but cruelly devastated it would have been; and left, if left at all, with cities burnt, country ravaged, commerce destroyed, prisons filled, and unutterable cruelties inflicted, producing inconceivable calamities. He who acknowledges the hand of Providence interfering in human affairs, and apparently exerting itself when all other aid is in vain, must surely acknowledge its presence in such a case as this: and again, after the lapse of more than two centuries, in the destruction of Napoleon's army in Russia. Hence "the wind and storm" seem to obey His word by which they were created, to deliver us from the oppression of tyranny, which was too powerful to be withstood; which was unrighteous in its course; and, if successful, would have been so at the expense of justice, liberty and truth.

In the life of Queen Anne of Denmark there is much pleasant anecdote; and it is told as well as it was worth telling. There are some mistakes, as "Daniels" for Daniell the poet, and others of that light cast;

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and we do not think the following a good specimen of the historical style.

"As Robert Carr was a *yellow-haired laddie*, of tall stature, *embellished with round blue eyes*, and a high-coloured complexion," &c. and there is too much of "the pale young girl," and "the fair young girl," and other such expressions; suiting the Novelists' Magazine better than the History of England; but, on the whole, the literary world should be satisfied with the result of Miss Strickland's industry and learning; and especially with the skill with which she has avoided the delicate and difficult passages of her task: though, in the case of Anne of Denmark, she seems to have drawn the curtain at once over the whole of that part of the subject:

*English Songs.* By Barry Cornwall.

A VOLUME like this wants no introduction to the reader, no apology by the author, no observation by the critic. It is a self-moving vessel, that could not be impelled more rapidly, by the anxiety of the author pacing the deck, or handling an oar; or retarded in its course, by the adverse gales of the critical bellows. It is full of spirit, fancy, life, and animation: with great variety of subject and of style; sometimes bitter, satirical, splenetic; sometimes all joy, hilarity, and fun; and sometimes sweetly plaintive and delicately fanciful. We could quote half the volume—but for what use? We take almost at random—but could we have taken better?

#### THE POOR SCHOLAR'S SONG.

Death, old fellow! have we then  
Come at last so near each other?  
Well—shake hands, and be to me  
A quiet friend—a faithful brother.

All those merry days are gone,  
Gone with cash and health, old fellow!  
When I read long days and nights, [low,  
And sometimes (with a friend) got mel-

Newton! Euclid! fine old ghosts!  
Noble books of old Greek learning;  
Oh! ye left huge works behind,  
Head and heart and brain all burning.

How I toil'd! for one now fled,  
I wore down the midnight taper,  
Labouring—dreaming—till one day  
I woke and found my life a vapour.

3 E

Yet I hoped (ah ! laugh not now)  
 For wealth, and health, and fame—the  
 So I climb'd up Wisdom's steps, [bubble !  
 And got a fall, boy, for my trouble.  
 Now all's over—no one helped,  
 No one cheer'd my strong endeavour ;  
 So I sank and called on *thee*,  
 And *thou'lt* be my friend for ever.

## A DREAMER'S SONG.

I dream of thee at morn,  
 When all the earth is gay,  
 Save I, who live a life forlorn,  
 And die through a long decay.  
 I dream of thee at noon,  
 When the summer sun is high,  
 And the river sings a sleepy tune,  
 And the woods give no reply.  
 I dream of thee at eve,  
 Beneath the fading sun,  
 When e'en the winds begin to grieve,  
 And I dream till day is done.  
 I dream of thee at night,  
 When dreams, men say, are free :  
 Alas ! thou dear, too dear delight,  
 When dream I not of thee ?

## THE SONG OF A FELON'S WIFE.

The brand is on thy brow,  
 A dark and guilty spot,  
 'Tis ne'er to be erased,  
 'Tis ne'er to be forgot.  
 The brand is on thy brow,  
 Yet I must shade the spot ;  
 For who will love thee now  
 If I love thee not ?  
 Thy soul is dark—is stained—  
 From out the bright world thrown ;  
 By God and man disdained,  
 But not by *me*—thy own.  
 Oh ! e'en the tiger slain  
 Hath *one* who ne'er doth flee,  
 Who soothes his dying pain,—  
 That one am I to thee.

## THE PAUPERS' JUBILEE.

Hurrah ! who was e'er so gay  
 As we merry folks to day ?  
 Brother beggars, do not stare,  
 But toss your rags into the air,  
 And cry, " No work and better fare !"  
 Each man, be he saint or sinner,  
 Shall to day have—meat for dinner.  
 Yesterday, oh ! yesterday,  
 That indeed was a bad day !  
 Iron bread, and rascal gruel,  
 Water drink, and scanty fuel ;  
 With the headle at our backs,  
 Cursing us as we beat flax,  
 Just like twelve Old Bailey varlets  
 Amongst oakum-picking harlots.

Why should we such things endure,  
 Though we be the parish poor ?  
 This is usage bad and rough ;  
 Are not age and pain enough ?  
 Lonely age, unpitied pain,  
 With the bars that like a chain  
 To our prison bare hath bound us,  
 And the unwelcomed winter round us.

Why should we for ever work ?  
 Do we starve beneath the Turk ?  
 That with one foot in the grave  
 We should toil still like the slave.  
 Seventy winters on our heads,  
 Yet we freeze on wooden beds,  
 With one blanket for a fold,  
 That lets in the horrid cold,  
 And cramps and agues manifold ?

Yet—sometimes we are merry people,  
 When the chimes clang in the steeple.  
 If't be summer time, we all,  
 Dropsied, palsied, crippled, crawl,  
 Underneath the sunny wall :  
 Up and down like worms we crouch,  
 Or stand still and fall asleep,  
 With our faces in the sun,  
 Forgetting all the world has done.

If't be May, with hawthorn blooms  
 In our breasts, we sit on tombs,  
 And spell o'er with eager ken  
 The epitaphs of *older* men,  
 Choosing those, for some strange reasons,  
 Who've weathered ninety—a hundred sea-  
 sons,  
 Till forth at last we shout in chorus,  
 We've thirty good years *still* before us.

But to day's a bonny day,  
 What shall we be doing ?  
 What's the use of saving money,  
 When rivers flow with milk and honey ?  
 Prudence is our ruin.  
 What have we to do with care ?  
 Who, to be a pauper's heir,  
 Would mask his false face in a smile,  
 Or hide his honest hate in guile ?

But come,—why do we loiter here ?  
 Boy, go get us some small beer ;  
 Quick, 'twill make our blood run quicker,  
 And drown the devil pain in liquor.  
 March, so fierce, is almost past,  
 April will be here at last ;  
 And May must come,  
 When bees do hum,  
 And Summer over Cold victorious :  
 Hurrah ! 'tis a prospect glorious !  
 Meat ! small beer ! and warmer weather !  
 Come boys,—let's be mad together !

## THE LEVELLER.

The king he reigns on a throne of gold,  
 Fenced round by his right divine ;  
 The baron he sits in his castle old,  
 Drinking his ripe red wine :

But below, below, in his ragged coat,  
The beggar he tuneth a hungry note,  
And the spinner is bound to his weary thread,  
And the debtor lies down with an aching head.

So the world goes,  
So the stream flows;  
Yet there's a fellow, whom nobody knows,  
Who maketh all free,  
On land and sea,  
And maketh the rich like the poor to flee.

The lady lies down in her warm white lawn,  
And dreams of her painted pride;  
The milk-maid sings to the wild eyed dawn  
Sad songs on the cold hill's side;  
And the bishop smiles, as on high he sits,  
On the scholar who writes and stares by fits;  
And the girl who her nightly needle plies,  
Looks out for the source of life and dies.

So the world goes,  
So the stream flows;  
Yet there's a fellow, whom nobody knows,  
Who maketh all free,  
By land and sea,  
And forceth the rich like the poor to flee.

*Quarterly Papers on Architecture.*  
Edited and published by John Weale.  
Vols. I. and II. 4to.

UNDER this name we have a series of articles on the decorative sciences connected with building, highly illustrated with engravings, many of which are beautifully coloured. The subjects of the papers are essays, theoretical, biographical, and descriptive, many of them being original compositions, and others translations from the French and German; and in this manner a great variety of subjects of high interest are from time to time brought into notice, the periodical form of the publication admitting of a very extended plan of illustration. The majority of the engravings are dedicated to the styles of the middle ages, to stained glass, and to modern revivals of the decorations of ecclesiastical structures.

The splendid fittings and embellishments recently introduced into the Temple church have received great attention. Designed in the strictest accordance with the appropriate decorations of the early churches, the Temple may be safely consulted as a work of authority. The publication of these designs will spread far and wide the well-earned fame which attaches to the name of Willement. It is pleasing after viewing this resplendent temple to be able to examine closely, with even a critical eye, if we are so disposed, and in detail, the rich colour-

ing which had so recently charmed us with its general effect. This Mr. Weale has enabled us to do most effectually by a very copious series of engravings, worked to a scale, and coloured after the originals, from drawings by Mr. Essex, so well known by his pleasing view of the interior of the church. The plates display the windows, rich with symbolical and historical design, and resplendent in the glowing colours which distinguish the works of antiquity. The brave and ill-used brethren of the order are shewn, first as the poor soldiers of Christ and the Temple, with but one horse between two knights, and afterwards in their more prosperous days, when Geoffrey Fitz-Stephen, Amari de St. Maur, Alan Marcel, and Robert de Montefort, displayed the parti-coloured banner of the order, with the ever victorious war-cry of "Beauseant." The minor windows speak of the fame of the brethren; the more important shew passages in the earthly life of our Lord, and the presence of that sepulchre which called forth the energies of the wonderful order. The spandrels of the vaulting, rich with foliage running in graceful convolutions over the surface, and relieved with medallions in which the artist has judiciously blended the winged horse and lamb, the modern bearings of the Temple, with the triumphant banner and red cross of the brethren of the Temple and of St. John, except over the altar, where are displayed the sacred monogram and the holy cross, accompanied with the symbolic representation of the evangelists, each holding a verse of his Gospel,—these are beautifully and accurately given in the decorative style of the period when the choir was rebuilt. These subjects, with the bench-ends to the seats, with their bold carvings of oak leaves, flying horses, lambs, and, apparently, the bust of an illustrious lady, are shewn in the engravings already published, and the series is not yet complete. A brief but compendious essay on the improvements, from the pen of Mr. Sydney Smirke, gives an account of the restorations, and serves as an appropriate preface to the illustrations, which, together, will form a pleasing record of this complete and splendid restoration.

Painted and stained glass is a pro-

lific subject, and it occupies a prominent station in the work. In addition to the modern examples from the Temple, the work contains selections from the cathedral and parochial churches in York, with a description by Messrs. Bell and Gould, architects, of York. This article comprises several figures of great beauty, with some quarries of most elegant design. The interesting windows of West Wickham, containing figures of our Lady, SS. Anne, Christopher, Catherine, and Dorothy, are engraven from drawings by Mr. J. G. Waller, one of the authors of "Sepulchral Brasses." The entire east window of Winchester cathedral, rich in sainted bishops, is exhibited in a series of engravings by Owen B. Carter, architect. These, with one subject from Gouda, containing a portrait of our Queen Mary, completes this branch of the subject. Another extended article of great interest representing the architecture and coloured decorations, in *fac simile*, of the roof of the church of Saint Jacques, at Liege, is also commenced, and bears great promise.

The essay on the primitive churches of Norway will be read with great interest; novel in their material, which is timber, and consequently differing in elevation and design from the churches of every other country, they will be viewed with interest from their shewing distinctly the ecclesiastical division into nave and chancel. The bell-towers are of the same material, and detached from the main building; the doors have square frontispieces, rich with runic knots, possessing a pleasing character, and not void of merit. The structures themselves are supposed to be of high antiquity.

The hall of the Middle Temple forms the subject of one of the papers, and is illustrated by five engravings exhibiting the timber roof, one of the latest specimens of those mighty frames of carpentry which our ancestors have bequeathed to us as evidences of their skill in construction. Several remarkable churches are also fully illustrated, and form a valuable addition to the library of the topographer. These are Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, by T. L. Walker, architect, with six plates; Beaulieu, Hants, (formerly the refectory of the abbey,) by B. Carter, architect, with ten en-

gravings; and Penton Mewsey, Hants, by the same author, with six engravings. A building of a different description, though in these days an important one, is the Greenwich Union House, with an essay, plans, and an isometrical view, by R. P. Browne, architect. In addition to these subjects the character of the work is varied by the introduction of *fac similes* of early MSS., wood blocks, and monograms, numerous alphabets from the same source, and the Gregorian chants from an old church book, the original MSS. being in Mr. Weale's possession. Thus it will be seen the subjects are multifarious and not confined to dry architectural detail, as the title of the work would lead many to anticipate. The literary portion of the work comprises "An Essay on those Powers of the Mind which have reference to Architectural Study and Design;" "Life of W. V. Morrison, of Dublin, architect;" "A Treatise on the Pointed Style of Architecture in Belgium, by A. G. B. Schayes, translated by Henry Austin, architect," comprising brief notices of a great number of ecclesiastical and secular buildings; and another "On the Art of Glass Staining, by De Gessert, translated by Wm. Pole, Assoc. Instit. C.E.;" "A Description of the Windows at Gouda;" "An Essay on Artistic Ecclesiastical Decoration, by J. W. Papwell, A.R.I.B.A.;" "On the Present Condition and Prospects of Architecture in England," much like its subject, possessing more shew than substance; "Outlines and Characteristics of different Architectural Styles, by W. H. Leeds;" "M. Portal on Symbolic Colours, translated by Wm. Inman, Assoc. I.B.A.;" with notices of books on the subject of architecture and its attendant arts.

We notice an error in the essay on Artistic Ecclesiastical Decoration, which, though a slight one, might lead to great misconception: it is said the ciborium is used for the reservation of the eucharist for the use of the "rich,"—the word should be *sick*; it is a mere error of the press, but it conveys a very wrong impression.

We have not space to enter further into the contents of the work beyond the mere titles of the essays; but we cannot close without adverting to the extreme cheapness of the work. We

perceive these two volumes contain 110 plates, which, one with the other, are actually sold to the public at less than four-pence each plate, a degree of cheapness unrivalled even in this age of cheap literature. Great credit is due to the publisher for producing at an extremely low price a book really elegant in its getting up, and worthy a place in any library; we trust he will be rewarded with an extensive patronage. The admirers of English antiquities are promised a treat in the forthcoming portion in subjects of English topography, selected from an extensive series of drawings by the Rev. John Suckling, whose collections have been purchased by Mr. Weale for the purpose of illustrating this periodical.

*Walks in the Country. By Lord Leigh.*

A LITTLE more of "justice to itself severe" would improve these poems; and we beg generally to say to the sacred brotherhood of the poets of the present day, that if they would distinguish themselves and stand apart from the crowd of competitors, it must be by superior accuracy and neatness of finish; by courage to erase what is superfluous, and to amend what is defective. Of wild luxuriant shoots of genius we have an ample crop; of patient industry, and severe critical judgment and forbearance, till what comes hot from the anvil has time to cool and takes its proper mould and form, we have little enough. Depend on it the old Roman critic, when he advised authors to put their verses into their desks, and take them out after some years' interval, was right: they would come out with a very different form from that they had when they entered. We give "The Great Oak" as a specimen of the noble author's talents; we shall make no criticisms on it, but only observe that it wants to be *re-written*; that the verses prefixed to it, by Bryant, should be removed as not worthy of their place; and that Wellesley's Latin does not appear to us to be over correct.

Monarch of all this world of shade,  
Of full-leaved trees, on hill and glade,  
There separate, here mass'd;  
Or nobly towering, rank o'er rank,  
Along the gently swelling bank,  
Or in the river glass'd.

It proudly stands, 'mong many more  
Coeval oaks, now, as of yore,  
Majestic in repose.

And maidens fair, knights proud and brave,  
Their plighted troth received and gave  
Beneath its ample boughs.

See, alone pre-eminent it rears  
Its swelling foliage o'er compeers,  
Like patriarchal sage.

Thus look'd the matchless Shakspeare, placed  
Among those master-bards who graced  
Eliza's golden age.

Our present race it will survive,  
By those who may hereafter live  
In veneration held;  
If by the lightning's stroke unrent,  
Still flourishing, too prominent  
In grandeur to be fell'd.

And youth elate, in sportive mood,  
On rushing from the deep'ning wood  
That bounds the interspace  
So green, where crouch the antler'd deer,  
Shall strive, with laughter-moving cheer,  
The giant to embrace.

How many changes, dark and light,  
Shadow and sun-burst, has the flight  
Of years around it cast!  
It flourishes, while things decay  
That had their birth but yesterday;  
It braves the tempest's blast!

How many hearts shall beat with joy,  
And cease to beat, ere time destroy  
Its storm-defying frame;  
How many scenes of weal and woe  
Shall acted be, ere earth shall shew  
No vestige of its name!

This forest scenery among,  
Rise others beautiful and strong;  
Perchance, in after times,  
As yon untiring sun returns,  
To canopy a bard who mourns  
In meditative rhymes.

Of their columnar greatness proud,  
Their leafy fulness like a cloud  
Of verdure to the eye;  
Or clust'ring rising hall or tower,  
They unborn Dians will embower  
As summers onward fly.

*Hymns and Poems for the Sick and Suffering. Edited by the Rev. T. V. Fosberry, A.M.*

THIS is a very pleasing and judicious selection of Sacred Hymns and Psalms, including the most honourable and esteemed names, from Herbert and Vaughan and Quarles, to the writers of the present day. Some of the modern poems are new to us; and, presuming that the works of the older poets are familiar to our readers, for it would be more than a shame to be ignorant of the Gascoigne,

or even those less illustrious, we shall extract from p. 357, "Miss Barnet's Sleep."

Of all the thoughts of God that are  
Borne inward unto souls afar,

Along the Psalmist's music deep ;  
Now tell me if that any is,  
For gift or grace, surpassing this,—  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

What would we give to our beloved ?  
The hero's heart, to be unmoved,—  
The poet's star-tuned harp to sweep,—  
The senate's shout for patriot vows,—  
The monarch's crown to light the brows,—  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

What do we give to our beloved ?  
A little faith, not all unproved,  
A little dust to overweep,  
And bitter memories to make  
The whole earth blasted for our sake,—  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Sleep soft, beloved! we sometimes say,  
But have no power to chase away  
Sad dreams that through the eyelids  
creep;  
But never doleful dreams again  
Shall break the happy slumber when  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

O earth! so full of dreary noises,  
O men! with wailing in your voices!  
O delved gold! the wailer's heap;  
O strife! O curse! that o'er it fall,  
God makes a silence through you all,  
"And giveth his beloved sleep."

His dew drops mutely on the hill,  
His cloud above it saileth still,  
Though on its slope men toil and reap;  
More softly than the dew is shed,  
Or cloud is floated overhead,  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Yea! men may wonder while they scan  
A living, thinking, feeling man,  
Sufficient such a rest to keep;  
But Angels say, and though the word,  
The motion of their smile, is heard,  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

For me my heart—that erst did go,  
Most like a tired child at a show,  
Seeing through tears the juggler leap—  
Would from its wearied vision close,  
And child like on His love repose  
Who "giveth his beloved sleep."

And friends,—dear friends,—when it shall  
be  
That this live breath is gone from me,  
When round my bier ye come to weep;  
Let one, most loving of you all,  
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall,"—  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

*Archæologia*, or *Miscellaneous Tracts*  
relating to Antiquity, published by  
the Society of Antiquaries of London.  
Vol. XXX. pt. 2.

(Continued from p. 281.)

24. *An account of the opening of  
some Barrows in South Dorsetshire. In  
a letter from John Sydenham, Esq. of  
Greenwich.*

There is no doubt but the use of the  
spade, and a careful observation of the  
objects it reveals, will do much to-  
wards the classification of our sepul-  
chral antiquities; barrows will no  
longer be designated as British, Roman,  
Saxon, or Danish, according to the  
vague description which tradition may  
have affixed to them. Of the vestiges  
of the earliest inhabitants of Dorset-  
shire, Mr. Sydenham tells us,

"Few counties are so rich in relics of  
our Celtic forefathers as Dorsetshire. The  
numerous hill cities that crown its heights,  
the ancient settlements that are traceable  
on its hill sides, the stone circles and other  
lithic monuments that yet rear their grey  
and venerable forms, the innumerable bar-  
rows that bestud its elevated and un-  
ploughed downs, still remain the monu-  
mental indications of the customs, the  
modes of life, the religious rites, and the  
funeral ceremonies of the Celtic inhabi-  
tants of our land. This rich mine of an-  
tiquarian and historical associations has  
been little explored; and it is, therefore,  
with less reluctance that I venture upon  
some detail of circumstances connected  
with Dorsetshire barrows, leaving it to  
others of more enlarged experience and  
of more extensive reading to apply the  
facts to the purposes of historical il-  
lustration. The circumstances in which  
the contents of the Dorsetshire barrows  
differ from those of Kent are chiefly nega-  
tive. They offer few evidences of elaborate  
ceremonial depositure. The explorer is  
rewarded by no domestic vessels, or other  
fictile vases of graceful form, and indi-  
cating an advance in the art of pottery,—  
no paterae of bright Samian ware, no  
elegant balsamaria, no glittering trinkets  
of gold, no ornaments of jet or amber, no  
glass beads, no lamps, no metal vessels,  
no instruments or weapons of iron, rare  
exceptional instances of articles in bronze,  
and, above all, no illustrative coins.  
These barrows, however, are not desti-  
tute of a considerable degree of interest,  
heightened indeed by these very pecu-  
liarities, which indicate that here are the  
ancient sepulchres of the earliest fathers  
of the land, and that the history of tu-



mular interment in Britain cannot be carried higher than the period of their construction. In form these barrows generally present the segment of a sphere thrown up with great precision. There are a few instances of the bell-shaped barrow, a species frequently of large size; occasionally the barrow is encircled by a shallow ditch, and in rare instances a low vallum is found beyond the ditch. There are also a few of the varieties termed by the cognoscenti in tumular physiognomy as the 'long barrow,' the 'twin barrow,' the 'druid barrow,' and the 'pond barrow,' though from the absence of sufficient remains in the latter, I am not satisfied of their sepulchral intention. In size, the Dorsetshire barrows vary considerably, ranging from a height of twenty or twenty-five feet to a scarcely perceptible elevation above the surrounding soil. In tumular research, however, as in many other pursuits, appearances are not to be trusted. *Fronti nulla fides*. It is not in the largest barrow, nor in that of the most graceful outline, that the explorer must look for the richest reward for his toil. Many a large and elegant barrow has produced but a simple interment by inhumation or cremation, without any urn or accompanying relic of any kind; whilst some contiguous humble-looking barrow of five or six feet elevation has been rich in interments of varied character, itself containing the elements for a whole chapter on the varieties of tumular interment. The contents of barrows, however, constitute their most interesting and important features, and, in this respect, the barrows of South Dorsetshire present peculiarities not elsewhere observable. One of the more striking of these peculiarities is the utter want of uniformity in the modes of interment. Combustion and inhumation are manifestly contemporaneous practices, and different varieties of both these modes of deposit are observable in the same barrow. The articles found associated with the interments are few in number. They comprise urns of varied size and form, of coarse material and rude manipulation, fragments of pottery, implements of bone, beads of clay, bone, and shells, flint arrow-heads, deers' antlers, and, but rarely, weapons and implements of bronze."

An interesting detailed description of some of the barrows explored here follows. The barrows of the south of Dorsetshire have peculiarities which constitute them a class *sui generis*. There is an absence of uniformity in the modes of interment; cremation and inhumation are even observed in the same barrow.

occur indifferently, in such a way that it is not possible to conclude that inhumation had succeeded cremation, for instances are found of alternation of such deposits in which inhumation had been the earliest and latest mode of the funeral rites. Examples of *tumuli inanes* or honorary barrows are not wanting in Dorsetshire. The barrows explored by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in Wiltshire, are manifestly those of tribes inhabiting Britain before its colonization by the Romans; but the articles which they contain of gold, brass, ivory, glass, and amber show that they are of a date posterior to the primitive sepulchres of South Dorsetshire.

25. *Letter from Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N., to Samuel Birch, Esq. upon that part of Mr. Birch's Report upon the Antiquities discovered in the Island of Sacrificios, in which Mr. Birch considers the different objects assembled to have been the work of the Aztecs or Mexicans.*

Captain Nepean concludes that most of the above-mentioned objects ought to be assigned to the early period of the Toltecs, who, Humboldt informs us, were in the possession of Mexico five hundred years previous to the arrival of the Aztecs. The great depth at which the relics were discovered, the decomposed condition of the pottery, and the fact that some of the skulls found were in the fossil state, are the circumstances on which Captain Nepean claims a much higher period for their deposit than that assigned by Mr. Birch.

26. *Observations on a fictile Vase representing the contest of Hercules and Juno, preserved in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. By Samuel Birch, Esq.*

In the subject of this vase Mr. Birch recognises the Arcadian tradition of the combat of Hercules and Juno at Pylus; in the female supporter of Hercules Pallas, and in his opponent the Juno Sospita or Lanuvian Juno. The paper is of classical value, and illustrated by a plate showing in clear delineation the subject represented on the vase.

27. *Extracts in Prose and Verse from an old English Medical Manuscript, preserved in the Royal Library at*

*Stockholm. Communicated by George Stephens, Esq.*

28. *Observations upon the Extracts from an ancient English Medical MS. in the Royal Library at Stockholm. By T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.*

These communications, the one having given rise to the other, are naturally classed together in our notice. The attention of our readers has been already turned to the medical superstitions of our forefathers, by a paper detailing the contents of an ancient MS. treatise on the practice of medicine as connected with planetary influences,\* and by our review of Mr. Pettigrew's separate volume on the subject.†

Mr. Pettigrew is of opinion that the MS. from which extracts are given by Mr. Stephens is of the latter end of the fourteenth century, and considers that the ancient tracts extant on "Lechecraft or Medicine," may be dated from the Anglo-Saxon times, from the tenth to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It must not, however, be forgotten that superstitious recipes in the practice of medicine were prescribed, and found a place in printed books long after the period last specified. A short specimen of curative charms may suffice: "For the falling sickness say this word *anamazfius* in his [the patient's] ear, when he is fallen down in that evil, and also in a woman's ear *anamazfia*, and they shall never more after feel that evil." We modernize the orthography of the above, not without apologising for having deprived the prescription of a leading *charm* for antiquaries.

Mr. Pettigrew judiciously observes that these medical absurdities were

"Entertained at a period when the hallucinations of the imagination were permitted to usurp the place of observation, and the greatest puerilities superseded the employment of reason and experiment. . . . The diseases in which they have been principally employed will all be found to be under the influence of the nervous and

sanguiferous systems, and they operate chiefly by inspiring hope, which imparts tone and creates increased action in the frame generally, or by exciting disgust and horror, which frequently serves to break up a chain of morbid actions and associations, and thus enables nature to resume her healthy condition."

29. *Account of the Monumental Brass of Bishop Hallum, in the Cathedral Church of Constance. By R. Pearsall, Esq. of Carlsruhe.*

This elegant sepulchral memorial is rendered doubly interesting by the generally believed tradition that the brass part of Bishop Hallum's monument was manufactured in England, and sent from thence to cover his remains; this circumstance "affords a presumption that in the early part of the fifteenth century our brass engravers were reputed to be superior to those of the Rhenish cities, where the thing might have been executed without incurring the charge of transport and the risk of damage which must have attended any shipment from England." Certain peculiarities in the form and arrangement of the ornaments of this memorial tend to confirm the tradition above mentioned. Robert Hallum was educated at Oxford, became Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1403 was nominated Chancellor of Oxford. He was first designated for the see of York by papal bull; but, afterwards nominated to Sarum, A.D. 1407, and was made cardinal in 1411. He died on the 4th September, being then ambassador from the English court to the Council of Constance.

30. *On Antiquarian Excavations and Researches in the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c.*

Mr. Wright's essay shows us that the assistance of the spade in exploration of ruined buildings and tombs of antiquity has been called into operation at a very early period; it is true rather with a view to the convertible utility of the objects sought for than from any desire thereby to illustrate the arts and manners of obsolete ages.

"Under the Anglo-Saxons, down to a late period, our island appears to have been covered with the majestic remains of Roman towns and cities, although people had been gradually clearing away many of

\* Observations by A. J. K. on a MS. Treatise preserved at Loseley House in Surrey, on Grammar, Judicial Astrology, and Physic. *Gent. Mag.* for May, 1843, p. 473.

† March, 1844, p. 276.

them in order to use the materials for new buildings. As early as the middle of the seventh century, when the monks of Ely wanted a stone coffin for the body of the abbess Etheldrida, they sought for it among the ruins of the Roman town, the site of which is now occupied by the town of Cambridge. They came to a small deserted city which, in the language of the Angles, is called Grandchester, and presently, near the city walls, they found a white marble coffin, most beautifully wrought, and neatly covered with a lid of the same kind of stone.

"At a much later period we shall find the abbots of St. Alban's collecting the materials furnished by the ruins of Verulamium (or, as the Saxons called it, Wærlam-œaster) to build their church. Many Anglo-Norman works still existing are built in part of Roman materials. We find also that at an early period people, not content with taking what was above ground, made excavations under the soil in search of the relics of ancient days. It seems probable that the different tribes who occupied the ground frequently opened the barrows of the tribes who had preceded them, in search of treasures. The earliest mediæval poems, such as the romance of Beowulf, speak of the treasures of a primeval age [sic],\* consisting of cups and other vessels, personal ornaments, and weapons rescued by their heroes from beneath the tumular mounds of the giants (according to the belief of the unconverted Germans), or of the heathen (according to the Christianized notions). We hear of the opening of barrows as late as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the discovery of funereal deposits and of treasures. The Anglo-Saxons appear to have collected immense quantities of articles of Roman manufacture by excavating, particularly vases, and other vessels of different materials, and the earlier rituals frequently contain forms for blessing these implements of Pagan manufacture, in order to make them fit for Christian use. . . . In many instances, particularly in the earlier times of the Anglo-Saxons, these Roman utensils appear to have been buried again in Anglo-Saxon barrows, which

accounts for the discovery of mixed deposits of earlier and more recent articles in one place. Mr. C. Roach Smith recently exhibited to the Society a brazen bowl of Roman workmanship, which had been mended with pieces of metal bearing proof of Saxon art. . . . The earliest systematical excavations in England of which we have a definite account were made among the ruins of Verulamium in the earlier part of the eleventh century by two successive abbots of St. Alban's, Ealdred and Eadmer. We learn from Matthew Paris that Abbot Ealdred overthrew and filled up all the 'subterranean crypts' of the ancient city, as well as the vaulted passages, with their windings, some of which ran under the bed of the river. He did so because they had become hiding-places for thieves and strumpets. The subterranean ruins of Roman Paris are described as the haunts of a similar class of society in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. . . . The abbot laid up carefully all the unbroken tiles or bricks, and the stones which were fit for building, as materials for the new church which it was his intention to erect. With this object he made great excavations, in order to discover stone buildings. As the workmen were digging near the bank of the river they found oak planks, with nails in them, and covered with pitch, apparently part of a ship, as well as old rusty anchors and oars, which proved, as Matthew Paris thought, that the sea had once encircled the town. Moreover, they found shells, such as are commonly cast upon the sands of the sea shore. The places where these were found received the appropriate names of Oysterhill, Shelford, Anchorpool, Fishpool, &c. . . . They uncovered the foundations of a vast palace, and they found a hollow in the wall like a cupboard, in which were a number of books and rolls, which were written in ancient characters and language that could only be read by one learned monk, named Unwona. He declared that they were written in the ancient British language; that they contained 'the invocations and rites of the idolatrous citizens of Wærlam-œaster,' with the exception of one, which contained the authentic life of St. Alban. The abbot preserved the latter, and had it translated into Latin, and as soon as the translation was completed the original crumbled into dust!"

(To be continued.)

\* We recommend that antiquaries should employ some much more definite term for the early ages than *primeval*, which embraces any period up to Noah's flood, and before it.

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rubbings covering altogether nearly 700 square feet of wall. They comprised the whole of the Cobhams, from Cobham near Gravesend, Sir Roger de Trumpington, Sir Robert de Septvans, Alianor Duchess of Gloucester, John de Estney abbat of Westminster, &c. with plaister casts of the palimpsest brasses of Thomas Cod, and many others. The latest in date was that of Mr. Plumley, from Hoo church near Rochester, 1640.

## FINE ARTS.

### MODERN RACE CUPS.

It speaks something for the spread of artistic conquest amongst us, that the influence of art is making itself felt in that remote and somewhat barbarian region, the sporting world. The higher arts of design are now called in to celebrate the triumphs of the race-course; and the "cup," so long the leading prize of our English Olympians, is rising from its primitive idea of a mere tankard, in the precious metals, to drink in, to the winner's health, into the dignity of an elaborate and beautiful work of art. The Goodwood cups of the present year may be quoted as examples. The first of these is a group in silver, designed by Mr. Frank Howard, and executed under the superintendence of Mr. Baily (the horse being modelled by Mr. Macarthy)—and represents that passage in the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, wherein—while riding, disguised as a servant from the house of Col. Lane (in company with Miss Lane), to the sea-coast—he is nearly betrayed by the professional craft of a farrier. The king,

having stopped to get their horse shod, answered the farrier's question, as to the direction from which he had travelled, by saying that he came from the West; while the farrier's knowledge of his trade enabled him to declare that the horse had been last shod in the North. This cup has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Co., in Old Bond Street. The two others are of the manufacture of Mr. Garrard, of the Haymarket; and the designs and models are, in each case, Mr. Cockerell's. One represents the Baron of Bradwardine, on horseback, and Davie Gellatly on the ground, playing with his master's hounds. The other group tells the old story of Llewellyn and his hound Gellert. The dog, having saved the life of Llewellyn's child from an attack by a wolf, is met by his master covered with the blood of the combat: and the latter, believing that the faithful animal has destroyed the child, drives his sword to its heart, and discovers his mistake too late. The figures are five—Llewellyn, his child, his horse, the dead wolf, and the dying dog.

## ARCHITECTURE.

### TEMPORARY CHURCH.

A temporary church has been erected in the district of Kentish Town, St. Pancras, for the use of the congregation during the rebuilding of the old chapel of that hamlet. It is built entirely of wood, on brick foundations, and is the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse, who is largely concerned in preparing buildings of this description, and has a Treasury grant, allowing him to manufacture, free of duty, framed churches, chapels, schools, and dwellings, to export to her Majesty's various colonies. Although of considerable dimensions, and capable of accommodating 500 adults and 300 children, it

has been prepared and erected in the short space of one month; and was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 1st of September. It consists of a tower, 10 feet square, surmounted by a belfry, forming the entrance to two lobbies, right and left, each nine feet by eight feet, communicating with the nave or choir, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, divided from the side aisles by a range of columns that support an open-framed roof; the side aisles are each 60 feet long, and 9 feet wide, thus making the whole width 48 feet. At the end of the nave or choir is the chancel, 30 feet long by 28 feet wide, terminating with a recessed communion,



15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. At the end of one aisle is the vestry, 8 feet by 6 feet; and at the end of the other the robing-room, of the same dimensions, communicating with the pulpit. The body of the church receives its light from two ranges of clerestory windows, of "vitreous cloth," the light from which, although subdued in tone, is very brilliant. The walls are formed in compartments, the inside finished with neat oak paper in panels. The outside panels and the entire of the roof are covered with patent

asphalted felt, the roofs being covered, as well as all the outside wood and the open roof inside, with patent marine glass. The seats are all open benches. The erection of this church will show that for a very limited sum a congregation may be provided with a neat and comfortable church, so planned as to have all the essentials of Christian architecture, until they are enabled to erect structures of greater pretensions and more durable materials.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual Meeting of this Association was accomplished at Canterbury, nearly according to the Programme quoted in our last Number, p. 306. As matter of record, and future curiosity, we print the names of the Officers and Committees of Sections, distinguishing by Italics those not present.

#### General Committee.

The Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H., F.S.A. President. Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. Treasurer. Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. and *Albert Way, esq. M.A., Dir. S.A. Secretaries.* The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Sectional Committees. *Matthew Bell, esq.* The Rev. William Bennett, M.A. Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A., M.R.I.A. *Rev. Francis Dawson, M.A. Prebendary of Canterbury.* The Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. *Benjamin Ferrey, esq. F.I.B.A.* The Ven. *William Hale Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London.* The Rev. Stephen Isaacson, M.A. William V. Pettigrew, esq. M.D. James Robinson Planché, esq. F.S.A. Ambrose Poynter, esq. Hon. Sec. Inst. Brit. Arch. William Henry Rolfe, esq. Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. James Whatman, esq. M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

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#### Primeval Section.

*William Richard Hamilton, esq. F.R.S., V.P.S.A.* President. The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.R.S., F.S.A. and Sir James Annealey, F.R.S., F.S.A. Vice Presidents. Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. and William V. Pettigrew, esq. M.D. Secretaries. *Edmund Tyrrell Artis, esq.*

*F.S.A.* Thomas Bateman, esq. Sir William Betham, F.S.A. Ulster King of Arms. *Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A.* Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, esq. F.S.A. Rev. Professor William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S. Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A. *William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. &c.* Charles König, esq. K.H., F.R.S. Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. John Sydenham, esq.

#### Medieval Section.

The Ven. Charles Parr Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A. Archdeacon of St. Alban's, President. The Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., F.S.A. Vice-Presidents. Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. and James Robinson Planché, esq. F.S.A. Secretaries. *William Beattie, esq. M.D.* *The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.* *George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A.* Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A. *Rev. H. Parr Hamilton, M.A., F.R.S.* *The Rev. Charles Hassell, M.A.* *The Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A.* John Noble, esq. F.S.A. Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. *Albert Way, esq. M.A., Dir. S.A.*

#### Architectural Section.

The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge, President. *Charles Barry, esq. R.A.* and *Edward Blore, esq. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.* Vice-Presidents. *Benjamin Ferrey, esq. F.I.B.A.* and Ambrose Poynter, esq. Honorary Secretary of the Inst. of British Architects, Secretaries. John Britton, esq. F.S.A. *Decimus Burton, esq. F.S.A., F.I.B.A.* George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. *Joseph Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.* Richard Charles Hussey, esq. *Charles Manby, esq. Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.* John

hall, the Ven. Charles Parr Burney, F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of St. Alban's, in the chair, who opened the meeting with a brief but eloquent address, in the course of which he defined the "Medieval" period to extend from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. Wm. Henry Hatcher, of Salisbury, exhibited a model of Old Sarum, constructed upon a scale of two chains to an inch.

The Rev. J. H. Spry, Prebendary of Canterbury, rose to explain a drawing made by Mr. E. Pretty, from a painting recently found on the walls of Lenham church, Kent. It represents a kneeling figure praying to the Virgin, who stands, crowned, upon an orb; and at hand is an angel holding a balance, in one scale of which are "three demons," and in the other, which is weighed down, a rosary. By this design, which so closely resembles the more frequent one of St. Michael weighing souls, was evidently intended to be represented the efficacy of prayer.—George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. remarked, that the ancient paintings in churches, though commonly called *fresco*, have been ascertained to be usually in *distemper*. This occasioned Dr. Spry to notice the large painting of this kind which remains in a recessed arch in the north aisle of the chancel of Canterbury cathedral, which he really believed greater trouble had been taken to destroy, than to restore any other work of ancient art. Its colours, however, had been imbibed by the stones, and were particularly visible in damp weather.—We may remark that this painted recess appears to deserve to be decyphered and carefully drawn: the lower subject is clearly the Vision of Saint Hubert.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne then delivered some remarks on the *opus Anglicum*, or needlework for which England was remarkable in former times, as employed for ecclesiastical purposes. Some beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical embroidery were exhibited, but they were not exactly of the character to which Mr. Hartshorne's remarks referred, having been partly woven.

George B. Wollaston, esq. then read a paper descriptive of East Wickham church, Kent, accompanying a drawing of some paintings in "*fresco*," or rather *distemper*, found on the north wall of the chancel there. They were represented within canopies of early-English architecture; and ten different compositions have been uncovered, the subjects of most of which are taken from the history of our Lord. Mr. Wollaston having intimated that these paintings were in im-

minent danger of destruction by the erection of a mural monumental tablet, it was agreed that representations should be made from the Association to the Archdeacon, and other authorities, in order to arrest the threatened Vandalism.

A good paper was received from M. A. Lower, esq. of Lewes, containing collections on the Buckle, the ancient badge of the House of Pelham. It is asserted by an old writer to have been assumed in commemoration of the capture of King John of France, at Poitiers, and that on the same occasion the crampet, or point of the scabbard, was taken by the ancestor of Earl Delawarr. This paper was illustrated by drawings of many curious examples of the Badge.

Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. then read an elaborate paper on the succession of William de Arois, the Domesday lord of Folkestone, who was of the family of the Comtes of Guines, and a marriage with whose heiress led to the dignity of Earl (of Oxford), held for so many generations by the long line of Vere. Mr. Stapleton showed that Dugdale and others have been in error, in supposing that Aubrey de Vere was created an Earl by the empress Maud, but that he first assumed the title of Comte in right of his wife, having married the heiress of Guines.

On the close of the Section the greater part of the members of the Association repaired to Heppington, three miles from Canterbury, the seat of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D. D., Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Oxford, in order to inspect the very rich collection of relics exhumed from the barrows of Kent, formed by the professor's grandfather, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, F.S.A. in the middle of the last century. Some portion of them were engraved in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*; but the greater mass have for many years remained wholly unknown and unseen. They are, however, carefully arranged and preserved in cabinets made for the purpose. Douglas's own collection of similar antiquities was purchased of his family, a few years since, by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, and are now by his liberality, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.—Some drawers of antiquities exhumed at a still earlier date—rather more than a century since—by an ancestor of Sir John Fagg, Bart. were kindly sent by that gentleman to be exhibited together with Dr. Faussett's collection.

This day's ordinary was provided by the landlord of the Rose, in the great room of the Corn Exchange.

At eight o'clock the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION was opened, the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S. Jacksonian Professor

of Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, presiding, and Ambrose Poynter, esq. acting as Secretary.

Professor Willis opened the proceedings by reading a translation which he had made of a minute description of the Cathedral of Canterbury, written by Gervase, one of the monks, after a fire which occurred in 1174; comparing the same with the present structure by means of a large plan exhibited to the meeting. This was particularly interesting, as the present cathedral was raised upon the foundations of the former, the crypt, and part of the upper structure to the north of the choir, remaining as before the fire. Indeed, the building to which the accident happened was not more than sixty years earlier in date.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne then briefly explained some plans of Dover Castle, which he has recently surveyed, with the permission and assistance of the Board of Ordnance. He found the ancient parts almost entirely of the Norman period, and still remaining complete amidst the modern fortifications. Dover keep was built in 1153; its walls are eighteen feet thick. Mr. Hartshorne added some remarks on the castles of Richborough, Pevensey, and some others; and again on the concentric Block-houses of Henry the Eighth, such as Deal, Walmer, Sandown, &c. Of these, Camber castle remains the most perfect.

John Adey Repton, esq. F. S. A. of Springfield, exhibited some drawings of Capitals of Columns, with several specimens of Arch-mouldings, String-courses, and Sections of Munnions of Windows, which he has arranged chronologically, i. e. from the Normans to the year 1500.

Mr. D. H. Haigh, of Leeds, sent a drawing and description of a Norman tomb at Coningsborough.

George Godwin, jun. esq. F. R. S. made some brief observations on Masons' Marks, recapitulating what he has already published on that subject in the *Archæologia* and elsewhere, and presenting a sheet of a great variety of marks which he had found that day in Canterbury Cathedral.

W. H. Blaauw, esq. M. A. of Beechland, sent for exhibition a relic of brass, discovered in 1835, together with some human bones, near the entrance gateway of the Castle of Lewes. It bears the arms of the King of the Romans, and was supposed by Mr. Blaauw to have been the pommel of a sword. It tallies, however, with the steel-yard weights engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. XXV. pl. lxiv.

Mr. Booth read some remarks on the Triangular Bridge at Croyland, and an

inscription near that place; with which the proceedings of the Section closed.

At ten o'clock the second Conversazione was held in Barnes's rooms.

*Thursday, Sept. 12.* This day was destined in the Programme for a distant excursion to Barfreston Church, and Richborough Castle; but it was variously employed, according to the inclination of different parties.

In the early part of the day Professor Willis had a large auditory in the Cathedral, to receive on the spot a more ample demonstration of his remarks of the previous evening on Gervase's account of its architecture, which he had tested by numerous admeasurements. The crypt also was eagerly explored, and much interest was excited by some paintings which have been recently observed in a dark and almost inaccessible vault beneath the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The party which went to Richborough were met by William Henry Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich, (grandson of Boys the historian of that town,) at whose expense some excavations were last year made upon the spot, but without any further result than that of ascertaining the extraordinary massiveness of the masonry which exists below the surface. The uppermost layer, about five feet thick, is in the form of an oblong cross. Below this is a "platform," also five feet thick, and extending 144 feet by 104. Beneath that is massive masonry, extending 124 feet by 80, and upwards of twenty-six feet in depth. Whether any chambers are contained in this enormous mass no modern pickaxe has hitherto been able to ascertain.

The company were entertained to luncheon by John Godfrey, esq. of Brookstreet House, Ash; and afterwards visited the church of Barfreston, that very interesting example of Norman architecture, repaired a few years ago by Mr. Hussey.

Another party, under the guidance of Major Davies and the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, went over Dover Castle, and visited Wingham, where the church was found in a state of repair which excited their commiseration. Some interesting examples of domestic architecture were observed at the latter place.

The ordinary at the Fountain, from these protracted excursions, though deferred to a late hour, fell off in point of numbers. Barnes's rooms were opened in the evening for a sort of Conversazione extraordinary, the principal entertainment being performances of the Canterbury Glee Club.

*Friday, Sept. 13.* The HISTORICAL SECTION was opened at eleven o'clock,

Lord Albert Conyngham taking the chair as President thereof.

The first paper read was from Miss Halsted, authoress of "*Richard the Third as Duke of Gloucester and King of England*," pointing out a royal commission, or "brief," issued in 2 Ric. III. for the repairs of the chapel of a hermitage at Reculver. It is entitled, "a Commission to all the King's subjects charitably disposed to give their alms to Thomas Hammond, hermit of the Chapel of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Anthony, being at our Lady of Reculver, in Kent, ordained for the sepulture of such persons as by casualty of storms, or other incident fates, or misadventures, were perished; for building the roof of the said chapel, fallen down."

The receipt of a document from John Barrow, esq. F.S.A. relative to the expenses of the King's shipping in the Thames in the reign of Henry VIII. was announced, but deemed not calculated for public reading.

T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. then read a critical examination of the Autobiography of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, who was a native of Canterbury. The autobiography is brief, is entitled "*True Remembrances*," has been introduced in various works, and forms the general foundation for the Earl of Cork's biography. Mr. Croker's investigations, however, demonstrate these "*Remembrances*" to be far from "*true*." This he showed by proofs derived from parochial registers, the "*Pacata Hibernia*," and documents in the State Paper Office. Richard Boyle is now exhibited as a most unscrupulous adventurer, although in his latter years he affected deep religion and piety. So extraordinary are the discrepancies, that some auditors were inclined to doubt the authorship of "*The True Remembrances*;" but we do not partake in that incredulity. Some errors, in points of little importance, may be probably ascribed to a lapse of memory after a long series of years; other misstatements were doubtless intended to tell a fair story where impartial testimony would have led to a very different account.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. next read some brief notes he had made in the Cathedral library. The principal subject of his remarks was a MS. volume of poetical satires, prior to Hall and Donne. He also communicated a paper relating to the Coronation banquet of Henry VI.: it consists of a short metrical account of the feast, some verses apparently intended for recital on the occasion, and an enumeration of the dishes in each course.

Mr. Wright followed with an enter-

taining series of connected extracts from the municipal archives of Canterbury. This has been printed at length in the Canterbury papers. Of the records themselves, Mr. Wright gave the following account: "The greater part of the records of Canterbury are totally unarranged. They consist of several different kinds of documents, each having its particular share of historical importance. The documents which go back to the most remote antiquity are the royal charters, of which one, still preserved, was written in the twelfth century, previous to the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, whose name occurs among the witnesses. The books of accounts of the chamberlains of the city, are preserved in regular succession from the year 1393. They give the particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the corporation in each successive year, and contain an immense mass of curious information on the manners and peculiar customs of the people of past ages. The judicial records of the courts of sessions, which are in great confusion, but which appear to commence also in the latter part of the fourteenth century, are especially valuable for the light they throw on the condition of society in general at different periods. Besides these, there is a large mass of documents of a less important character, but which still lend their aid in historical researches."

J. H. Parker, esq. of Oxford, communicated extracts from the Bursars' accounts of Merton College, Oxford, containing all the expenses of the original erection of the chapel. Mr. Parker remarked that these documents confirm the opinion he had formed of the age of the chapel, viz. 1277, which opinion he had retained in opposition to that of some of his friends, to whose authority he was usually accustomed to bow. Walter de Merton, the founder of the college, furnished the design for the splendid cathedral of Cologne, commenced by his patron, Richard King of the Romans; and it is remarkable that the cathedral and the chapel, which resemble each other very much in some particulars, were both left unfinished, and have never been completed to the present day.

At three o'clock the PRIMEVAL SECTION re-assembled, the Dean of Hereford again in the chair; when a large assemblage of exhumed antiquities were laid upon the table. Among them the most striking were from Bridge Hill, near Canterbury; from Victoria Terrace, near St. Dunstan's, in the same city; from the Old Dover Road (a fine urn, found with skeletons); from the precincts of the Cathedral, some Byzantine and Merovingian

coins of gold, mounted with loops for decorating the person (a Roman and Saxon custom), discovered with other ornaments of gold, near the very ancient church of St. Martie; a rare Roman glass goblet from London; an Etruscan-like vase, said to have been found in Wilts, &c. &c.

Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, produced some gold coins, one of them unique, inscribed *VFAEDVS EP'S*, and supposed by Mr. C. R. Smith to have been coined by a Bishop of Autun, in the sixth century.

The papers read were:—

An account of Roman remains found in Northamptonshire, by E. T. Artis, esq. F.S.A. of Caistor. This gentleman exhibited a model in wax of a Roman kiln, with specimens of pottery found therein, discovered at Wansford, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire. He also stated that Roman statues of the size of life have been recently found at Sibson near Wansford. They are sculptured from the stone peculiar to that part of England, and are supposed to represent Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva Medica. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne stated that the Duke of Bedford, on whose estate they were found, has taken them under his protection.

A Dissertation on the Roman roads and stations of Kent, as described in the Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard, by James Puttock, esq.

An account of Celtic and other remains found at Sittingbourne, by the Rev. William Vallance.

On some Roman and British Encampments near Dunstable, by W. D. Saul, esq. F.S.A.

On a gold Saxon buckle found in Hampshire, by Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A.

The Dean of Hereford mentioned the remains of an extensive Roman town near Hereford, where every kind of implement used by the Romans was found on the surface. Among them were a number of tiles with large iron nails stuck into them. These nails were so numerous, that bushels of them might be collected.

T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. communicated, at the request of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, a bilingual inscription from a vase found at Thebes, and now deposited in the treasury of St. Mark at Venice. This inscription is expressed in two characters—the arrow-head, or Persepolitan, and the Egyptian hieroglyphic (engraved in the *Literary Gazette* of Sept. 21, p. 611). The latter gives the name of *ARTAXERXES*, reading phonetically *Art-kho-scho*, contained in a cartouche or oval of peculiar construction, formed of two letters *x* and *n*, which, with the intermediate vowel so commonly omitted in Oriental languages,

gives the Coptic word *KAN*, and signifies 'name.' The name of the Persian king is followed by certain hieroglyphics, which phonetically read *ERFRA*, signifying *GREAT*; it is thus, King *Artaxerxes the Great*. Above the hieroglyphics expressing this, the inscription in the arrow-head character is arranged in three lines. This is the second decypherable bilingual inscription of the kind known; the first being one on the alabaster vase of *Xerxes*, contained in the *Cabinet du Roi* at Paris, first depicted by Count Caylus in the 30th plate of his 5th volume of *Antiquités*, and afterwards decyphered by M. Champollion; on which also Sir Gardner Wilkinson now offered some remarks. To have ascertained the import of several cuneiform characters is a step which may lead to further results of importance in philological discovery, and in the development of the most ancient records of the human race.

Professor Buckland then delivered a long oral account of some important Roman ruins at Jordan Hill, near Weymouth, lately visited by him, under the guidance of Mr. Medhurst, formerly of Tunbridge. The Professor stated that there could be no doubt that the Romans maintained a settlement of importance in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, and that Poole was probably the harbour of their fleet; and he gave his opinion, that in a few years it would again become important as a harbour of refuge for steam-boats. In the area in question are the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a temple, thirty-seven yards square. In a large well, or cesspool, have been found several swords, large quantities of birds' bones, &c. As many as 700 Roman coins have been collected. Some account of this discovery has been already published by Mr. Warne.

There were still some other communications, which time did not suffice to produce, and which were therefore reserved for the consideration of the General Committee in London, which will make them public through the Society's Journal.

The Ordinary this day was held at the Lion: and in the evening the unrolling of an Egyptian Mummy was performed by Mr. Pettigrew and his son Dr. Pettigrew, on the stage of the Theatre. By way of introduction, Mr. Pettigrew delivered a lecture describing the five different modes of embalming, the four urns for the intestines, the sarcophagi, the inscriptions and remains found on the rolls of linen and about the body, and, in short, on every prominent point connected with these memorable rites, in a manner em-

nantly adapted for a mixed popular assembly. He then devoted about an hour and a half to divesting the Theban mummy of his covering. The lower part of the case in which it was contained was destroyed. The hieroglyphics appeared to have been carelessly written, and it was with difficulty he had decyphered them. They consisted of seven lines, the last two of which could only be partially made out, though it was sufficient to show that those lines were a repetition in other forms of the preceding; and the following was a literal translation:—

“ Royal offering to Anup, attached to embalment, and that he may give wax, clothes, manifestation all in altar, to go out in west happy. That he may give air (the movement of breath), for sake of Har [the name of the mummy], truth-speaking, son of Unnefer, child of lady of house, Saherennub. Royal gift offered to Osiris, resident in the west, Great God, Lord of the East, that he may give painted case, good one, in Nouteker. Oh, support Maut, mistress living Nepthe, great one rejoicing in Tctu with thy mother, the Heaven over thee, by her name of Extender. That she may give thee to be with the God, annihilating thy enemies in thy name of a God, directing with other things all giving great in her name of water.” The remaining two lines were imperfectly decyphered thus: ‘ Great — her name of thy mother — over thee — in her name — thee to be with the God annihilating thy enemies in thy name of a God—that she may suffice —making Har, son of Unnefer, truth-speaking, born of lady of house, Saherennub.’ ”

Mr. Pettigrew commenced unrolling by making an incision through the pink cloth or the covering down the whole length of the body. After the removal of a few folds of the cloth, he came to a black covering, consisting of the cloth impregnated with bitumen, about one-twentieth of an inch thick. Under it was a pink covering, the same as at first, but in a whole sheet, instead of being in bandages. Afterwards the bandages commenced, and occasionally small pieces of loose cloth were found which had been put in to fill up hollows, and to make the surface quite smooth. As the unrolling proceeded the bituminous matter with which the body was saturated penetrated more and more through the cloth, until it became impossible to unroll, and it was cleared away with knives. On one part some hieroglyphics were marked, indicating the name of the individual; and pieces of papyrus and lotus leaf were found, but the writing on the papyrus was

obliterated by the bitumen. The cloth was linen of close and strong fabric, beautifully woven, and still strong enough to bear pulling without tearing. After working assiduously for about an hour, the face was uncovered, and part of the body, sufficiently to shew its form. The arms were crossed over the body. The face had been thickly gilded, and a great part of the gold leaf still adhered to it. The eyes were hollow, the cheek-bones high, but covered with skin; the lips thin and half opened, shewing the teeth. The height of the mummy, which was that of a male, did not exceed five feet. Dr. Pettigrew sawed off the back part of the skull, which was as hard as recent bones, to expose the interior, whence the brains had been extracted, through the nose, and their place filled with pitch. The mummy was supposed, by Mr. Pettigrew, to belong to a period about five hundred years before the Christian era,

*Saturday, Sept. 14.* At 11 a. m. the closing GENERAL MEETING was held, Lord A. Conyngham, the President, in the chair.

Thanks were liberally and eloquently bestowed upon all who had taken an active part in the proceedings, and as gratefully and eloquently acknowledged: and the business was wound up with general congratulations. Among others, the Mayor of Canterbury, George Neame, esq. begged to express, on the part of the citizens, the gratification which they had derived from the unwonted facilities that had been afforded for viewing the Cathedral, and was sure that if, under proper restrictions, the same privilege was occasionally repeated, the favour would be duly appreciated, and be productive of much advantage. Dr. Spry, one of the Prebendaries, had the satisfaction to state that no improper use had been made of the facilities given.

Among the votes of thanks was an acknowledgment of the sense entertained by the Association of the liberality of A. J. Beresford Hope, esq. M.P. who has recently purchased, for 2,020*l.* the ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, with the view of preserving them from destruction.

It is believed that about two hundred tickets were purchased for the meeting, though about ninety persons only inscribed their autographs in the book placed in the anteroom of the Museum. On the subject of contributions, some liberal donations to the general funds of the Association were announced. The place of the next year's meeting was left for the arrangement of the General Committee.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Sept. 2.* Their Lordships met this day by adjournment from the 9th of August, to hear the opinions of the Judges in the appeal case, "*Daniel O'Connell v. the Queen*, in error." The opinions delivered were long and varied. On the great merits and substance of the case there was no doubt or difference. It was quite clear that under one count or another in the indictment a true legal offence was described, and that on the proof of that offence judgment was given against Mr. O'Connell. On the other hand, the indictment contained bad and unsound matter, as well as good and sound. The judgment was given upon the indictment; the judgment was given therefore upon bad counts as well as upon good ones. Here arose the point of difficulty. Chief Justice Tindal, Judges Patteson, Maule, Williams, and Coleridge, and Barons Gurney and Alderson, were of opinion that the judgment was not invalidated; but Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman were of opinion that it was.

*Sept. 4.* The Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham decidedly and strongly expressed their conviction that, on the opinions of the majority of the Judges, the judgment ought to be affirmed. Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell, declared to the contrary. It was agreed that none but the law-lords should vote upon the question, and therefore the judgment was reversed, by a majority of three to two.

*Sept. 5.* The Parliament was prorogued by a Commission, when the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners, delivered the following Speech:—

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session. The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

" Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which was presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period. Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

" We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies, and from all Foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

" Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France. You will rejoice to learn that, by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this danger has been happily averted.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

" Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that, by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the National Debt.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

" Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that, on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law. Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and

encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that, when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your parliamentary functions, you may

place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### EGYPT.

Sir H. Hardinge has completed a treaty with Mehemet Ali, whereby the government of Egypt is guaranteed to him and his descendants. In return, Mehemet Ali has covenanted to protect all English subjects, and consents to allow troops to go through Egypt whenever necessary. The railways from Cairo to Suez are to be commenced without loss of time.

The intended retirement of Mehemet arose from a sudden fit of ill-humour at his son Ibrahim supporting a measure in the council disapproved by him; the old Pacha, however, was induced to return to Alexandria by the council and Ibrahim giving way.

### ALGERIA.

A battle took place on 14th August at Isly, between Marshal Bugeaud and the Moorish army of 20,000 horse, led on by the son of the Emperor. The French were surrounded, but they successively captured all the camps, which occupied a space of a league in extent, 11 pieces of artillery, 16 stand of colours, 1,200 tents, the baggage of the Emperor's son, his parasol, the insignia of command, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores. The Moors left 800 killed on the field; the French had 200 killed and wounded. The Prince de Joinville, on the 15th Aug. attacked the town and batteries of Mogador, which he destroyed, and took possession of the island, where he placed a garrison. The British consul and family were secreted during the bombardment, not having been allowed by the Moors to leave the place. Subsequently the Emperor of Morocco sued for peace, and he signed the original ultimatum of the French. The island of Mogador was then evacuated. Peace has also been established between Spain and Morocco.

### INDIA.

The despatches containing Lord Ellenborough's recall reached Calcutta on the 15th June. A council was immediately convened, when the Hon. Mr. Bird was sworn into the office of Governor-General, vacated by the fiat of the Court of Directors. The measure appeared to be expected by his lordship, who had previously provided himself with a private residence five miles from Government House. General Cooper and many of the officers of the Presidency division invited him to a dinner, and her Majesty's 39th regiment have subscribed 150*l.* for a testimonial to him.

At Upper Scinde the grasscutters of the 6th Irregular Cavalry having been employed in procuring forage, under an escort near Khanghur, were surrounded and set upon by a party of Beelochee horsemen, when about 80 men, including 30 of the cavalry party, were cut to pieces, and 50 were wounded severely. Sir C. Napier has recorded a most indignant general order in reference to the affair, highly blaming the conduct of Captain M'Kenzie, the Commander of the Irregulars.

### CIRCASSIA.

After the defeat of the Russians at Erbend, on the Caspian Sea, Schamil-Bey, the Circassian general, entered the town, after forcing the temporary fortifications, with a loss to the Russians of 2,000 men, and made a rich booty in provisions and ammunition. The Russians have since been beaten, with considerable loss, near Gratiarsk, in the Upper Caucasus. The army, which is, it is said, 100,000 strong, is greatly discouraged. Its head quarters are at Stavropol, near Coubran, under the orders of Prince Michael and General Yermoloff.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 15. A public meeting of the inhabitants of *Manchester* and *Salford*, and their vicinities, took place for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the purchase of land for public walks or

arborescences, and which was most numerously and respectably attended. The donations were of the most liberal kind, 11,000*l.* having been subscribed in the room. Among the contributions were,



Lord Francis Egerton 1,000*l.* Sir B. Haywood 1,000*l.* Mark Philips, esq. M.P. 1,000*l.* ditto for the firm 500*l.* James Kershaw, esq. (ex mayor) 500*l.* Sir Robert Peel has since remitted 1,000*l.* accompanied by a letter stating that, although he has no longer any personal connection with the town of Manchester, by property or other local tie, yet he considers Manchester to be the metropolis of a district to the industry of which he and his family are under very deep obligations.

*Public works at Liverpool and Birkenhead.*—Probably there are no places in the kingdom, not even excepting the metropolis, where a larger amount of money is in process of expenditure in the construction of public works than there is at this moment in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Almost in every direction on the banks of the Mersey, huge preparations meet the eye; and without entering into details, which would occupy much space, some idea of their extent may be gathered from an outline of the expenditure. In some of the following items the estimates include the cost of land. In Liverpool there are the following works now in progress:—Assize Courts (corporation), cost 800,000*l.*; New Gaol (corporation), cost 100,000*l.*; Albert Dock and Warehouses (dock committee), 600,000*l.*; New North Dock Works, including land and junction with Leeds Canal (dock committee,) 1,500,000*l.*; reservoirs, Green-lane, and corresponding works (highway commissioners), 50,000*l.*; Industrial Schools at Kirkdale (select vestry), 30,000*l.*; Gas Extension (New Gas Company), 140,000*l.*; Shaw-street Park (private shareholders), 2,500*l.*; making a gross total of 2,500,000*l.* All this is independent of many other works, some in progress and others in contemplation, with prospects of almost immediate commencement. Amongst those in progress may be reckoned Prince's Park, now forming by Mr. Richard Vaughan Yates, at the south end of the town; the new Presbyterian church in Myrtle-street; the Female Orphan Asylum; the Catholic Female Orphan Asylum; the New Northern Hospital (towards which Mr. Brown recently contributed 1,000*l.*); St. Martin's schools; the Catholic Magdalene Asylum at Much Woolton, and St. Mary's Catholic church, in Edmund-street. Besides other works in contemplation, we may mention the Daily Courts, on the site of Ialington market (now discontinued); the intended additional railway tunnel to the north end of the town, by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company; an additional merchandise station for the Grand Junction Railway Company; the enlargement of the Lime-street terminus; and some improvements on the Bridgewater pro-

perty. These various works altogether will probably absorb not less than another million. So that, in the whole, between three and four millions of money will have to be raised and expended before the various present designs for the promotion of charity, the convenience of commerce, and the improvement of the town, are completed. But, if much is going on in Liverpool in this way, more, in proportion to population and means, is doing on the Cheshire side of the water, at Birkenhead. Here, indeed, a town is rising, the progress of which, in buildings as well as inhabitants, during the last four or five years, has been unprecedented. The magnitude of the public works in progress at Birkenhead may be inferred from the following abstract, which is taken from the estimates:—New Market (commissioners), 20,000*l.*; Town-hall (commissioners), 10,000*l.*; Park (commissioners), 25,000*l.*; Docks in Wallasea Pool (commissioners, as trustees), 400,000*l.*; Dock Warehouses on the margin of Wallasea Pool (private company), 600,000*l.*; Tunnel from Monk's Ferry to Grange-lane (Chester and Birkenhead Railway), 20,000*l.*; making a gross total of 1,075,000*l.*; and, further, a proposal has been made, which is now under the consideration of the Finance Committee of the Liverpool corporation, to buy the freehold of all their Wallasea estate, and pay for it in ready money! Besides the works named as being in progress, a cemetery and infirmary are contemplated, to which may be added a design for the erection of one or more churches. On the two former, we believe, it is intended to expend about 15,000*l.* In these items we have said nothing about the sums being expended in sewerage, and laying mains for water and gas; they are very large, and in this present year they will exceed any of the past. After these statements it will be admitted, we think, that there are very few, if any, places where the progression in works of a public nature is greater than in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

*Aug. 20.* The consecration of a monastery dedicated to St. Bernard, and intended for the use of a number of Cistercian monks who have hitherto inhabited temporary buildings in Charnwood Forest, took place on the 20th Aug. the ceremony being performed by Dr. Wiseman, (styling himself "Bishop of Melipotamus"), Dr. Walsh ("Bishop of Candyopolis"), and Dr. Morris ("Bishop of Troy"). The Cistercians were founded seven hundred and forty-six years ago by Robert, Abbot of Molesme, who, with a few devoted monks, retired to the monastery of Cîteaux, situate in a wild and desert place near Chalons-sur-Saône, in order that they might restore more per-

flectly the austere rules of St. Benedict. From this beginning the order increased rapidly, and extended all over Europe. Their first abbey built in England was at Waverley, in Surrey, in the year 1129; but in the reign of Edward I. there were no less than sixty-four Cistercian houses, including Fountains, Furness, Tintern, Joreval, Kirkstall, and a host of others of notable memory. At the time of the Reformation many of the scattered "religious" emigrated to the continent; but when that in its turn afforded them no longer a refuge, the English Cistercians of La Tappe, in France, returned to this country, and after experiencing many vicissitudes, settled near Sheepshod, Leicestershire. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably stern and wild; irregular masses of rock being scattered about in groups at once romantic and picturesque, while the prospects which may be seen by looking down from the hills upon the country around are truly glorious to behold. The site chosen by the new community is at the south side of an immense rock, which rises in rugged grandeur, and completely shelters the monastery from the bleak north winds. This mount has been called by the monks after "St. Bernard," and will shortly be surmounted by a sculptured representation of the awful scene on Calvary. The land belonging to the abbey is naturally cold and sterile, but the unremitting labours of the "religious" have brought it into excellent cultivation. The scene to a nineteenth-century man is certainly one of the most curious; the monks, arrayed in the sombre garment of their order, may be observed working silently in the fields; but as soon as the bell rings out the hour for prayer, they immediately cease from their toil, and wherever they may be, or whatever they be doing, they instantly fall down upon their knees and betake themselves to their devotions. The whole of the domestic and other buildings, including the cloister, chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, calefactory, guest-house, priors' lodgings, lavatory, kitchen, offices, &c. are completed; but of the chapel, only the nave has been completed. The style is Early English, with massive walls, buttresses, high gables and roofs, long and narrow windows, deeply recessed doorways, and the other characteristics of that kind of architecture, which surpasses every other for solemnity and grandeur of effect. The chapel is cruciform in plan, and when finished will consist of a nave and choir with aisles and transepts, with a tower and spire at the intersection. The arches of the nave spring from pillars nine feet in circumference, with foliated capitals. The framing of the roof, which is

decorated with painting, is open to the view, and springs from stone corbels level with the base of the clerestory windows. The high altar will be at the east end, against a reredos of arched panel-work below the triple lancets of the gable. On the eastern walls of the transepts there are two altars—one to the Virgin and the other to St. Joseph. As the chapter-house adjoins the south wall of the transept, a rose window will be erected in the gable, and three large lancets on the opposite end; the sacristy is on the south side, and forms in the plan a continuation of the transept gable wall nearly as far eastward as the termination of the chapel. The stalls for the monks will be continued a considerable portion of the way down the nave, for which arrangement there are examples to be found in Westminster, Gloucester, Winchester, Tewkesbury, St. Alban's, and Norwich. The choir is bounded westward by a large and handsome stone roodloft, occupying one bay of the nave. It is supported by three open arches (the side ones containing altars), and surmounted with appropriate painting and other enrichments. The rood itself is fifty feet high, and has images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John. By the rules of the Cistercian order the loft will be used for all its ancient purposes, and will be provided with standards for lights, and other requisite furniture. At about ten o'clock on the day above named, the monks set out from the temporary buildings they occupied, and walked in procession to the new abbey, which is about a quarter of a mile distant. On arriving thither the ceremony of consecration was immediately commenced by Dr. Walsh. The sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman, high mass being said by Dr. Morris. In the evening vespers were said for the first time, and the sermon was preached by Dr. Morris.

On Thursday evening *Sept. 5*, the news of the reversal of the sentence on O'Connell, &c. reached Dublin, and in a few minutes spread like wildfire. All parties had been prepared for a contrary decision. On the morning of the 6th the Richmond Bridewell became the grand scene of attraction, and in the evening the order for the release of the prisoners arrived. Shortly after seven o'clock they left the prison amidst the shouting of the mob, which followed Mr. O'Connell to Merrion-square, where he made a short speech and retired. On the next day (Saturday) a "great demonstration" was made. According to arrangement, Mr. O'Connell repaired to the Circular Road near the Richmond Bridewell, when a procession, consisting

of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the trades of Dublin, Odd Fellows, &c. &c. met him, and the whole, including all the tag-rag-and-bobtail of Dublin, marched in procession through the streets of the capital, and finally to the house of the Agitator, where he made another speech, and the day ended. On Monday a great meeting of the Repeal Association took place in the "Conciliation Hall;" the Lord Mayor occupied the chair. On this occasion Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length, developing his new schemes of agitation. He proposes the assembling of a "Preservative Society for Ireland," to consist of 300 gentlemen from the various counties in Ireland, to meet on a certain day in Dublin; and their title to meet to be the handing in of 100*l.* each—they should have a treasurer of their own, and have the working of their own funds. He also threatens the impeachment of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of her Majesty's Attorney-General in Ireland.

*Sept. 6.* The infant Prince was christened in the Queen's private chapel at Windsor Castle, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Oxford and Norwich. The sponsors were Prince George of Cambridge, represented by his father the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, represented by the Duke of Wellington, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, represented by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Prince received the names of Alfred Ernest Albert. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and Prince William of Prussia were also present at the ceremony; which was followed by a banquet at which the Earl of Liverpool presided at the north end of the table as Lord Steward, and the Earl Jermyn at the other end as Treasurer of the Household.

*Sept. 9.* Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle for a visit to Scotland. They embarked at Woolwich at half-past 8 A. M. on board the Royal Victoria and Albert steam yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and landed at Dundee at half-past 8 A. M. on Wednesday, *Sept. 11.* They were received there under a triumphal arch, and started the same day for Blair Athol, the castle of Lord Glenlyon, where they have since remained, visiting the neighbouring scenery.

*The Greenwich and South-Eastern Railways.*—Differences which have long prevailed between these companies having been brought to a conclusion, a treaty

has been arranged by which the South-Eastern Company become the purchasers of the Greenwich line. The principal article in the agreement is—that a lease for 999 years to be granted by the Greenwich Company to the South-Eastern Company of the Greenwich Railway, and all the works and conveniences connected therewith, at a rent of 36,000*l.* for the first year, to be increased at the rate of 1000*l.* per annum until it shall reach 45,000*l.* per annum. Such lease to include the land on either side of the railway, varying from twenty-four feet and a half, more or less, to thirty feet, to include all the land reserved for widening the Greenwich line. The lease is to commence on the 1st of January, 1845, the terms of the agreement being subject to the approval of the shareholders of the two companies and the sanction of Parliament. The whole of the engines, carriages, and plant to be taken at a valuation, and delivered over to the South-Eastern Company on the 1st of January next in good working order. The excepted lands and buildings may be purchased for 20,000*l.* before the 25th of September 1845, or parts of them to be bought at a valuation. The result of this arrangement will be to give to the shareholders of the Greenwich line a dividend of about nine shillings per share for the first ten years, and after that period twelve shillings per share. The old preference shares will still receive five per cent.

*Metropolitan Improvements.*—Between Holborn and Oxford Street the line of a new street is in a state of considerable forwardness. The vaults for the houses on either side of the way are completed, and the width of the thoroughfare is now marked out; through the whole distance a sewer is formed about fifteen feet below the surface. When the whole length is finished there will be a direct communication between Holborn and Oxford Street, avoiding the circuitous way by St. Giles's church. While digging ground for the vault on the site which was formerly the area of "the Rookery," the workmen met with some curious remains. Outside the walls, where stood the hospital for lepers, was found the root of a vine, in good condition. Several pieces of marble slabs were also taken out of the ruins of the above hospital, as also a marble slab with the following inscription on it:—"Buckeridge Street, 1688." This street was built shortly after the fire of London, and out of some of the materials publicly sold after that calamity. A quantity of wood excavated here (some of which is oak) was discovered to be in a charred state.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Aug. 30.* Capt. C. B. Grey, 42d Foot, to be brevet Major in the army.—Robert Panting, of Leighton, co. Salop, esq. 2nd surv. son of the late Rev. Thos. P. and grandson of the Rev. Stephen Panting, M.A. Vicar of Wellington and Wrockwardine, by Josina, 3d dau. and coh. of Rev. Laurence Gardner, M.A. Vicar of High Ercall and Preb. of Lichfield, in compliance with the will of his cousin John Gardner, of Sansaw, co. Salop, esq. to take the name and arms of Gardner instead of Panting.

*Sept. 2.* The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Edmond St. John Mildmay, esq. one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

*Sept. 3.* Arthur Symonds, esq. barrister at law, to be Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, and Wm. Hosking, esq. civil engineer (Professor of Construction and Architecture at King's college, London), and James White Higgins, esq. architect and surveyor, to be the Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings, under the Act of the last Session of Parl. cap. 84.

*Sept. 9.* Major H. C. Rawlinson, C.B. of Bombay army, to accept the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, first class; and the order of the Dooranée empire, third class.

*Sept. 20.* 63d Foot, Major A. C. Pole to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. G. Sedley to be Major, *vice* Pole.

Rev. J. P. Firman, Rode P.C. Cheshire.  
Rev. C. Garrard, Wickham Skeith R. Suffolk.  
Rev. J. Gedge, Ashby R. Lincolnshire.  
Rev. W. P. Haslewood, Ardingley R. Sussex.  
Rev. H. Howell, Penrith and Llanfarnach R.R. Pembrokeshire.  
Rev. H. Hughes, Manerbier V. Pemb.  
Rev. J. Lister, Thorpe V. Surrey.  
Rev. S. P. Mansel, New Church, Bayston Hill P.C.  
Rev. N. Midwinter, St. Michael R. Winchester.  
Rev. G. Monnington, Bitteswell V. Leic.  
Rev. D. Moore, Camden Chapel P.C. Camberwell, Surrey.  
Rev. R. C. Patterson, Melmerby R. Cumb.  
Rev. R. Pritchard, Newbold-on-Stour R. Worc.  
Rev. H. E. Rackham, Witchford V. Isle of Ely.  
Rev. W. H. Roach, New Church, Whites Hill, Stroud, P. C. Gloucestershire.  
Rev. J. P. R. Shepard, Monkswood P.C. Monm.  
Rev. W. Thompson, Gatcombe V. Isle of Wight.  
Rev. G. Thornton, Sharnbrook V. Beda.  
Rev. H. Tull, St. John's Church, Oldham, P.C. Lancashire.  
Rev. J. Watson, Mellor P.C. Derby.  
Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Holy Trinity P.C. Ramsgate.  
Rev. J. C. Wood, Tortexth Park P.C. Liverpool.  
Rev. H. Woolcombe, Kingsteignton with Highweek V. Devon.

### CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. D. Duffield, to H. E. H. the Duke of Cambridge.  
The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, to the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman Brown to be Chamberlain of London.  
Rev. C. Braddy, B.A. to be Second Master of the Western Grammar School, Brompton, London.  
Rev. H. Owen, to be Master of the Denbigh Grammar School.  
Rev. J. D. Watherstone, M.A. to be Head Master of the Monmouth Grammar School.  
Rev. Henry de Foe Baker, M.A. to be Warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford.

### BIRTHS.

*July 20.* In Eaton-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Dawney, a son.—26. The wife of Alex. Cotton, esq. of Hildersham, Cambridge, a dau.  
*Aug. 4.* Mrs. John Pell Dainty, of Loddington Hall, a dau.—At Dodderahall, near Aylesbury, the wife of G. Pigott, esq. a dau.—3. Lady Louisa Whitmore, a dau.—13. At Hawarden Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Glynn, a dau.—15. At Westlodge, the wife of Capt. Wyndham, a dau.—At East Sutton Place, Kent, the wife of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P. a son.—16. In Portman-st. the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dandas, M.P. a son.—17. Lady Norreys, a dau.—19. In Lowndes-st. Belgrave-sq. the Lady Marian Alford, a son.—20. At Cowslip-lodge, Writington, the wife of Wm. Sugden, esq. a son.—21. At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Forrest, 11th Hussars, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Richard Ricardo, esq. a son.—At Tunbridge-wells, Lady Teignmouth, a son.—28. At Bourne-mouth, the wife of Alfred Caswall, esq. barrister, a dau.—At Bowde, the wife of John Locke, esq. a dau.

### NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be *Commodore of Second Class*—W. Jones, of the *Penelope*.  
To be *Retired Captain*—Thomas Galloway.  
To be *Commanders*—W. Southey, G. M. Hunter, J. B. Marsh, P. H. Dyke, H. C. Otter, G. Wodehouse, J. Sankey, and J. M. Potbury, Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Sir S. Pym.  
To be *retired Commanders (of 1830)*—R. E. Twigg, W. Milne (b), A. Dale, Wm. Smith (c), James Wallace (b), James Fitzmaurice, and J. F. Blennerhassett.  
*Appointments*—Capt. Bullock to *Porcupine*; Capt. Robt. Smart, K. H. to *Collingwood*; Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke to the *Black Eagle*; Capt. R. Arthur, C.B. to the *Victory*; Comm. W. J. C. Clifford to the *Voltaire* 16; Comm. W. G. B. Estcourt to *Eclair* steam-ship.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*  
*Lancashire (North)*—John T. Clifton, esq.

### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, to the Archdeaconry of Stow.  
Rev. G. N. Barrow, to be honorary Canon of Bristol.  
Rev. T. L. Strong, to be hon. Canon of Durham.  
Rev. K. J. Alderson, Wetherden R. Suffolk.  
Rev. S. E. Bathurst, Kibworth Beauchamp R. Leicestershire.  
Rev. E. P. Blunt, Longfleet P.C. Dorset.  
Rev. W. P. Borrett, Syston R. Glouc.  
Rev. J. S. Broderip, Cossington R. Leic.  
Rev. L. E. Brown, Dormington V. Heref.  
Rev. J. Charlesworth, St. Mildred's Broad Street and St. Margaret's Moses R.R. London.  
Rev. G. P. Cosserat, Shelley P.C. Suffolk.  
Rev. H. Deck, St. Barnabas R. Manchester.  
Rev. J. F. Edmunds, Castle Eden P. C. Durh.



eldest son of G. F. Muntz, esq. M.P. Ley Hall, Staffordshire, to Marianne-Lydia, third dau. of the late William Richardson, esq. of Calcutta.—At Marylebone, the Rev. Edward Healey Thompson, M.A. Curate of St. James's, Westminster, eldest son of Robert Thompson, esq. of Salisbury, late of Bath, to Harriett-Diana, youngest dau. of the late Nicolson Calvert, esq. M.P.—At Blinfield, Capt. Mitchell, of the Gren. Guards, to Sarah, only dau. of the late H. D. Lowndes, esq.—At Tavistock, Devon, R. J. S. Robins, esq. of Tavistock, to Eliza-Ann, second dau. of C. V. Bridgman, esq.—The Rev. Richard Keats, Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, to Matilda-Eliza-Louisa, only dau. of Major Kelly, Commander of Tilbury Fort.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. David Price, R.N. of Lanthew, co. Brecon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Taylor, esq. Maize-hill, Greenwich.—At Marylebone, the Rev. Robert Abercrombie Denton, M.A., Rector of Stower Provost, Dorset, to Mary-Frances-Matilda, fourth dau. of the late George Wroughton, esq. of Adwicke-hall, Yorkshire.—At Stonehouse, Adolphus George Eyde, esq. R.N. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Thomas Eyre, R. N.—At St. James's, Edward Beckett, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. to Caroline, third dau. of Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall.—At Rotherhithe, Capt. John Pook, of Dublin, to Susan-Maria, dau. of William Hartree, esq. of Rotherhithe.—At Edinburgh, William James Turquand, esq. Bombay Civil Service, son of the late W. Turquand, esq. R.C.S. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Michael, H.E.I.C.S.—At Erington, Leicestersh. Alfred Whitby, esq. of Warbleton Priory, to Anne, only child of the late Edward Gregory, gent. of Thurlaston, Leicestersh.—At Chester, the Rev. Thomas Hoster Chamberlain, Rector of Rufford, Lancash. to Mary-Elizabeth-Christian, only dau. of the Rev. James Slade, Canon of Chester, and Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors.—At Fiddlehinton, Dorset, the Rev. T. Rolsey Maskew, B.A. of Sidney Sussex Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, fourth dau. of John Baverstock Knight, esq. of West Lodge, near Dorchester.

31. At Trentham, George John Marquess of Lorn, only son of the Duke of Argyll, to Lady Elizabeth-Georgiana-Leveson-Gower, eldest dau. of the Duke of Sutherland.—At Liverydole, near Exeter, the Rev. Joseph Corfe, M.A. one of the Priest Vicars of Exeter Cathedral, and Rector of St. Petrock, in that city, to Frances-Mary, dau. of Pitman Jones, esq. of Saint Eloys, in Heavitree.—At Manchester, Warwicksh. G. J. Sale, esq. of Atherstone, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Mr. Burrows Kirby, of Bodicote, Oxfordshire.

*Lately.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Henry Blagrove, esq. only son of Anthony Blagrove, esq. of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Richard Boyers, esq. of Greenwood, near Dublin, and niece to Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide.—At Cheltenham, George R. L. Annesley, Lieut. in the Austrian Cavalry, son of the late Hon. Robert Annesley, and nephew of the late Earl Annesley, to Millicent, dau. of the late Miles Mundy French, esq. of the co. Derby, and Jersey Villa, Cheltenham.—At Dover, Godfrey Wills, esq. co. Roscommon, to Elizabeth-Udney, second dau. of William Robert Wills, esq. of Suffolk House, Cheltenham, and Castleres, co. Roscommon.—In Hanover-sq. Lord John Chichester, son of the Marquess of Donegal, to Caroline, dau. of H. Bevan, esq.

Aug. 1. At Doncaster, Thomas Cree, jun. esq. of Gray's-inn, to Maria-Bishop, youngest dau. of G. C. Walker, esq.—At Chelsea, James, eldest son of James Turner, esq. of

Beckenham, Kent, to Drucilla, second dau. of John Maynard, esq. Maynard-pl. King's-road, Chelsea.—At Ealing, Charles O'Reilly, esq. of Naples, to Emily, second dau. of the late John Winter, esq. of Heathfield Lodge, Acton.—At Worth, Sussex, Peter Laurie, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Fanny, third dau. of Henry Hulbert, esq. of Eaton-sq. and Rowfant, Sussex.—At Wath, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Senior Salman, M.A. Vicar of Elmlton, Derbyshire, and Perpetual Curate of Shire Oaks, Notts, to Charlotte, dau. of James Simpson, esq. of Wath.—At Camberwell, Alexander, youngest son of Saml. Bevington, esq. of Wandsworth Common, to Louisa, second dau. of Abraham de Horne, esq. of Homerton.—At Plymouth, Henry William Dickinson, esq. solicitor, Poole, to Margaretta-Eliza-Courtenay, fourth dau. of the late John Scobell, esq. of Holywell House, Tavistock.—At West Cowes, the Rev. Henry Charles Knight, M.A. of Bognor, Sussex, only son of the late Hon. F. Knight, of Bognor Lodge, and grandson of Charles, eighth Lord Dormer, to Katherine-Paterson, dau. of the late T. A. Minchin, esq. of the Grove, Hants.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry Sugden, esq. second surviving son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Marianne, only surviving dau. of the late Colonel Cookson, of Neasham Hall, Durham.—At Northenden, Cheshire, the Rev. Charles Michael Turner, eldest son of Major-Gen. Turner, Commanding the Southern District, Ireland, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Thomas William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw Hall, Cheshire.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Baker, esq. Capt. 9th Bengal Cavalry, to Frances-Roupeil, eldest dau. of James Alexander Simpson, esq. of Queen-square.—At Exeter, John George Smith, esq. late of Manor House, Crediton, to Emma, widow of the late Francis Brewin, jun. esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. John Savill, late of Colchester.—At Cheltenham, John Walcot, eldest son of the Rev. C. Walcot, of Bitterley Court, Salop, to Mary-Sophia-Bamfylde-Foster, second dau. of Sir Thos. Philipps, Bart. of Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

3. At Hampstead, Capt. Puget, R. N. to Mary-Laurens, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Philip Godfrey, Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, and of Aston, Herts.—At Greenwich, Capt. Timothy Smith, H.C.S., to Mary, second dau. of George Randall, esq. of Croom's Hill, Blackheath.—At St. Marylebone, William Henry Turner, esq. jun. to Augusta, only dau. of the late Henry Holden Turner, esq. of St. John's Wood.—At St. Pancras, New-road, Edward Graham, esq. second son of Sir Robt. Graham, Bart. of Esk, Cumberland, to Adelaide-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Dillon Tully, esq. M.D. Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals at Jamaica.

5. At Tours, in France, Monsieur Alfred Jameron, to Louisa-Cecilia, only dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris.—At Watermillock, Cumberland, the Rev. J. Tinkler, B.D. Senior Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, and Rector of Landbeach, Cambridgesh. to Rebecca, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hutchinson, of Horrock Wood, Ullswater.

6. At Tormoham, R. Henry Bartlett, esq. of Pryor House, Wellington, to Emily-Emma-Carpenter, second dau. of the late John Price Warrington, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.—At Isleworth, Benjamin, third son of Benjamin Elam, esq. of Leicester-sq. to Elizabeth-Dixon, youngest dau. of Charles H. Stanbrough, esq. of Isleworth.—At Abberton, Charles Henry Hawkins, esq., second son of the late Wm. Hawkins, esq. of Colchester, to Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of John Bawtree, esq. of Abber-

ton.—At Caversham, Thomas Fraser Sandeman, esq. late Capt. 73d Regt. to Amelia, fourth dau. of William Crawshaw, esq. of Caversham Park, Oxon, and Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorgansh.—At King's Norton, the Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, youngest son of the late Hon. David Smythe, of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, to Anne-Gertrude, second dau. of the late R. E. E. Mynors, esq. of Wetherook Hill, Worc.—At Colton, Major James Johnston, late 44th Regt. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Penny, esq. Bridgfield, Lancash.—At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl., and afterwards at St. Pancras Church, John Crowch, eldest son of John Christopher, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Laura, third dau. of the late Charles Cuerton, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Belgrave, Leicestersh., John Howcutt, esq. of Leicester, to Susan, second dau. of the late John Higginson, gent.

7. At Lambeth Palace, Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P. brother to the Marquess of Abercorn, to Elizabeth-Emma, second dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby.—At Ainstable, Cumberland, George Henry Carleton Sunderland, esq. R.N. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Story, Royal Art.—At Sproughton, Suffolk, the Rev. Wm. Wallace, Rector of Thorpe Abbat's, Norfolk, to Rosetta, youngest dau. of the late John Josselyn, esq. of Sproughton.—At Hutton Manse, David Bogue, esq. Publisher, of Fleet-st. to Alicia, second dau. of the Rev. John Edgar, Minister of Hutton.—At St. Pancras new Church, W. Thorne, esq. of Connaught-Terr. Edgeware-road, late of Barnstable, to Mary, relict of Robert Summers, esq. H.E.I.C.S.—At Clairnes, Wm. Coker Godson, esq. of Harrington, esq. nephew of Rich. Godson, esq. M.P. and grandson of the late Robert Coker, esq. of Mappowder, Dorset, to Millicent-Elizabeth-Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Davies, of the Tythings, Worcester, and grand-dau. of the late R. Coker, esq. of Mappowder, Dorset.

8. At Plymouth, William Augustus Byrne, esq. surgeon, of London, son of J. F. Byrne, esq. formerly of Scots Fusilier Guards, and grand-nephew of the late Lord Crawford and Lindsay, to Elizabeth-Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Comm. J. Yule, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Hartshorne, esq. of Silkmore House, Stafford, to Susanna, widow of John Nash, esq. of Rose Hill, Worcester.—At Camberwell, John Woollett, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Amelia-Vaughan, only dau. of James Jones, esq. of Park-st.—At Worcester, Charles, youngest son of the late Thos. Evans, esq. of Hereford, and Secretary to his Lordship, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of Wm. Corlies, esq. of the College Precincts, Worcester.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Hayley, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Serv. to Bertha-Eliza, dau. of Robert Kirby, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park.—Vincent Baron de Tuyll, Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, to Charlotte-Henrietta, second dau. of the late John Mansfield, esq. and grand-dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mansfield.—The Rev. W. Garnton Mills, son of the Rev. W. Mills, Rector of Shellingford, Berks, to Maria, eldest dau. of Robert Henry Hurst, esq. M.P. of Horsham Park, Sussex.—Frederick L. Slous, esq. of Crescent-pl. Mornington-cres. to Elizabeth-Russell, eldest dau. of John Clipperton, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Totteridge, James Pearl Ley, esq. of Cumberland, eldest son of Jas. Smith Ley, esq. of Durrant House, Devon, to Louisa S. Tulk, second dau. of Charles Augustus Tulk, esq. of Totteridge Park, Herts, and Duke-st. Westminster.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury,

George Archibald Leach, Royal Eng. fourth son of Thomas Leach, esq. of Russell-sq. to Emily-Leigh, eldest dau. of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq.—At Hadham, Herts, Edmund Sexten Pery Calvert, esq. second son of the late Nicholson Calvert, esq. M.P. of Hunsdon House, Herts, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S.—At Kensington, Thomas Fraser Barclay, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. to Lucy, dau. of William Bruce, esq. M.U. of Kensington.—At Paddington, John Borrer, esq. of Brighton, eldest son of John Borrer, esq. banker, of Portslade, Sussex, to Amelia-Davenport, only surviving dau. of Rowland Yallop, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.—At Whitchurch, Hants, Major Hadfield, Madras Army, to Marianne-Atkins, niece of George Twynam, esq. of Whitchurch.—At Canterbury, Wm. Augustus Guy, M.D. to Georgina-Lucinda, second dau. of Major Frederick Wright, Royal Art.—At Aller, Somerset, Henry Blanshard, jun. esq. of Lombard-st. to Miriam, youngest dau. of the late James Hyde, esq. of Aller.

9. At Birmingham, Frederick Giles, esq. of the Oaklands, Handsworth, to Rose, second dau. of Thomas Pemberton, esq. of Warstone House, near Birmingham.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Villiers Henry Plantagenet Somerset, Rector of Honiton, son of the late Lord Charles Henry Somerset, to Frances-Dorothea, eldest dau. of John Henry Ley, esq. of Trehill.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr. Charles James Scott, of London, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Scott, M.D. R.N. late of the Roy. Naval Hospital, Haslar.—At Hertford, Tugood Coward, esq. of Shalton, to Julia-Ayshford, widow of Dr. Barry, of Torquay.—At Milton-next-Gravesend, Major James Agnew, Colonial Secretary, Dominica, to Helen-Caroline, third dau. of Henry Brandon, esq. of Gravesend.—At Dover, David Davies, esq. of Lower Belgrave-st. Eaton-sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of James Capel, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.—At Broadwater, Sussex, Henry, third son of John James, Secondary of London, and of Worthing, esq. to Charlotte-Marriott, second dau. of the late Thomas F. Rance, esq.—At Sholden, Kent, Thomas Baker May, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Nancy-Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Banks, esq. of Halling, Kent, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Banks.

12. At Paris, Edward John Woollett, esq. of Rouen, to Marianne, second dau. of John Arthur, esq. late of Vernon, France.—At Hull, Thomas Wood, esq. of Chelsea, to Sarah, second dau. of Henry Blundell, esq. of Hull and London.

13. At Chelsea, the Rev. James O'Brien, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Cottenham, to Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hopkinson, esq. of Cadogan-pl. and Regent-st. and of Wotton, Gloucestersh.—At Bushberry, the Rev. Robert Corbett, third son of Twedale Corbett, esq. of Tettenthall, to Maria-Simmonds, youngest dau. of John Pountney, esq. of Low Hill, Staffordshire.—At Hornsea, Yorksh. Henry James Perry, esq. Fellow of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, and Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, to Eliza-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Joshua Robinson, esq.—At Greenwich, Andrew Murray, esq. of Woolwich, second son of Andrew Murray, esq. of Murraysall, Perthshire, to Marianna-Palmer, dau. of Henry Francis, esq. of Maze Hill, Greenwich.—At Northborough, Northamptonsh. Grainger Lawrence Towers, esq. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Eliza, second dau. of Mr. W. Clark, of Northborough.—At Hadleigh, Richard Newman, esq. of Hadleigh, eldest son of Richard Newman, esq. of

the Priory, Kersey, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Offord, esq. of the Hall, Hadleigh.—At Trinity Church, Regent's-park, Francis Vere, second son of E. V. Holloway, esq. Enham, Oxon, to Julia-Jefford, second dau. of Mr. G. C. Davy, Maids Hill, Paddington, and late of Old Northamptonsh.—At Greenwich, Andrew Murray, esq. of Woolwich, second son of Andrew Murray, esq. of Murrayshall, Perthsh., to Marianna-Palmer, dau. of Henry Francis, esq. of Maze-hill.—At West Derby, Richard Potter, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of the late Richard Potter, esq. of Manchester, to Lawrencina, only dau. of Lawrence Heyworth, esq. of Yew Tree, near Liverpool.—At Paddington, Thos., son of James Cox, esq. of Broad-green-place, Surrey, to Frances-Maria, dau. of the late Edward Rishon, esq. of Klawick Lodge and Preston, Lancashire.—At Wootton Wawen, Warwicksh. Aris Henry Nourse, esq. of Birmingham, to Henrietta-Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Poynts Stuart Ward, of Henley-in-Arden.—At Bushberry, the Rev. Robert Corbett, third son of Uvedale Corbett, esq. of Tettent-hall, Staffordsch. to Maria-Simmonds, youngest dau. of John Pountney, esq. of Low Hill.

14. At Streatham, Surrey, John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's Court, Devon, to Sarah-D'Oyly, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Apin, esq. of Atterbury, Oxon.—At Greenwich, Edwin Morton Abbott, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Elizabeth-Georgina, dau. of Geddes Simpson, esq.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Major Inglo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, to Anne-Maria, dau. of Joseph Neeld, esq. M. P. of Grittleton House, Wilts.—At Poughill, Henry Robson Colling, esq. solicitor, Okehampton, to Elizabeth-Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Williams, R.N.—At Marylebone, Lewis Upton, esq. of Glyde Court, co. Louth, late 9th Lancers, to Isabella-Georgina, only child of the late William Henry Felde, esq. of Netherfield House, Herts.—At Nice, the Comte Theobald de Regnaud de Parcien, only son of the Marquess de Parcien, to Janet-Sarah, dau. of the late Capt. Nagle Lock, R.N. and granddau. of the late Adm. Lock, of Haylands, I. W.—At St. Pancras, Mr. Dugald E. Cameron, of Buckingham Chambers, Adelphi, to Maria-Rosetta, second dau. of Abraham Cooper, esq. R.A. of New Milman-street.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Edward William Cox, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Rosalinda-Alicia, dau. of John S. M. Fonblanque, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.—At Lingfield, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Leslie, C.B. Bombay Art. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Edward Cranston, esq. of East Court, Sussex.

—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Christopher Francis Holmes, esq. Capt. in the Army, to Anne-Anies, second dau. of Mr. Harding, of Braintree, Essex.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert Murray Nott, esq. 64th Bengal Nat. Inf. second surviving son of Major-Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. to Emily, third dau. of the late John M'Intosh, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. and of Williamfield, Portobello, Scotland.—At Liverpool, John, son of J. B. Branker, esq. of that town, to Mary, eldest dau. of James Bateson, esq. of St. George's Hill, Everton.—At Raling, Alfred Von Lang, third son of Dr. Lang, of Bedford-sq. to Eliza, second dau. of the late John Vernon, esq.

15. At Plymouth, Herbert Phillis, esq. of Norley House, Devon, to Sarah-Dorothea, dau. of the late Thomas King, esq. of the Manor House, North Hush.—At Reading, the Rev. A. F. Smith, to Emma, second dau. of the late Harry Harmood, esq.—At Great Ness, Salop, the Rev. Charles Orlando Kenyon, son

of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Pradoc, to Matilda-Eloisa, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Calveley Cotton, Vicar of Great Ness.—At Hampton, Capt. Wentworth Bayly, Madras Grenadiers, eldest son of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq. of Weston-hall, Suffolk, to Harriet, third dau. of the late Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.—At Clapham, George B. Lefroy, esq. of Piccadilly, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Edward Dolman, esq. of Clapham Common.—Thos. Leach, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Thomas Leach, esq. of Russell-sq. and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, to Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late John Green, esq. of St. John's, Bedford.—At Collingbourne, James Shuter, esq. of Kintbury, Berks, to Susan, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Wilson, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Jas. Woodhouse, esq. to Emily-Euphemia, dau. of J. Hopper, esq.—At Blairdown, Bedcastle, William Murray, esq. Mains of Kileo, to Jane, youngest dau. of Alexander Mackenzie, esq. late of Kearsary.—At Cippenham House, Bucks, Joseph John Geary Cholmondeley, only son of Joseph Cholmondeley, esq. of Nottingham-pl. Regent's Park, and Britwell, Bucks, to Lady Page Turner, of Cippenham House.—At the Isle of Wight, Alexander Oswald, esq. M.P. son of the late Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. and nephew of James Oswald, esq. of Auchincruive, M.P. to Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of Sir Frederic Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, and only dau. of the late Earl of Craven.—At Reading, the Rev. Hart Smith, late Curate of St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel in that town, to Emma, second dau. of the late Harry Harmood, esq.

17. At Kennington, Mr. Henry Corafoot Cheeswright, to Eliza-Mary, second dau. of James Woolner, esq. of Kennington.—At Burneston, the Earl of Mulgrave to Miss Laura Russell, niece of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.—At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Edward Sydenham Markland, esq. only son of Capt. John Duff Markland, R.N. C.B. of Handley House, Dorset, to Caroline, dau. of George Eastlake, esq. of Plymouth.—At St. Marylebone, William Delves, esq. of Avenue-road, Regent's Park, to Sarah, second dau. of Robert Arnall, esq. of Kint-tree-road, St. John's Wood.—At Exeter, John Coke Fowler, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Duffell Bank, near Derby, to Augusta-Maria, youngest dau. of John Bacon, esq. of Mount Radford, Exeter.—At Alkborough, Lincolnsh. William-Henry Cooper, esq. late 8th Hussars, eldest son of the late W. H. Cooper, esq. of Pains Hill, Surrey, to Jemima-Octavia, youngest dau. of William Hale, esq. of Acomb.

19. At Geneva, Charles Bernard Alexandre de St. Romain, eldest son of Monsieur de St. Romain, of Chômerie in Ardèche, to Henrietta-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Amos Robert Goddile Norcott, C.B. and K.C.H.

20. At Winterfield House, East Lothian, Lieut. Anderson, Royal Art. to Rachel-Wade, eldest dau. of the late Col. Anderson, of Winterfield, K. H.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, Charles Robert Thompson, esq. to Caroline-Eugenie, youngest dau. of Col. West, Lieut.-Gov. of Landguard Fort.—John Randall, esq. M. B., of Middleton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Pope, gent. of Blaxhall, Suffolk.—At Lee, Kent, William Bovill, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Maria, eldest dau. of J. H. Bolton, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Lee.



## OBITUARY.

## EARL OF MOUNTNORRIS.

July 23. At Arley Castle, Staffordshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. George Annealey, second Earl of Mountnorris (1793), ninth Viscount Valentia, co. Kerry (1821), and Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris Castle, co. Armagh (1828); eighth Baron Altham, of Altham, co. Cork (1880); the premier Baronet of Ireland (1820), F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., and a Vice-President of the Literary Fund.

The Earl of Mountnorris (who was better known by the title of his youth, when Lord Valentia,) was born Dec. 7, 1770, at Arley Castle, one of the seats of his maternal ancestors the Lytteltons, the eldest son of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris by his first wife, the Hon. Lucy Fortescue Lyttelton, only daughter of George the first and celebrated Lord Lyttelton, and heiress to her brother Thomas second Lord Lyttelton.

He received the early part of his education at Upton-upon-Severn, under the tuition of the clergyman of that place. He was subsequently removed to Stanford in Worcestershire, and placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Butt, one of the King's chaplains, until he reached his fourteenth year, at which period he went to Rugby school, then raised to a very flourishing condition by the abilities and management of Dr. James. At sixteen his Lordship was entered of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he continued only a short time in consequence of his entering the army. In 1789 he visited France, and fixed his residence chiefly at Strasbourg, with a view of facilitating his acquirement both of the German and French languages. On the appearance of the troubles in France, and the prospect of a speedy rupture with England, his Lordship returned to his native country. Upon his marriage, in 1790, he quitted the army and settled at his estate of Arley, which was bequeathed to him by his uncle, Thomas Lord Lyttelton, in 1779. At this beautiful and picturesque spot Lord Valentia continued to reside until June, 1802, at which period he embarked for the East Indies, with the intention of putting in execution a long-formed and favourite project of visiting the principal districts of those celebrated and extensive regions, together with many other interesting and remote countries. He was attended on his travels by his draughtsman and secretary, the late Henry Salt, esq.

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F.R.S., the nephew of his Lordship's former tutor and friend, Dr. Butt, and whose Egyptian collections have been added to the British Museum.\* His Lordship returned to England at the close of the year 1806, and in 1809 appeared, in three volumes quarto, his "*Voyages and Travels in India, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, 1802-6.*" A second edition was published in 1811, in six volumes octavo, with one in quarto, of plates.

In 1808 his Lordship was returned to Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, and sat until the dissolution in 1812. He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father, July 4, 1816.

The Earl of Mountnorris married, Sept. 3, 1790, the Hon. Anne Courtenay, eighth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister to the late Earl of Devon; and by that lady, who died Jan. 6, 1835, he had issue two sons, both deceased: 1. George-Arthur, Viscount Valentia, who died March 16, 1841, without issue, having married in 1837 Frances-Cockburn, only daughter of the late Charles James Sims, esq.; and 2. the Hon. and Rev. William Annealey, who died in 1830, unmarried.

The earldom of Mountnorris has become extinct. The other titles are inherited by Arthur Annealey, esq. of Bletchington House, Oxfordshire, the representative of Francis, sixth son of the first Viscount Valentia; from which son the Earl Annealey is also descended, in a junior line. The present Lord Valentia married Eleanor, daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwycke house, co. Northampton, and has a numerous family.

The late Earl's estates in England and Ireland devolve on his nephew, Arthur Lyttelton Macleod, esq. of Broadwas Court, Worcester, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Norman Macleod, C.B. and his lordship's sister, the Lady Hester Annabella Annealey.

The will and three codicils of the Earl of Mountnorris have been proved in the Prerogative Court by Arthur L. M'Leod, esq. (the nephew), and E. R. Nicholas, esq. (his lordship's solicitor), the executors. His lordship gives an annuity of

\* Mr. Salt became Consul-general in Egypt. He died in that country Oct. 30, 1827, and a memoir of him will be found in our Magazine for April 1828, p. 374.

300*l.* per annum to his sister Lady Annabella M'Leod (since deceased on the 14th August, at the baths of Lucra); to his nephew John M'Leod, 1,000*l.*; to his nephew Edward M'Leod, 1,000*l.*, but this last legacy (to Edward M'Leod) is revoked by a codicil; and to his niece Miss M'Leod, 1,000*l.*; to one of the alleged illegitimate children of his late son (Viscount Valentia) 1,000*l.*, and to two others 500*l.* each; to the Rev. J. Allen, Rector of Arley, 500*l.*; to his wife, 300*l.*; and legacies to two of their children. By a codicil he directs that a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* be laid out in the improvement of Arley Castle, which, together with the collections of paintings, statues, antiquities, &c. it contains, are to descend as "heir-looms," an inventory of them being first made, in order that the collection may remain undisturbed. He also gives one year's wages to his servants above what may be due to them. The personal property is sworn under 10,000*l.*; but this is an unimportant item compared with the value of his large estates in Staffordshire and the adjoining counties. The will is of extreme length, and dated 1841.

#### VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.

Aug. 11. At the Crown hotel, Rochester, in his 30th year, the Right Hon. Richard Wingfield, sixth Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield, co. Wexford (1743).

His Lordship was born Jan. 18, 1815, the only son of Richard the fifth Viscount, by his first wife, Lady Frances Theodosia Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert second Earl of Roden. He succeeded to the title, at an early age, Aug. 9, 1836. In 1837 he came forward, with Mr. Bruges, on the Conservative interest, to wrest the representation of Bath from the Radical party, and after a strong contest was successful, the poll terminating as follows:—

Lord Powerscourt . . .	1087
W. H. L. Bruges, esq. . .	1024
Major-Gen. C. Palmer . .	962
J. A. Roebuck, esq. . . .	910

At the last election in 1841, however, the Radicals recovered their ascendancy, and his Lordship was in the minority, Mr. Roebuck being restored to his seat, with Lord Duncan for his colleague. The poll was thus:—

Lord Duncan . . . . .	1223
J. A. Roebuck, esq. . . .	1167
W. H. L. Bruges, esq. . .	930
Lord Powerscourt . . . .	926

His Lordship had visited Italy for the benefit of his health, and was on his return when seized with his fatal attack at

Rochester. His disease was consumption.

Lord Powerscourt married, Jan. 20, 1836, his cousin Lady Elizabeth Frances Theodosia Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert third and present Earl of Roden, and has left issue two sons, the Right Hon. Mervyn now Viscount Powerscourt, born in 1836; and the Hon. Maurice Richard Wingfield, born in 1839.

His body was conveyed to the family vault in Ireland for interment, and his funeral took place on the 20th of August at Powerscourt, co. Wicklow. More than 500 of his tenantry attended, attired in scarfs and batbands.

#### LORD KEANE.

Aug. 26. At Burton Lodge, Hampshire, of dropsy, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Sir John Keane, Baron Keane, of Ghuznee in Affghaanistan, and of Cappelquin, co. Waterford, G.C.B. and K.C.H.; Lieut.-General in the army, Colonel of the 43d regiment.

He was the second son of the late Sir John Keane, of Belmont, co. Waterford, (who was created a Baronet in 1801,) by his first wife, Sarah, sister of John Keiley, esq. of Belgrove. He entered the army at a very early age, his commission as Ensign being dated in 1793. He was appointed to a company in the 124th Foot the 12th Nov. 1794; he was on half-pay from 1795 till the 7th of Nov. 1799, when he obtained a company in the 44th Foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar. During the campaign in Egypt, he served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord Cavan; and he was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. The 27th of May, 1802, he obtained a Majority in the 60th; he remained in the Mediterranean on the Staff till March, 1803, when he returned to England. The 20th August, 1803, he was Lieut.-Colonel in the 13th Foot, which he joined at Gibraltar early in 1804. He served the campaign of Martinique in 1809, and was present at the siege of Fort Dessaix. The 1st of Jan. 1812, he was appointed Colonel in the army; and the 25th of June following, Lieut.-Colonel in the 60th Foot. His reputation was then such that, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, he was intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, in which he served until the end of the war with France, in 1814, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; the action at Vic Bigorre, battle of Toulouse, and the minor actions of that war. He attained the rank of Major-General June 14, 1814. He received

the Egyptian medal, and a cross and two clasps for Martinique, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

In August 1814 he was appointed to a command ordered for particular service, and on his arrival at Jamaica, being senior officer, he assumed the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana. On the morning of the 23d of December he effected a landing within nine miles of New Orleans, and the same night, with only 1800 bayonets on shore, repulsed a serious attack of 5000 of the enemy, assisted by three large armed vessels on their flank. He held the command until the 25th, when he was superseded by the arrival of Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, who took the command of the entire army. The day after the arrival of that general officer he was appointed to the third brigade, and was engaged and present in the affairs of the 29th of December and 1st of January, as also at the assault made on the enemy's fortified lines on the morning of the 8th Jan. 1815, when he was severely wounded in two places.

Sir John Keane afterwards passed eight years in Jamaica, in the interesting period from 1823 to 1830, as Commander-in-chief of the forces; and, during a year and a half of the time, he administered the civil government also.

In the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years' service in that presidency, on the 29th Oct. 1838, he received authority from the Government of India to organize and lead into Scinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded his resignation to head-quarters, and the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane. He was now called upon to lead a considerable army, and to conduct operations requiring much discretion, delicacy, and tact in dealing with those half-friendly powers, whose existence is one of the greatest difficulties in the government of a semi-civilized land. With the open co-operation, and often in opposition to the secret intrigues, of these wavering friends, the British Commander in India has much to do. In this delicate intercourse, it has been remarked, "Sir John Keane was not intended by natural qualities to obtain success. We accord-

ingly find him much censured for the *Auxetier* with which he treated the Ameers of Scinde, and there are not wanting many persons who attribute the fatal difficulties into which those unfortunate princes plunged themselves to the open suspicion and irritating manner in which they were treated about this period.

"To go through the whole of the campaigns in which Lord Keane served in India would exceed our present limits, and throw but little additional light upon the professional character of a commander who is said to have been more lucky than skillful, and to whom—whether in justice or in envy—the sobriquet of 'the fortunate youth' was attached by those whose wounded feelings or disappointed hopes made them more alive to his extraordinary fortune than to that degree of skill and ability which he must be supposed to have possessed. He is charged with having almost invariably underrated the services of the Company's troops, and with not having done full justice to the distinguished merits of Sir William Nott, Colonel Dennie, and others whose skill and gallantry are now universally acknowledged." (*Times*.)

Lord Keane, however, received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on Dec. 18th, 1839, while on the 11th of the same month he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of 2000*l.* a-year for his own life and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage, added to which were the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in the month of February, 1840, the thanks and approbation of the Governor-General, *fêtes* and entertainments at Bombay, banquets at the London Tavern, and other marks of royal and public approbation. There can, of course, be no wish in any quarter to deny that he commanded the forces of the Queen and the Company on more than one occasion when brilliant victories were achieved; but it cannot be concealed that no commander of modern times has been more severely criticised; and that the memorable victory of Ghuznee did not obtain for Lord Keane that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure for the General commanding-in-chief.

Lord Keane attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, July 22, 1839, and received the colonelcy of the 43d Regiment (the Monmouthshire Light Infantry) in August, 1839.

Lord Keane married first, in 1806, Miss Smith, second daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Smith, by whom he had issue several children; and

secondly, in August, 1840, Miss Charlotte Maria Boland, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Boland.

He is succeeded in his pension and peerage by his fifth child and eldest son, whom he called after the great commander of his early years. The present peer bears the names of Edward Arthur Wellington, and, having been aide-de-camp to his father when in command of the Army of the Indus, may be presumed to have shared in the honours of that campaign. He is a Captain in the 37th Foot, and a Major in the army.

#### SIR CHARLES WATSON, BART.

*Aug. 26.* At Watting Park, Cambridgeshire, aged 93, Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, co. Bucks, Bart.

He was born on the 9th June 1751, the only son of Rear-Adm. Charles Watson, by Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Francis Buller, esq. His father had greatly distinguished himself in the action of the 3d May, 1747, and subsequently held the command of the East India station. In consideration of the great services he had rendered to his country, George II. conferred a baronetcy on him, but before the patent of the creation was completed he died, and that dignity was eventually conferred on his son, the deceased, then in his ninth year. It is probable that there is no survivor of those who enjoyed the title in that reign.

The late Baronet married, July 16, 1769, Juliana, daughter of the late Sir Joshua Copley, Bart. by whom he leaves issue the present Baronet, Sir Charles Wager Watson, and six daughters: 1. Juliana, married in 1824 to the Rev. Thomas Calvert, D.D.; 2. Cecil, married in 1821 to Richard Greaves Townley, esq. of Fulbourne, co. Cambridge; 3. Anna-Maria, married in 1833 to John Bendyshe, esq. of Barrington and Kneesworth, co. Cambridge; 4. Henrietta, married in 1823 to the Rev. William Acton; 5. Catharine-Harriett; 6. Charlotte, married in 1824 to John Gibbons, esq. eldest son of Sir John Gibbons, Bart.; and 7. Marianne, married in 1833 to the Rev. Alexander Cotton.

The present Baronet was born in 1800, and married in 1827 Jemima-Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Garth Colleton, esq. of Haines-hill, Berks, and has issue.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL HOLLIS.

*June 23.* At his residence, Highfield, Southampton, aged 80, Aiskew Paffard Hollis, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

This officer entered the Royal Navy in

1774, under the protection of Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Parry, with whom he served as a midshipman, on board the Linx, Lizard, and Acteon, in the West Indies and British Channel. He subsequently joined the Vigilant, of 64 guns, which formed part of Admiral Keppel's fleet, and was warmly engaged in the action with M. d'Orvilliers, off Ushant, July 27, 1778. His promotion to a Lieutenantcy took place Jan. 22, 1781; and from that period until July 27, 1793, he served successively in the Seaforth, of 24 guns, Pegasus 74, Narcissus 24, and Andromeda frigate. At the latter period he was removed by Rear-Admiral Alan Gardner into his flag-ship, the Queen, a second rate, then on the West India station, but soon after attached to the Channel fleet under the orders of Earl Howe, and engaged in the memorable victory of June 1, 1794. Among those who were seriously hurt in the conflict, but whose names were not reported as such, was Lieut. Hollis, who received a severe contusion in the head by a splinter. On the 23d June 1795, the Queen formed part of Lord Bridport's fleet in the affair off l'Orient, on which occasion three French ships of the line were captured. Some time after this event Lieut. Hollis accompanied Vice-Adm. Sir Alan Gardner into the Royal Sovereign, a first rate; and he continued to serve with that distinguished officer till Nov. 1, 1796, on which day he was promoted to the rank of Commander in the Chichester, a 44-gun ship, armed as *fast*, intended to form one of a squadron about to be placed under the orders of Lord Hugh Seymour, for the reduction of the Mardillas.

On the 10th Nov. 1797 Capt. Hollis, being at the Cape of Good Hope, received an order from Rear-Adm. Pringle, Commander in Chief on that station, to assume the temporary command of the Jupiter, and proceed with that ship to the advanced anchorage of Robin Island, where the Crescent frigate was then lying in a state of mutiny, and whose crew he was directed to reduce to immediate obedience. The Crescent was met by the Jupiter coming into Table Bay, towed under the batteries, her ringleaders secured, brought to trial, and punished. On the 16th of the same month Captain Hollis was posted into the Tremendous 74, bearing the Rear-Admiral's flag; and a few weeks after appointed to the Victrolive, a small frigate, in which he was ordered home as convoy to a large fleet of East Indiamen. On his arrival in England the Directors of the East India

Company presented him with a valuable piece of plate. His advancement to post rank was confirmed by the Admiralty Feb. 5, 1798; and the *Vindictive*, owing to her bad condition, was paid off May 4th following.

On the 8th June 1801, Capt. Hollis obtained the command of the *Thames*, a 38-gun frigate, in which he performed a most essential service on the 13th of the following month, by heaving off from the shoals of Cosil, and with great exertions towing into Gibraltar, the *Venerable* 74, commanded by the gallant Sir Samuel Hood, who, when eagerly pursuing the French ship *Formidable*, forming part of the combined squadrons attacked by Sir James Saumarez, in the Gut, on the preceding night, had unfortunately grounded, and lost all his masts.

Shortly after this event Capt. Hollis, in company with the Hon. Capt. Dundas of the *Calpe* sloop of war, destroyed a number of the enemy's coasters in the bay of Estapona; and on the 21st Sept. following the boats of the *Thames* boarded and carried a Spanish privateer of four guns. He was afterwards employed on the coast of Egypt and in the Mediterranean until the peace of Amiens. The *Thames* was paid off Jan. 15, 1803.

In the ensuing autumn our officer commissioned the *Mermaid*, of 32 guns; and, after cruising for some time in the Channel, escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. In Oct. 1804 he was sent by Sir John T. Duckworth, the Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to reconnoitre the harbour and arsenal of the Havannah; and on the 16th of the following month, whilst lying there and preparing to entertain the Spanish officers at that place, he received information which induced him to believe hostilities with Spain were about to commence in Europe, and that it was most probable the government of Cuba were already in possession of similar information. In this situation prompt measures only could save the *Mermaid* from detention, and he immediately determined to cut and run out with the land-breeze; but to his mortification the night was perfectly calm. The ship, however, was unmoored without causing any alarm, and at day-break, whilst the public authorities were deliberating on the propriety of detaining her, she warped out clear of the batteries.

There being at this time some valuable English merchant vessels in the Havannah, Capt. Hollis lost no time in apprising them of their situation, and rendering them every assistance in his power to avoid the threatened danger. The *Mermaid* remained off the port three or

four days, and in that time her boats brought out several vessels which she afterwards convoyed through the Gulf; and thus was saved, through the promptitude and exertions of Capt. Hollis, property to a considerable amount, which would otherwise have been confiscated. The *Mermaid* was subsequently employed in blockading some French ships in the Chesapeake, and affording protection to the British trade between Nova Scotia and the West Indies; but being at length found defective, was ordered to England with a homeward-bound fleet, and on the 20th Aug. 1807 put out of commission.

Capt. Hollis's next appointment was, March 16, 1809, to the *Standard*, 64, forming part of the Baltic fleet under Sir James Saumarez, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a small squadron sent to reduce the Danish island of Anholt; which service was most ably effected.

Early in 1811 the *Standard* was ordered to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to Lisbon and Cadiz, and to join the squadron employed in the defence of the latter place. On the 16th April in the same year, he was removed into the *Achille*, of 80 guns, and attached to the fleet blockading Toulon. He subsequently visited Malta, from thence went to the protection of Sicily, and was ultimately ordered to the Adriatic, where he continued about eighteen months, employed in blockading the French and Venetian squadrons at Venice. The *Achille* being in want of repair, was obliged to return to England in the summer of 1813, on which occasion Captain Hollis escorted home the Mediterranean trade.

After refitting his ship, and commanding the blockade of Cherbourg for some time, our officer, in the month of May 1814, was ordered to take charge of some outward-bound East India ships, and other vessels bound round Cape Horn, which he saw in safety to a certain latitude; when he detached them to their different destinations, and proceeded himself to reinforce Vice-Adm. Dixon at Rio Janeiro. On his return from South America, in company with the squadron, in the autumn of 1815, the *Achille* was put out of commission, and he remained on half pay until Sept. 17, 1816, when he obtained the command of the *Rivall* 74, stationed at Portsmouth, in which ship he continued until Feb. 18, 1817, when she was also paid off, in consequence of a further reduction of the naval force. On the 11th Sept. 1818 he commissioned the *Ramillies*, another third rate, which he commanded nearly three years.

stonally hoisting a broad pendant as senior officer at Portsmouth, during the absence and after the demise of Sir George Campbell, the Commander-in-chief on that station. In 1819 and 1820, when his Majesty George IV. visited Portsmouth, Capt. Hollis had the honour of dining with his royal master, on the day of whose coronation he was nominated to one of the Colonelcies of Royal Marines. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 18... and that of Vice-Admiral in 1837.

**MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD SCOTT.**

July 26. At Bath, aged 82, Major-General Edward Scott.

This officer entered the service by purchase in 1780, as Ensign in the 11th Foot, and purchased a Lieutenantancy in the same regiment in 1781. He was placed on half-pay at the peace, and re-purchased on full-pay into the 13th Foot in 1787, and a company in that regiment in 1790, at which period he went to the West Indies with his regiment on the expectation of a war with Spain. In 1794 and 1795 he served with distinction in St. Domingo, where he commanded the post Bissetin at Port au Prince during eight days, when the enemy incessantly fired shot and shells into the post from sun-rise to sun-set, and every night threatened to storm. The highest approbation and thanks of the Commander of the Forces, Major-General Horneck, were expressed in General Orders on this occasion.

Capt. Scott was promoted to the Majority of the 13th infantry, Sept. 1, 1795. He served in the disturbances and rebellion in Ireland in 1797, 1798, and 1799. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment on the secret expedition, under Sir James Pulteney, against Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. In 1801 he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Egypt, and was present at the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and at the siege and surrender of Alexandria. In the action of the 13th he received a severe contusion on his breast from a musket-ball, which penetrated his cross-belts and clothing. For these services he received the Egyptian medal, and the Turkish order of the Crescent. He became brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 1, 1801. In 1804 he served at Gibraltar, during the whole period when that garrison was desolated by the most malignant fever on record. The 7th of May, 1807, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 96th regiment; and he served with that corps several campaigns in the West Indies. The 25th July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel, and he commanded in that year the island of St.

Croix. In Jan. 1813, on the death of Major-Gen. Harcourt, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Croix, Colonel Scott, as commander of the troops in that conquered island, succeeded to the administration of the government, civil and military. In this command he was shortly superseded by the appointment of a senior officer; and from his high sense of feeling on this and other disappointments, and sinking under ill health, the consequence of long and arduous service in various and unhealthy climates, he solicited to retire, which was allowed, 1814, with the permission to retain his rank as Major-General in the army, to which he had been promoted on the 4th of June, 1813.

**REAR-ADMIRAL GALWEY.**

Aug. 9. At an advanced age, Edward Galwey, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

He entered the Navy on the 19th February, 1786, and obtained his commission of Lieutenant June 24, 1793. Towards the close of 1797, when the Vanguard of 74 guns was commissioned for the flag of Sir Horatio Nelson, Mr. Galwey was selected by that officer to act as his First Lieutenant, from which circumstance it may be concluded that he had already served under that celebrated commander, and shared in some of his battles. Be that as it may, we find the following short account of him in a letter from Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, dated May 8, 1798:

"My First Lieutenant, Galwey, has no friends, and is one of the best officers in my ship."

During the dreadful conflict in Aboukir Bay, Aug. 1, 1798, Lieut. Galwey was sent in the only boat which had not been cut to pieces by the enemy's shot to assist the distressed crew of l'Orient (which had blown up), and subsequently to take possession of le Spartiate. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in consequence of that ever memorable victory; and during the latter part of the war he commanded the Plover, an 18-gun sloop, employed on Channel service. His post commission bore date April 29, 1802.

Captain Galwey commanded the Dryad frigate during the expedition against Walcheren in 1809, and in 1811 he was actively employed on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the Patriots or National party.

On the 23d Dec. 1812, he drove a French national brig of 22 guns on the rocks near Isle Dieu, where she was completely wrecked; the Dryad on this occasion was hulled several times by shot

from the shore, and her foremast badly wounded, but not a man hurt.

Returning from Newfoundland, March 26, 1814, Captain Galvey fell in with the *Clorinda*, a French frigate, endeavouring to escape from the *Eurotas* of 46 guns, with which ship she had a very severe action on the preceding day. The enemy, having only his fore-mast standing, and more than one third of his crew already killed and wounded, struck his colours on receiving one shot from the *Dryad*, after an absurd attempt to obtain terms previous to his surrender. Captain Galvey, after towing the captured frigate into port, was put out of commission. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Jan. 10, 1837.

#### JOSHUA SCHOLEFIELD, Esq. M.P.

*July 4.* After a short illness, in his 70th year, Joshua Scholefield, esq. of Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham, M.P. for that town, a Director of the National Provincial Bank of England, of the London Joint Stock Bank, and of the Metropolitan Assurance Society.

Mr. Scholefield was well known for the active part he took in the politics of Birmingham, where he was a banker and merchant. When the Reform of Parliament was in agitation, he became a Vice-President of the Political Union; and on Birmingham being constituted a Parliamentary Borough, he was elected one of its first members in conjunction with Thomas Attwood, esq. also a banker, and the head of the Political Union. Both members pledged themselves to resign their seats whenever a majority of their constituents expressed themselves dissatisfied with their Parliamentary conduct. Mr. Attwood resigned in Jan. 1840; but Mr. Scholefield has maintained his seat at each of the three General Elections which have occurred since 1832, though there has always been a contest, and on the last occasion the Radicals were severely pressed by Mr. Richard Spooner on the part of the Conservatives, which gentleman has now been returned upon Mr. Scholefield's demise.

As a thorough Radical, Mr. Scholefield was the advocate of Triennial Parliaments, the vote by ballot, free-trade, and the immediate abolition of slavery; but he was a general supporter of the Whig government.

He was three times married; first, in 1804, to the second daughter of C. Cottrell, esq.; secondly, in 1824, to the youngest sister of his first wife; and thirdly, in 1835, to Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Rose Swaine, esq. of London, and the Grove, Highgate.

His body was interred in Edgbaston churchyard, attended by a large company of his friends.

#### JOHN DALTON, D.C.L., F.R.S.

*July 27.* At Manchester, in his 78th year, John Dalton, D. C. L. Oxon., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Dr. Dalton was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 5th of September, 1766, of respectable parents, members of the Society of Friends. He gave early indications of mathematical ability. In 1781 he became a mathematical teacher in Kendal, from whence he contributed largely upon mathematical, philosophical, and general subjects, to the two annual works called the "*Gentleman's*" and "*Lady's Diary*." In 1788 he commenced his meteorological observations, which he continued throughout his life. In 1793 he published an octavo volume of "*Meteorological Observations and Essays*." In the same year he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, and continued to hold his office until the college was finally removed to York.

In 1808 he published "*A New System of Chemical Philosophy*," and a second Part in 1810. He also frequently contributed to Nicholson's *Journal*, the *Annals of Philosophy*, and the *Philosophical Magazine*, as well as to the *Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*, of which, for half a century, he was an active member, having, together with his friend Dr. Edward Holme, M.D., F.L.S., been elected on the 25th of April, 1794. Indeed they were the oldest surviving members of the society, with the sole exception of Sir George Philips, Bart., who became a member in 1785. Dr. Dalton had been President of this society since 1817. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822, and was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of several foreign colleges. In 1826, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries; and in 1833 the sum of 2,000*l.* was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue to perpetuate his remembrance. The task was entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, who brought to the execution of his subject a warm admiration of the man, and a proportionate desire to do him justice; and the statue when completed was depo-

sited in the entrance hall of the Royal Manchester Institution.

The University of Oxford did itself high honour in conferring on the septuagenarian philosopher the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. During Dr. Dalton's visit to London, about 1833, it was thought by his friends that it would be proper (if not inconsistent with his private feelings,) that he should be presented to the King, and in that case that the robes to which his academic degree entitled him would be the fittest costume for him at the levee. The Lord Chancellor (Brougham) being made acquainted with these feelings, not only immediately approved of them, but offered himself to present Dr. Dalton to the King. Dr. Dalton having been made acquainted with the usual forms, agreed in the propriety of the view taken by his friends, and attended the levee. King William received the philosopher very graciously, and kindly relieved the little embarrassment of such an unusual position, by addressing to him several questions respecting the interests of the town of Manchester.

The mortal remains of this highly-esteemed individual were interred on the 12th August in a vault in Ardwick Cemetery, about a mile and a half distant from Manchester. The body lay in state at the Town Hall, on Saturday, Aug. 10, and the public were allowed to pass through the room during the greater part of the day. At 11 o'clock on Monday the procession moved from the Town Hall in the following order:—About 500 members of various societies, 22 carriages, 300 gentlemen, 10 carriages, 100 members of the various institutions, 36 carriages, the last of which contained the Mayor of Manchester. The hearse, drawn by six horses. Six mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased, followed by the members of the Philosophical Society. The procession moved through the principal streets of the town, and was joined near the cemetery by a large body of the Society of Friends. Most of the mills and workshops were closed, as were also the whole of the shops in the principal streets of the town. The vault in which the body was laid was allowed to remain open until five o'clock in the evening, during which period many thousand persons viewed the coffin.

JAMES MITCHELL, LL.D. F.G.S.

Sept. 3. At 3, Bedford Circus, Exeter, the house of his nephew Mr. Templeton, aged 58, James Mitchell, LL.D., F.G.S., &c. formerly Secretary of the British Annuity Company, London.

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Dr. Mitchell was a Scotchman, educated at Aberdeen, where he received the degree of LL.D. He came to London poor, but not so poor as many of his countrymen, as he had ten pounds in his pocket. For some years he was a schoolmaster, then a private teacher; he then rose to be secretary of the Star Insurance Company. He had travelled much, and observed well. He was the author of many works of Travels, Philosophy, and the Arts.\*

A Lecture in proof of the System of the Planets being inhabited. 1813. 8vo.

Easy System of Short Hand. 1815. 12mo.

A Tour through Belgium, Holland, along the Rhine, and through the North of France, in the summer of 1816. 1817. 8vo.

Dictionary of History and Biography. 12mo.

Dictionary of Chemistry and Geology. 12mo.

Dictionary of Mathematics. 12mo.

Natural Philosophy. 12mo.

Astronomy. 12mo.

First Lines of Science. 12mo.

Universal Catechist. 12mo.

He took an active part in establishing or supporting the various Literary and Philosophical Societies that have sprung up in the Metropolis during the last twenty years, and frequently lectured gratuitously for them. His manuscript works, descriptive of the Geology of London and its neighbourhood, extend to many folio volumes; and whilst in the Geological Society, many were more brilliant in inventing and illustrating their beautiful but perhaps sometimes fanciful theories—no one was clearer and more minute in detailed description of what he had actually seen. His opinion seemed to be, that, although Geology was fast advancing to a perfect science, still there was need of very close observation, before theories were laid down, which subsequent discoveries might tend to overthrow. His volumes of Illustrations of Antiquities Ancient and Modern, Maps, Prints and Portraits of Illustrious Scotchmen, cannot perhaps be excelled. They could only have been collected at considerable expense, by a long residence in London, and by one intimately acquainted with the History and Literature of his native country and the other subjects he

\* This statement is derived from an Exeter paper, and the titles which follow are inserted by ourselves. We mention this, lest any of them should prove to belong to another writer of the same name. *Edit. Gent. Mag.*



has illustrated. These volumes, generally accompanied with manuscript descriptions, are left to the King's College and University of Aberdeen, where he was educated.

Dr. Mitchell acted under three Parliamentary Commissions—first, as Actuary in forming the Statistics for the Factory Inquiry; then, as Sub-Commissioner on the Hand-loom Weavers' Commission; and lastly, on the Inquiry into the Condition of Women and Children in the Mines and Collieries of this Kingdom. In the debate on the bill for relieving the worse than West India Slavery of Women, and we may say of Infants, in our Mines, his opinion was frequently referred to in both Houses of Parliament, especially by Lord Ashley, the benevolent promoter of the bill. To the duties of this last Commission, uniting both his favourite pursuits of Geology and Statistics, he devoted more labour and attention than his constitution could stand. His bodily strength was great, but he had overworked his brain. In June 1843 he had a stroke of paralysis, and a very heavy fall; and on Sunday Sept. 1, a sudden fit of apoplexy rendered him for ever afterwards unconscious.

**SIMON ANSLEY O'FERRALL, Esq.**

*Lately.* Simon Ansley O'Ferrall, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Mr. O'Ferrall was the younger brother of an eminent surgeon of the same name in Dublin; both being the sons of the late Simon O'Ferrall, Esq., a gentleman highly esteemed for his benevolence and his public virtues, and well known as the founder of three charitable institutions still existing in Dublin.

In the year 1836 Mr. Ansley O'Ferrall resolved, before entering any profession, to travel for a few years; and being even then, though very young, curious on the subject of laws and governments, he wished, as he said himself, "to see how the new system worked in America," and accordingly directed his course first to the United States. His letters thence to friends in London and Dublin, being full of original and acute observations, were handed about, and excited a good deal of attention.

Having spent two years travelling through America, a winter in Paris, and some time rambling through France, he returned to England, and was then (May 1831) much pressed to publish his letters. It was just at this time that Mrs. Trollope's work on America made its appearance; and the publisher having seen one of Mr. O'Ferrall's letters in the hands of a literary friend, quickly remarked, that it

contradicted some of that lady's opinions, and mentioned circumstances which seemed to account for the severity of her remarks. In this way Mr. O'Ferrall was encouraged to prepare his letters for the press; and thus appeared, in 1833, "*A Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through the United States of America.*"

Being now engaged, with all the natural ardour of his constitution, in the study of the law, he could not spare much time to extend the various matter collected in his letters. Many of those who afterwards listened with pleasure in society to his animated description of men and manners in America, have regretted that he had not given in his work more of those amusing details of which he evidently possessed so large a fund. But profound statistical views, and lucid and eloquent vindication of the rights of the native Indians, formed the higher ground on which his mind preferred to dwell. He meant not to make a popular book, and was indifferent to mere literary fame. The interest he took in the condition of the native Indians had induced him to travel 300 miles through their villages in order to make himself acquainted with their character and habits, and he poured freely into his pages all he had learned respecting their position and prospects.

In 1835 he published a pamphlet on Bulwer's "*England and the English*," controverting some of its law and politics.

Upon being called to the English bar, he followed the bent of his own mind in prosecuting still deeper researches into the philosophy of the law, and published in 1837 the fruits of his extensive reading and keen reflection in his large work, entitled "*An Exposition of the Law of Parliament as it relates to the Power and Privileges of the Commons' House.*" This monument of legal learning won for him an early reputation in his profession; and amongst other high eulogiums pronounced upon the works were the written approbation of two successive Speakers of the House of Commons. In the same year he published, in a smaller work, his "*Question of Privilege*, raised by the decision in the case of *Stockdale v. Hansard.*" Of the importance attached to his treatment of this question it is sufficient to say, that the then Solicitor-General (Wilde) frequently profited by his advice and assistance in the conduct of the debate on that case.

In 1838 Mr. O'Ferrall published his "*Arguments on the Law of the Duel*," in which he pointed out, as has been since proved, the insufficiency of any existing law to suppress duelling, and the inutility as well as injustice of trying a

duellist by law directed against treacherous and wilful murder. A second edition of the latter work was published in 1840. It was about this time that he commenced a larger work, on "Allegiance as a Branch of the Law of Nations," which, though finished, is still in manuscript, for declining health from that time began to interfere with avocations too closely pursued, and prevented his being able to conduct it through the press.

This work, with some shorter sketches,—reminiscences of travel, and essays,—are amongst his unpublished papers, all alike marked by that acute and searching spirit of observation, and that deep and fervent love of truth and justice, which were the marked features of his elevated and single-minded character.—*Literary Gazette*.

A. GEDDES, A. R. A.

May 5. Aged 55, Andrew Geddes, A. R. A.

This accomplished artist was born in Edinburgh about the year 1789: he was one of a family of six, and the only son. His father, Mr. David Geddes, was an Auditor of Excise; and, having cultivated a taste for fine art, possessed a small but valuable collection of pictures and prints, which it is probable first stimulated in his son that ardent love of art by which he was afterwards distinguished. Among the most intimate friends of Mr. David Geddes were one or two gentlemen of acknowledged taste, the known possessors of such works of art as can be estimated only by persons who have a genuine feeling for the best productions: one of these was Mr. Macfarquhar, the possessor of many fine prints, among which was a series of etchings by Rembrandt. The schoolboy cares of young Geddes commenced at the High School of Edinburgh. He used to speak of the time he was compelled to devote to Greek and Latin as so much time lost; but it was the parental wish that he should become a scholar. His inclination for the profession of art was not encouraged; but he indulged himself as far as he could in his favourite study by rising at four o'clock in summer for the purpose of drawing and painting: his studio being an attic, whence he retired to his bedroom at the usual time for rising. He was, even at this period, a collector of prints and a constant attendant at all the print sales, inasmuch as to be known to the auctioneer, whose name was Martin, and who was facetious in his way, and kind to his youthful bidder. He knew the general extent of his funds, and when a lot was about going for 9d. or 1s. he en-

couraged him by such words as,—“Noo, my bonny wee man—noo's your time;” and, on the contrary, consoled with him by a most significant shake of the head when he was looking wistfully after a lot that seemed likely to realize a more considerable sum.

At a very early period of life he met with a very kind friend in the late Lord Eldin, at that time John Clerk, Esq., who enjoyed a high reputation at the Scottish bar. This gentleman possessed a taste and a judgment which had enabled him to form a collection of paintings and drawings by old masters, which he opened to young Geddes, having observed in the latter a love of art so exclusive. Mr. Clerk even lent his young friend the most valuable of his drawings, much to the surprise of the elder Geddes; but the father was yet further surprised, and the patron highly gratified, on the exhibition of the copies, which were so successful as to pass for originals.

From the High School he was removed to the University of Edinburgh; and before the expiration of the usual term, and without his inclination being further consulted, he was placed by his father in his own office, in which arrangement he acquiesced without a murmur, so highly did he honour and reverence the parental authority. On the death of his father, which took place after he had held his appointment, about five years, he became at once his own master, and consulted those friends who had expressed a kind interest in his welfare. By the advice of Lord Eldin and others he resigned his appointment, proceeded to London, and entered as a student of the Royal Academy. The first person by the side of whom he took his seat was Wilkie, and between him and this great man an intimacy arose which endured until the death of the latter. John Jackson and Haydon were also among his contemporaries at the Academy. After a few years' diligent study he returned to Edinburgh, when Lord Eldin, his earliest patron and friend, ever deeply interested in his well-being, and entertaining the highest opinion of his taste, authorised him to purchase for his collection various works of art. He soon began to exercise his profession, and was much employed, as well in painting full-length life-sized portraits as others of smaller dimensions, all of which gave entire satisfaction to his sitters and their friends. He resided in Edinburgh from 1810 until 1814, but visited London every year, attended the sales of works of art, and made purchases for himself and others.

It was during his residence in Edin-

burgh that he commenced etching; but none of his works in this department have been published. He provided himself with a press for the purpose of taking impressions of the plates in various stages of their progress.

In 1814 Mr. Geddes, in company with Mr. John Burnet, the engraver, visited Paris in order to see the wealth in objects of art with which conquest had endowed that capital; and, after having made some copies in the Louvre, they extended their tour to Flanders, through which country they returned home. Mr. Geddes resided principally in Edinburgh with his mother and sister; but on his return to England he took apartments in Conduit-street, which he occupied always during a part of the year.

Among the most characteristic works of this eminent artist at this period is a small full-length portrait of Wilkie, which is in the possession of Lord Camperdown; it was engraved in mezzotinto by Ward; a portrait of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. (the "Man of Feeling"), a small full-length, engraved by Rhodes; "Dr. Chalmers," life-size, engraved by Ward; and "Mr. Oswald," engraved by Hodgetts. The universal approbation with which these portraits were received induced Mr. Geddes to put down his name as a candidate for the honours of the Royal Academy; but, mortified at the indifference with which he was then met, he withdrew his pretensions, and did not again, during a period of ten years, present himself for election.

In 1818 the discovery of the Regalia of Scotland was effected in Edinburgh Castle, an event which was commemorated by Mr. Geddes in an historical composition, embodying portraits of many of the most distinguished men of his native city, among them a striking likeness of Sir Walter Scott.

In 1827 Mr. Geddes married the amiable lady who now deploras his loss. He had been fortunate in making her acquaintance in early life—in his twentieth year—but circumstances for many years prevented their union; and with what admirable constancy was the heart-weariness of these many years sustained! Among his works of this period was his portrait of the late Duke of York, pronounced by George IV. to be the best likeness ever painted of that prince.

In 1828 Mr. Geddes again visited the Continent, but extended this time his tour to Italy, sojourned some time at Rome, and made the acquaintance of the principal English artists then resident in that city. The summer of 1829 he passed at Subiaco, where he painted on the spot

the landscape now hanging on the walls of the Academy. After a lengthened abode in Italy, Mr. Geddes returned home by Germany and France, arriving in London in January 1831. In 1832 he entered his name for election as a member of the Academy, and was this time successful. During the latter years of this talented painter and excellent man, his works were fresh in the public mind; his power in the highest walk of art is evinced in his altar-piece in the church of St. James, Garlick-hill, and his picture of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." In 1839 he visited Holland: in 1843 he showed symptoms of consumption, which were speedily subdued, but re-appeared at the beginning of the present year; when, despite the most skilful efforts to arrest its progress, his malady gained ground, and terminated his existence.

Mr. Geddes possessed a perfect knowledge of the theory of his art; and, as far as regarded works of art of whatever kind, his judgment was unique. His small full-length portraits were beautifully executed, and his landscapes were remarkable for their truth and purity of feeling; and all the relations of life he fulfilled in strict adherence to the path of Christian duty.—(*Art Union.*)

#### REV. THOMAS GILLESPIE, LL.D.

Sept. 11. At Dunino, N.B., the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, LL.D. Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews; an individual well known to the literary world for his many beautiful contributions to the poetry of his country, and known also to the classical world as an author and a teacher.

Dr. Gillespie was formerly minister of Cultra, in the Presbytery of Cupar, where, after the manner of the Spanish adventurer, he had the words of the Roman poet carved over the portal—

"Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valet;  
Sat me ludistis, ludite nunc alios."

His immediate predecessor in the ministry at Cultra was the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, father of the late lamented Sir David Wilkie; and we have heard Dr. Gillespie condemn his own want of taste in having, upon his entering to the manse, unconsciously, in the cleansing process, washed away many rude drawings from the walls of the nursery, the work of the infant painter. Like a kindred spirit, the Doctor had a great admiration of the genius of Wilkie; and, in the course of his pilgrimage in Cultra, he collected many interesting anecdotes of Sir D. Wilkie's juvenile efforts and encouragements, and which were

communicated by him to Allan Cunningham, and hold a place in his last work, "The Life of Sir David Wilkie."

Dr. Gillespie having been appointed assistant and successor to his father-in-law—that distinguished classical scholar, the late Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in St. Andrew's—in the year 1828, vacated the living of Cultra, and settled in the city of St. Andrew's.

Very few men had greater versatility of imagination or power of satire; and few indeed could commit their overflowing thoughts more easily to paper, ready for the eye of the printer and the critic. There is a vast amount of his writings, both in poetry and prose, extant in the magazines of the day, as well as in the newspaper press of Scotland, particularly in that of Fife and Dumfries.

Dr. Gillespie was twice married, his former wife being a daughter of Dr. Hunter, already mentioned; and his second, who survives to lament his loss, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. George Campbell, of Cupar-Fife, and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Campbell.

#### REV. H. F. CARY, M.A.

Aug. 14. In Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury-sq. aged 72, the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, M.A. Vicar of Bromley Abbat's, Staffordshire, the translator of Dante, and late Assistant Librarian in the British Museum.

Mr. Cary was a native of Birmingham. At the early age of 15 he published "An irregular Ode to General Elliott," and in the following year "Sonnets and Odes, 1788," 4to. When 18 he was entered as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1796. In the following year he was presented to the vicarage of Bromley Abbat's (its yearly value 1871. with a residence) by the Marquess of Anglesey. While at Oxford he pursued his studies with unremitting diligence; and, not being shackled by the stringent rules of modern academical instruction, made himself conversant not only with the great authors of antiquity, but with almost the whole range of Italian, French, and English literature, as the notes to the first edition of the translation of Dante fully evidenced. In 1797 he produced an "Ode to General Kosciuszko." In 1805 he published the "Inferno" of Dante in English blank verse, with the text of the original. His entire translation of the "Divina Commedia" appeared in 1814, but the work lay almost unnoticed for several years, until Samuel Taylor Coleridge, forming at the same time an acquaintance with the translator and his great work, drew

public attention to its merits; from that time the work has taken its place among our standard English authors. To this Mr. Cary afterwards added a translation of the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and of the "Odes" of Pindar. But, perhaps, the not least valuable part of his literary labours is to be found in his continuation of Johnson's "Lives of English Poets," and his "Lives of Early French Poets," all which have hitherto only appeared anonymously in the "Old London Magazine."

In 1826 he was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum, which office he resigned about six years since, after having been passed by on the promotion of Mr. Panizzi. From that period he had continued his literary labours with almost youthful energy, having edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young, together with a fourth edition of his own "Dante," to which he added many valuable notes. The late government marked its sense of his literary merits by granting him a pension of 200*l.* a-year.

The remains of Mr. Cary were interred in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday Aug. 21.

#### MRS. RACHEL WILSON.

Aug. 13. At her house, contiguous to the rectory house of Kegworth, Leicestershire, aged 87, Mrs. Rachel Wilson.

She was the last surviving daughter of Commodore William Wilson, the early patron and steadfast friend of the illustrious Captain James Cook, between whom a correspondence, at once scientific and affectionate, subsisted during their joint lives. Commodore Wilson's personal merit as a seaman is briefly attested by the following inscription on the reverse of a beautiful gold medallion, the obverse of which contains some allegoric figures:—"The gift of the English East India Company to Captain William Wilson, Commander of the ship Pitt, in acknowledgment of his services in having made his passage to and from China by an unusual course, and thereby evincing that navigation to be practicable at any season of the year, A.D. M.DCCLX." That passage was first made by the Pitt Straits, which name he gave to them from that of his ship, the William Pitt. He discovered the advantages to be derived from the situation of Port Jackson, in New South Wales, to which he likewise gave the name, from the surname of his wife's family—the Jacksons of Normanby, in Cleveland. In a private ship of war, of 36 guns, as was the custom of that time (1744)—precisely a hundred years ago—

he fought three desperate actions, in the first of which he defeated, and would have captured, a Spanish frigate of 84 guns, but for the disabled state of his own rigging; in the second he took two out of three French letters of marque, each carrying from 23 to 28 guns; in the third he captured a Spanish sloop of war, carrying government despatches and specie. In the year 1750 he had the command of a company's ship called the *Suffolk*, in which he protected and wholly preserved a valuable fleet of merchantmen against the *Comte de Provence*, a ship of the line of 74 guns, aided by the *Sylphide* frigate, forcing the *Marquis de la Chaise*, who had the chief command, to sheer off, with considerable loss, for which most important service he received the thanks of the Court of Directors, and a valuable present of plate. By a commission, bearing date the 23d Dec. 1757, the East India Company constituted Capt. William Wilson Commodore of all the Company's ships and vessels, with full power to take, sink, or otherwise destroy all and every ship or ships of war belonging to the French, outward or homeward bound, or within the limits of the Company's charter. It was in this elevated service that he discovered the Pitt Straits. The evening of this brave man's life was spent on a small estate which he had purchased at Aytton, near his wife's relations, in Cleveland. Here he occupied himself in the discharge of the useful duties of a country magistrate, and in all the offices of an exemplary pious Christian, till called into his Maker's presence, in the year 1795, in the 80th year of his age. He left behind him an only son and three daughters; one of the latter married William Blackburne, esq. M.D., the son of the Archdeacon of Cleveland. The rest died unmarried. His only surviving grandchildren by Dr. Blackburne are two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. P. Fraser, Rector of Kegworth; the other to Mr. Haynes, a British merchant settled at Trieste.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

July 23. At Bombay, of cholera, the Rev. *George M. Valentine*, A.M. missionary from the Church Missionary Society, and son of the late Rev. John Valentine, Perpetual Curate of Tintinhull, Somerset.

Lately. In Upper Canada, the Rev. *George Mortimer*, M.A. He died suddenly from an injury he received on his chest in consequence of being thrown from an open carriage against the stump

of a tree. It is remarkable that, as a fall in his infancy had injured his growth and distorted his person, a fall should have proved the occasion of his death. For several years (between 1826 and 1834) he resided, first at Horfield, when he officiated as evening preacher at St. Mary-le-Port in Bristol; afterwards, as curate of the Rev. Alfred Harford, at Hutton, in Somerset. In his extensive parish of Hamilton, in Canada, he enlarged the parish church at his own expense during the year preceding his last; and also effected the establishment of two other churches, with clergymen attached to them, in the same extensive district. During a long course of years he made it his rule to expend a tenth of his income annually on the various objects of Christian benevolence. The Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by more than forty clergymen, many from distant places, attended his remains to their sepulchral rest. He has left a widow and six children. Of his sons, two are engaged in the ministry, one as a missionary among the Chippeway Indians, and the youngest is studying in the College of Toronto for the same destination.

At Port Philip, at the residence of his uncle Joseph Hawdon, esq. the Rev. *William Barnes*, late of the University of Durham, eldest son of the late John Barnes, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, aged 80, the Rev. *William Gerrard Bricknell*, formerly Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1831 by Lady St. John Mildmay.

Aug. 2. At Saffron Walden, Essex, aged 68, the Rev. *Nicholas Bull*, Vicar of that parish, and of Icklestone, Cambridgeshire. He was collated to the former living in 1801 by Bishop Yorke, and presented to the latter in 1804 by Lord Braybrooke.

At Prince's Risborough, Bucks, aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Meade*, for thirty-three years Perpetual Curate of that place, and Rector of the adjoining parish of Horsenden.

Aug. 3. At Cronstadt, Wurtemberg, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry James Parsons*, Vicar of Sanderton, Bucks, and Arundel, Sussex. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1811; was presented to Sanderton by that society in 1828, and to Arundel in the same year by the Duke of Norfolk.

Aug. 7. At Wood Plumpton, Lancashire, aged 85, the Rev. *Henry Foster*, late incumbent of that township for more than thirty-five years.

Aug. 10. Aged 65, the Rev. *James*

*Horaceman*, M. A. Rector of Middle Salop, and late Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1801. He was presented to his living in 1829 by the Earl of Bridgewater.

*Aug. 12.* At Radwinter, Essex, aged 70, the Rev. *John W. Bullock*, Rector of Radwinter and Faulkourn, and a Rural Dean. He was instituted to Radwinter in 1806, and to Faulkourn in 1818, both livings in the patronage of his family.

*Aug. 14.* Aged 70, the Rev. *John Horseman*, Rector of Heydon and Vicar of Chishall, Essex. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1799, and proceeded B. D. 1807. He was presented to the church of Heydon with Little Chishall in 1810, and to the vicarage of Little Chishall in 1839.

*Aug. 16.* At Ladbroke-place, Notting-hill, Middlesex, aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Clements Browne*, Vicar of Halse, Somersetshire, to which he was presented in 1843 by Sir James Langham, Bart.

At Madeira, the Rev. *John Thomas Trevelyan*, Vicar of Milverton, Somersetshire, second son of the late Ven. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton, (younger brother of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.) by Harriet, third daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart. He was presented to Milverton by his father, in right of the archdeaconry of Taunton, in 1825.

*Aug. 18.* At Croydon, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Hunter*, Rector of Newnham with Mapledurwell, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1798, and was presented to his living by that society in 1816.

*Aug. 18.* At the residence of his father, Grove-hill, Camberwell, aged 37, the Rev. *John Phipps Turner Wyche*, M. A. Curate of Cranfield, Bedfordshire. He was the eldest son of Hezekiah Wyche, esq. formerly of Salisbury, and Mayor of that city in 1608, by his first wife Frances-Maria, dau. and heiress of John Tanner, of Salisbury, esq. by Frances, dau. of Thomas Phipps, of Leighton House, Westbury, esq. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1826. He married in 1842 Emma, dau. of George K. Paxon, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, where she died, six days before him, aged 25. He was suddenly seized with apoplexy in Emanuel church, Camberwell, whilst joining in singing the 1st verse of the 41st Psalm:—

When troubles compass him around,  
The Lord shall give him rest.

*Aug. 19.* Aged 57, the Rev. *Charles*

*Dayman*, Vicar of Great Tew, Oxfordshire, and a Rural Dean. He was formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, M. A. 1814, and was presented to his living in 1830 by M. R. Bolton, esq.

At Dunshaughlin, near Dublin, the Rev. *Robert Handcock*, M. A. Rector of Ballymaglasson, and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Handcock, of Marlborough street, Dublin.

*Aug. 25.* At Broadstone hill, Oxfordshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Richard Goddard*, Rector of Draycot Foliot, and Vicar of Kemble, Wiltshire. He was the youngest surviving son of the late Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon house, and was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1811. He was presented to Draycot Foliot in 1817 by his father; and to Kemble in 1826 by R. Gordon, esq.

*Aug. 26.* At Botusfleeming, Cornwall, aged 57, the Rev. *William Spry*, Rector of that parish. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M. A. 1814; and was instituted to Botusfleeming, which was in his own patronage, in 1826.

*Aug. 27.* At the Globe House, Swineford, co. Mayo, aged 70, the Hon. and Very Rev. *George Gore*, LL.D. Dean of Killala, uncle of the Earl of Arran. He was the third son of Arthur-Saunders 2d Earl of Arran, and the eldest by his second wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. Boleyn Knight, of Ottley, co. York. The Dean of Killala was three times married, first to Miss Burrowes, who died in 1819; secondly in 1820 to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir George Ribton, Bart.; and thirdly, in 1823 to Maria, widow of Thomas Bunbury Isaac, esq. By his first wife he had three daughters, Sophia, married in 1822 to James Esam Purefoy Turbett, esq.; Frances, married in 1834 to John Sankey, esq.; Louisa, married in 1839 to William John Waldron, esq. and other issue.

*Lately.* At Frodsham, Cheshire, aged 76, the Rev. *John Collins*, late incumbent of Norley.

Aged 78, the Rev. *W. Blundell*, D. D. Prebendary of Bullingtober, Rector of Kilkeevan, and Vicar of Balscadden, co. Dublin.

The Rev. *Thomas Morris*, Perpetual Curate of Ruscombe, near Reading, and Chaplain of Twyford Hospital, in the parish of Hurst.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 39, the Rev. *John Sterling*, formerly of Trinity hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1834.

*Sept. 2.* At Clifton, near Notting-ham, aged 39, the Rev. *Henry Spencer Markham*, Rector of that parish, Vicar

of Comisborough, and Canon Residentiary of York. He was son of the Ven. Robert Markham, Archdeacon of York, and grandson of Archbishop Markham. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of York and Prebendary of Wetwang, on the resignation of his father, in 1833; and presented to the rectory of Clifton by Sir R. Clifton, Bart.

Sept. 5. At Sawley, Derbyshire, aged 50, the Rev. *James Lowther Senhouse*, Vicar of that parish. He was the ninth son of the late William Senhouse, esq. formerly Surveyor-general of the Customs in the West Indies. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; and was presented to the vicarage of Sawley in 1823 by the Prebendary of that place in the cathedral of Lichfield.

Sept. 12. Aged 86, the Rev. *Christopher Cookson*, B.A. Warden of Brown's Hospital, or the Bede House, in Stamford, to which valuable appointment he succeeded in 1808, having previously filled the office of Confrater of the house for twenty-three years, so that he resided in it altogether for fifty-nine years. He was also presented by the Marquess of Exeter in 1808 to the rectory of Whittering, Northamptonshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1781.

Sept. 13. At Sporle, Norfolk, aged 50, the Rev. *William Roberts*, Vicar of that place with the rectory of Palgrave annexed, to which he was presented in 1831 by Eton college.

Sept. 14. Aged 65, the Rev. *John Robert Deverell*, Rector of Careby, near Stamford, to which he was instituted in 1826.

At Llandeavillog House, near Brecon, the Rev. *William Jones*, Rector of Scartho', Lincolnshire, and of Llanvillo, Breconshire. He was presented to the former living in 1817 by Jesus' college, Oxford, and to Llanvillo in 1827 by the Earl of Ashburnham.

Sept. 16. At the Trumpet House, near Whitehaven, aged 54, the Rev. *John Brunt*, for upwards of twenty years incumbent Minister of the parish of Cleator.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 2. Aged 54, Michael Fogerty, esq. late Surgeon of the St. Helena Corps, Gower-pl. Euston-sq.

Aug. 5. At Poplar, aged 22, Frederick Whateley Ceely, of the East India Company's Pilot Serv. Calcutta.

Aug. 10. At Clapham Common, aged 81, Elizabeth Susanna, widow of Thomas

Graham, esq. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, and of Lincoln's Inn, London. She was the only daughter and heiress of John Davenport, esq. and continued to occupy during her married life, and until her death, the house which her father had built when she was seven years old. She was a lady of strict piety as well as cultivated intellect, and was the author of several books of chronology, grammar, and history, principally written for the instruction of her children, one of which, entitled "Eighteen Maxims of Neatness and Order, by Theresa Tydy," has reached its 24th edition. She formed a collection of portraits of illustrious characters connected with European history, in eight volumes, three of which are filled with her own drawings, many of them completed in her old age.

Aug. 11. At Chelsea, aged 77, William Thomas Webb, esq.

Aug. 15. Catharine, wife of William Wainwright, esq. of Fludycer-street.

Major Christopher Newport, late of the Bombay Army. He commanded his regiment for nearly three years in Scinde, after the occupation of that country, the climate of which so affected his health as to oblige him to retire from the service.

Aug. 16. Aged 49, Thomas William Tyndale, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister. He was called to the bar Nov. 24, 1832, and attended the Home Circuit and Sussex Sessions.

Elizabeth, relict of Robert Todd, esq. of Alpha-road, Regent's Park.

At Maida Hill, aged 46, Robert William Currie, esq. late 3d Dragoon Guards. In Stamford Grove East, Upper Clapton, aged 72, James Chambers Hunter, esq. late of the Tax Office.

In Mornington-crescent, aged 63, Jackson Walton, esq. of Warnford-court, solicitor.

In White Hart-st. Kennington, aged 50, Thomas Sillitoe, esq. late of the Freight Office, East India House.

Aug. 17. In Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, aged 63, James Dunlop, esq.

Aug. 18. Charles Edwards, esq. of Clarendon-pl. Maida Hill. He committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was in affluent circumstances, and had not previously exhibited symptoms of insanity.

Aged 26, Frederick, third son of the late Luke Graves Hansard, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 76, Richard Mansel Philipps, esq. of Coedgain, Carmarthenshire.

At the residence of John Pennington, esq. Priory Road, Wandsworth, aged 30, Sophia, widow of George Lyndon, esq. Gerard-st. Soho.

*Aug. 22.* In Connaught-terr. Edgeware-road, aged 77, Luke Wade, esq.

In Fenchurch-st. Sam. Tompsett, esq.

*Aug. 23.* At Kensington, Kitty, relict of John Ferard, esq. of Englefield Green, Surrey.

At Isleworth, at the house of her brother, the Rev. Henry Glossop, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Bramwell, of Harley-pl. relict of George Bramwell, esq.

At Blackheath Park, aged 57, James Kemp, esq. of Great Tower-st. and Blackheath Park.

At Hornsey, aged 63, John Cooper, esq. of Upper Bedford-place and West Smithfield.

*Aug. 25.* Aged 64, Benjamin Adney Symes, esq. of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, late Capt. in the 2d Somerset Regt. of Militia.

At Brompton, Boyle Arthur, esq. late Capt. in the Somerset Militia, and son-in-law of the late Rev. C. Glascoff, Vicar of Hatherleigh.

*Aug. 26.* Aged 23, Julia-Myrton, wife of Frederick William Kirby, esq. of Milton-st. Dorset-sq.

Hannah, wife of Philip Gavey, esq. of Great Knight Rider-st. Doctors' Commons.

*Aug. 27.* Aged 73, Thomas Hassall, esq. of Addison Road, Kensington, retired Army Surgeon.

*Aug. 29.* In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq. aged 63, Maria, wife of John Bent, esq. of Oat House, Lindfield, Sussex.

Henry Loder, esq. of Albion-pl. Hyde Park-sq.

*Aug. 30.* In Camberwell Grove, Mary, relict of Henry Harben, esq. of Hackney.

*Aug. 31.* At Brompton, Clara-Christiana, only surviving dau. of the late Christopher William Irvine, esq. of Bath, and of the island of Tobago.

*Lately.* In London, at an advanced age, Robert Kirby, esq. of the firm of Kirby, Beard, and Co. pin manufacturers, of Gloucester.

*Sept. 1.* Aged 41, Emma, wife of John Raphael, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

*Sept. 4.* At Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-st. aged 66, John Allan, esq. M.A. of Blackwell, Durham, many years an active Magistrate for that county. He was the second son of Robert Allan, of Sunnyside, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. and coheiress (with Mary, wife of Wm. Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle,) of Robert Harrison, esq. of Sunderland. He was unmarried.

Aged 36, Edward Kellett Green, esq. son of John Green, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.

In Park-cresc. aged 72, David Hall, esq.

*Sept. 5.* In Upper Church-st. Chelsea, aged 73, John Holt Ibbetson, esq. well

known in the scientific world by his geometric chalk, &c. and youngest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon of St. Alban's, Dr. Ibbetson, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Bushy.

*Sept. 6.* In South-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 79, the Very Rev. William Victor Fryer, D.D. Chaplain to the Portuguese Embassy, and for many years Principal Chaplain of the late Portuguese Chapel in South-st.

In South Parade, Chelsea, aged 71, Mrs. Parry, late of Holles-st. Cavendish-square.

By suicide, at the Pembroke Arms Tavern, Kensington, Capt. Henry Manley Dixon, h. p.

In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Julia Maria, Lady Brooke Peckell. She was the only surviving dau. of Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, and married in 1833 Sir Samuel John Brooke Peckell, Bart. late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

*Sept. 7.* At Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 73, Mrs. Wilmot Hackblock, widow of William Hackblock, esq. of Clapton.

*Sept. 10.* At Camden Town, aged 75, Sarah Marianne Abington, eldest surviving sister of the late William Abington, esq. of the East India House.

*Sept. 14.* At his brother's house, Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, aged 31, William Henry Houghton, esq. of the firm of Burnett, Houghton, and Co. of Madeira.

*Sept. 15.* At Islington, aged 77, Hannah, widow of the Rev. Professor Parish, of Cambridge.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 46, John William Bowden, esq.

Aged 41, George Vernon Cotton, esq. late of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry, and Mecklenburgh-sq.

*Sept. 17.* At Connaught-terr. Edgeware Road, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Hopkins, third son of the late Mr. John Hopkins, who was the eighteenth of that name (John) who had succeeded to an estate at Sibford Gower, in Oxfordshire.

*Sept. 19.* In Montagu-sq. aged 86, Charles Browne Mostyn, esq. second son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, fifth Bart. of Talacre, co. Flint, by Barbara, dau. and sole heiress of Sir George Browne, Bart. of Kiddington, co. Oxford (who married secondly the father of the present Colonel Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somerset). Mr. Browne Mostyn is succeeded by his grandson, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and leaves two sons, Henry Mostyn, esq. of Usk, co. Monmouth, and the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, a Roman Catholic Bishop, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District.



**Bucks.**—*Aug. 20.* At the Dell, near Windsor, the Right Hon. Anne Baroness Rossmore. She was a natural daughter of Douglas 8th Duke of Hamilton, was married in 1820 to Lord Rossmore, but has left no issue.

*Aug. 25.* At Reading, aged 39, Mr. H. I. Price, third son of the late Rev. B. Price, of Woodbridge.

*Aug. 26.* At Maidenhead, aged 29, Samuel Maxwell, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Patrick Maxwell, of Almer rectory, Dorset.

*Latelly.* At Reading, aged 79, John Boult, esq. formerly of Rotherwick, Hants.

**Bucks.**—*Aug. 15.* Aged 68, Samuel Luck Kent, esq. of High Wycombe, and formerly of Carpenters' Hall, London-wall.

*Aug. 20.* At Cowley House, Cuddington, aged 67, Thomas Sare Bett, esq.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—*Aug. 15.* At Cambridge, aged 63, Mrs. Maxey.

**CHESHIRE.**—*Aug. 25.* Wm. Lowndes, esq. of Oldhouse-green, near Congleton.

**CORNWALL.**—*Latelly.* At Truro, aged 92, Edward Llewellyn, eldest son of Edward Osler, esq. formerly of Bath.

*Sept. 8.* At Tregear, aged 7, Elizabeth-Baron, eldest child of John King Lethbridge, esq.

**CUMBERLAND.**—*Aug. 19.* At Carlisle, aged 29, John Borrer, esq. of Brighton, surgeon to the Sussex Hospital at Brighton, eldest son of John Borrer, esq. of Portlade, Sussex. He was married on the 8th of the month, passed a few days at the Lakes, and was proceeding with his bride on a tour to Scotland, when, by the overturning of the Carlisle mail, his leg and thigh were so dreadfully shattered that amputation was resorted to, under which, combined with the internal injuries he had received, he sank, after between fifty and sixty hours of intense suffering. He had unfortunately removed from the inside of the mail-coach to the outside, to accommodate a female passenger.

*Aug. 27.* Owing to a fall from his horse, aged 39, Sir Patrick Heron Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell, Cumberland. He was the eldest son of the 4th Bart. whom he succeeded in 1830 by the only child of Patrick Heron, esq. M.P. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother John, second Lieut. of the San Josef.

*Aug. 31.* At Houghton Hall, aged 38, James Robert Grant, esq. eldest son of Sir James Robert Grant, of the Hill, Carlisle.

**DERBY.**—*Aug. 16.* At Chaddesden GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.

Moor, aged 75, Mary, relict of Bache Heathcote, esq. of Littleover, and only dau. and heiress of the late J. Cockshutt Twisleton, esq. of Osbaston Hall, Leicestershire. Mr. Twisleton was a claimant in 1781 of the ancient Barony of Saye and Seale, and assumed in 1801 by royal sign manual the name and arms of Twisleton.

*Aug. 20.* At High Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, aged 58, Peter Booth, esq. surgeon.

*Sept. 3.* At Hasland, near Chesterfield, aged 79, Esther, relict of Bernard-Lucas, esq.

**DEVON.**—*Aug. 11.* At Topsham, Andrew Shepherd, esq. late of the India House.

*Aug. 13.* At Instow, Julia-Holland, wife of William Gorton, and youngest dau. of the late Holland Watson, esq. of Congleton.

*Aug. 14.* At Topsham, near Exeter, aged 33, Charles Edwin, third surviving son of George Gwilt, esq. of the borough of Southwark.

*Aug. 16.* At Park Hill Cottage, Torquay, Miss Harriet Southcote, dau. of the late John Henry Southcote, esq. formerly of Buckland Tout Saints and of Stoke Fleming.

*Aug. 21.* At St. Sidwell's, aged 97, Mrs. Sarah Carter, dau. of the late Rev. Elias Carter.

*Aug. 31.* At Tetcott rectory, aged 76, Mrs. C. M. Upjohn, widow, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. A. Rouse, Vicar of Othry, Somerset.

*Latelly.* Aged 36, Eliza-Sykes, wife of Nicholas Lockyer, esq. Mayor of Plymouth.

*Sept. 7.* At Plymouth, Lieut. Gerald Fitzgibbon, half-pay of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in which corps he served during the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo, and late Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland.

*Sept. 8.* At Cawsand, Morris Pritchett, esq. surgeon R.N. He was one of the medical officers attached to the Niger expedition, and greatly distinguished himself under the trying circumstances.

*Sept. 12.* At Stonehouse, aged 34, John Teage, esq. of Devonport.

*Sept. 14.* Mrs. Medley, mother of the Rev. Prebendary Medley. She died from compression of the brain, the effects of a fall from a phaeton which was overturned near Nadder Farm, in consequence of the horses taking fright at the top of Whitstone Hill, on returning from Oldridge Chapel. She was accompanied by the Rev. Prebendary Medley, the Rev. Prebendary Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn and

Kea, Cornwall, and his sister the Hon. Mrs. Shaw, of Mount Radford, who were much bruised, the lady being seriously injured.

**Dorset.**—*Aug.* 15. At Lewens, Wimborne Minster, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Baskett.

*Aug.* 25. At Fordington, Dorchester, Cornelia, second dau. of the late Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Whatcombe-house.

*Sept.* 1. At Weymouth, aged 62, William Holder Baker, esq. of Edmonton, son of the late Thomas Baker, esq. of Chalk, near Gravesend.

**Essex.**—*June* 18. John Sterling Wright, esq. of Birch Holt, Essex. The death of his eldest daughter, which occurred eleven days after, has been recorded in p. 219.

*Aug.* 17. Granville Sharp, esq. of Walthamstow, and Winchester-st.

*Aug.* 18. At Dogmersfield Park, Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart.

*Aug.* 19. At Forest-gate, West Ham, aged 67, George Dames, esq.

*Aug.* 27. At the Manor House, East Ham, aged 99, William Storrs Fry, esq. eldest son of Mrs. Fry, of the Society of Friends; and on

*Sept.* 3. Aged 10, Emma-Elizabeth, his eldest daughter.

**GLOUCESTER.**—*Aug.* 16. At Cheltenham, Catharine, wife of W. H. Hooper, esq. M.D.

*Aug.* 26. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Allan Thompson, esq.

*Aug.* 30. At the residence of R. R. Whitehead, esq. at Theescombe House, Captain Robert Rochford Felix, R. N. son of Dr. Felix, many years a physician in Bristol, and related to the Colston family. He was made Lieutenant 1806, served in the Edgar 74, Vantour sloop, and Elephant 74, on the North Sea and Baltic stations; and was promoted from the Salisbury 58, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral John E. Douglas at Jamaica, to the command of the Rifleman sloop, in June 1817. He afterwards commanded the Beaver 10, on the same station, until Oct. 1818. His death was caused by his horse falling with him into an old stone quarry, near the Maypole, on Minchinhampton Down.

*Lately.* At Bristol, Miss Elizabeth Williams. She has bequeathed the following, free from legacy duty:—To the General Hospital, Guinea st. 100*l.*; Bath Hospital, 50*l.*; Unitarian Society, and the Schools in Lewin's Mead, 150*l.*; National Benevolent Institution, Bristol District, founded by P. Hervé, 50*l.*; Strangers' Friend Society, 25*l.*

At Cheltenham, aged 47, Maria, widow of Capt. George Hope Johnstone. She was a daughter of Joseph Ranking, esq. was married in 1826, and left a widow in 1842.

At Cheltenham, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of John Bassett, esq. M.D. and only dau. of the late Robert Smith, esq.

*Sept.* 3. Edward Probyn, esq. of Bristol.

*Sept.* 7. At Bristol, Mrs. Glisson, relict of Thos. Glisson, esq. late of Jamaica.

*Sept.* 8. At Bristol, aged 74, Frances, relict of Samuel Henderson Short, esq. surgeon.

At Clifton, aged 65, Mary-Anne, wife of John Tylee, esq. late of Broadleaze, near Devizes.

*Sept.* 10. At Clifton, the Hon. Emily Powys, third dau. of the first Lord Lilford.

*Sept.* 13. At Bristol, John Busvine, esq.

**HANTS.**—*Aug.* 6. At Ryde, I.W. aged 14, John-Read, only son of M. T. Hodding, esq. of Fryern Court.

*Aug.* 12. At Winchester, Lieut. Arthur Robert Shakespear, of the 49th regt.

*Aug.* 17. Catherine-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Ellis, Rector of Lasham.

*Aug.* 20. At Southampton, aged 84, Edward Priddam, esq. surgeon, late of Topsham.

*Aug.* 22. At Mudeford, Elizabeth, wife of W. Adair Bruce, esq. of Bath.

*Aug.* 25. At Southampton, Richard Eldridge, Esq. Alderman, and for many years a Magistrate of that borough.

*Lately.* At Winchester, aged 19, Caroline, daughter of J. V. Earle, esq.

Near Beaulieu, Joseph Lee, the acknowledged monarch of the Gypsies. He was a native of Brokenhurst, in the New Forest, and was, it is said, in his 86th year. He was the progenitor of a long line of descendants, having left behind him a large assemblage of aged children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. He is reported to have died worth a great deal of money. Indeed some years ago, when Charity Lee was married to one of the Stanleys, old Joseph Lee presented her upon the occasion with one hundred spade guineas, besides trinkets, and several pieces of plate furniture. About sixty years ago he was in the habit of travelling the country around Southampton, Romsey, Lymington, and Ringwood, as a razor-grinder, and was well known in those neighbourhoods under the sobriquet of Gypsy Joe. In his political administration this monarch was remarkable for one act which took place in his reign, viz. that of excommunicating, in person (about three years ago), a Gypsy of the name of Lee from the sibylite fraternity, for some

act the latter had committed against the rules and regulations of the order. The ceremony was performed before a very large assembly of the various tribes.

*Sept. 6.* At Anstey, near Alton, aged 81, Anne, widow of William Lee, esq.

*Sept. 10.* At Willow Bank, near Ryde, I. W. aged 52, James Johnson, esq. late Capt. in the Artillery of the East India Company.

*Sept. 14.* At Portsmouth, Retired Commander Joseph Hellard. He had been in the service nearly 70 years; was made a Lieut. in 1794, and a Retired Commander under Order of Council in 1814, on the 15th Oct. 1831. He was midshipman in the Berwick in the action with the French and Dutch fleets in 1778 and 1781; was mate of the Barfleur in Lord Howe's action; was Lieut. of the Veteran at Camperdown; was senior Lieut. of the same ship at Copenhagen; was in the Leda in the numerous actions with the Boulogne flotilla, 1804, and at the capture of the Cape.

**Herts.**—*Sept. 7.* At Old Park Farm, Much Hadham, aged 58, Robert Elliott, esq. late of the East India Co. service.

**Hertford.**—*Lately.* At Bromyard, aged 81, Miss Fanny Jancey.

**Kent.**—*Aug. 21.* At Margate, aged 34, Henry, third son of the late Sam. Brooke, esq. formerly of Finchley, Middlesex.

*Aug. 24.* At Dover, aged 41, John Parker Nuttall, esq. Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard.

*Aug. 28.* At Greenhithe, aged 84, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Dales, K.H.

At Eltham, aged 30, Mary Ward Jackson. She committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond, having evaded the vigilance of her attendant. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity." She has left a will disposing of considerable property in donations to certain schools, and towards building churches.

*Lately.* At Erith, aged 84, James Page, sen. esq.

*Sept. 1.* At Dover, aged 55, Colonel Joseph Logan, 63d reg. with which he had served in India for the last ten years. He was appointed Ensign 62d foot 1799, Lieut. 1801, Lieut. 6th battalion of reserve 1803, First Lieut. 1804, Captain 1809, brevet Major 18 June, 1815, for his services at Waterloo, Major 63d Foot 1826, Lieut.-Colonel 1829.

*Sept. 3.* Aged 74, Frances, wife of John Willis, esq. of Woodnesborough.

*Sept. 11.* At Hawkhurst, aged 64, John Parkinson, esq. late of the Accountant General's Office, Court of Chancery.

*Sept. 13.* At Tonbridge-wells, aged 55, Edward Stuart, esq. and of Henbury-hill, Gloucestershire.

**LANCASTER.**—*Aug. 24.* Aged 54, James Hagarty, esq. United States Consul at Liverpool.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, aged 20, Anne-Louisa, second dau. of the late Walter Skerrett Morson, esq. M.D. of Antigua.

*Aug. 25.* Jane, wife of John Bradshaw Wanklyn, esq. of Salford.

**LEICESTER.**—*Sept. 2.* At Hinckley, aged 77, Thomas Sansome, esq. the last surviving of that name of one of the most ancient families in the place, who have resided upon the same site for nearly 300 years past. He was Lord of the Manor of Hinckley, and had served the office of High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

**LINCOLN.**—*Sept. 1.* At the Old Place, Sleaford, Christiana, wife of Edward Newbatt, esq. and dau. of John Fletcher, esq. of Knipton, Leicestershire.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*Aug. 8.* At Ealing, aged 57, John Davidson Smith, esq. the projector of the Beulah Spa, Norwood.

*Aug. 17.* At Cowley House, near Uxbridge, Nash Crosier Hilliard, esq. of Gray's-inn and Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq.

*Aug. 19.* At Finchley, aged 41, B. W. Barker, esq.

*Aug. 22.* At Chiswick, Dennis Rice, esq. late of Dublin.

*Aug. 23.* Aged 84, William Pyke, esq. of Grove Cottage, Chiswick.

*Sept. 6.* At Grove Farm, Turnham Green, aged 74, Mr. Joseph Jessop, yeoman and bailiff to the Duke of Devonshire.

*Sept. 8.* Maria-Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Addison, Rural Dean and Rector of Ickenham.

**NORFOLK.**—*Aug. 14.* At Oby next the Sea, aged 44, Harriett, wife of the Rev. T. Beckwith.

*Aug. 19.* Mary-Sophia, wife of James Robson, esq. of Camelford, and dau. of the late Wm. R. Russell, esq. of Barningham Park.

At Thetford, aged 85, Robert Snare, esq., one of the principal burgesses, and three times Mayor of that borough under the old corporation.

*Aug. 24.* At Ashby-Hall, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Hammond, esq. and wife of Robert Gilbert, esq.

*Aug. 25.* Aged 62, Frances, wife of John Wright, esq., of Kilverstone-Hall.

*Sept. 12.* At Wilton, William Seagrim, esq. Mayor of that borough.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*Aug. 19.* At Peterborough, Frederick John Jenkins, esq. late junior partner in the firm of Atkinson and Jenkins, and Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

*Sept. 8.* At the house of her grandfather, J. W. Hentig, esq. of Cottingham, aged 9, Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hebbert, esq. of Eaton-sq.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*Aug. 17.* Aged 65, Letitia, relict of Robert Mitford, of Mitford, and of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

**NOTTS.**—*Aug. 16.* At Hexgrave Park, aged 60, Richard Milward, esq. a Magistrate for the county.

*Sept. 3.* At Thorney, aged 75, Capt. Christopher Nevile. He served under Lord Howe on the 1st of June 1794; and, a few years back, served the office of Sheriff of Nottingham.

**OXFORD.**—*July 23.* Eliza-Sarah, wife of Robert Cheek Bartlett, esq. and second dau. of the late Thomas Robertson, esq. town clerk of Oxford.

*Sept. 4.* Anne, youngest dau. of John Stephens, esq. of Caversham Rise, near Reading.

*Sept. 5.* At the Cottage, Belle Hatch, aged 85, Mrs. Alloway, maternal grandmother of the Right Hon. Lady Dunboyne.

**SALOP.**—*Lately.* At Shrewsbury, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. David Winstone, aged 75, Phoebe, relict of T. Wall, esq. formerly of Tenbury.

**SOMERSET.**—*Aug. 12.* At Compton Pauncefoot, Lewis Goodin Husey Hunt, esq.

*Aug. 16.* At Weston-super-Mare, Elizabeth-Harriet, relict of William Butt, esq. of Melvill Hall, Devon, and Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and dau. of the late Stuckly Lucas, esq. of Baron's Down.

*Aug. 21.* At Burcot House, Wells, Jane, wife of Thomas Coulthard, esq.

*Aug. 22.* At the Vicarage, Pilton, aged 21, Henrietta-Maria, wife of the Rev. Horace Faithfull Gray.

*Aug. 23.* At Bridgwater, aged 84, Jefferys Allen, esq. for many years Recorder, and formerly M.P. for that borough, from 1796 to 1804.

*Aug. 24.* Aged 34, Ann, wife of Joseph Lucas Lovell, esq. of Langford.

*Lately.* At the house of her nephew, W. H. Carroll, esq. aged 86, Eliza, only surviving sister of the late Dr. Hale, of Bath.

At Bath, John Fitzgibbon Scanlan, esq.

At Bath, aged 77, James Dunlop, esq. M. D.

*Sept. 1.* At Bath, aged 72, Jones Harrison, esq. barrister-at-law.

*Sept. 6.* At Bath, Mrs. Melin.

*Sept. 8.* At the rectory, Marston Magna, aged 87, Ann, relict of the Rev. Samuel Fitzherbert, and mother of the Rev. Thomas Fitzherbert, Rector of Marston Magna.

**STAFFORD.**—*Aug. 15.* Aged 49, Hen. Hordern, esq. of Danstall Hall.

*Sept. 7.* At Loxley Park, aged 71, Thomas Saeyd Kynnersley, esq.

**SUFFOLK.**—*Aug. 20.* At the Grove, Bungay, aged 81, Robert Butcher, esq.

*Aug. 24.* At Halesworth, Miss Robinson, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Robinson, Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk.

*Aug. 28.* At Yoxford, aged 28, Christopher Smear, esq. solicitor, of Oundle, Northamptonsh. and only son of the late Rev. C. Smear, of Frostenden.

**SURREY.**—*Aug. 15.* At Richmond Green, Miss Eleanor Walmesley.

*Sept. 3.* At Shirley, Frances-Emma, wife of the Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, Vicar of Addington.

*Sept. 4.* At Reigate, Frances-Ann, widow of Thomas Jones, formerly a Capt. in the Naval Service of the East India Company.

*Sept. 7.* At Guildford, aged 49, Harriet, wife of Joseph Haydon, esq.

*Sept. 11.* At Croydon, aged 71, Daniel Richard Warington, esq. of Waddon, for nearly half a century one of the Magistrates of the Croydon division, and for many years Chairman of that Bench.

*Sept. 12.* At Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, aged 34, Frederick Sugden, esq. eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden.

*Sept. 18.* At Guildford, George Shurlock Smallpeice, esq. solicitor, and eldest son of J. Smallpeice, esq.

**SUSSEX.**—*Aug. 9.* At Brighton, Martha, widow of William Bagot, esq. of Abbat's Langley, Herts. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Balterton Hall, Staffordsh.

*Aug. 20.* At the vicarage, Brighton, aged 86, Mrs. Wagner, mother of the Vicar of Brighton.

*Aug. 27.* At Brighton, Mr. James Braddock, brother of Henry Braddock, esq.

*Sept. 1.* At Brighton, aged 88, Walter Scott Stanhope, esq. of Eccleshill Hall, Yorksh.

*Sept. 18.* At Hastings, aged 78, William Lucas Shadwell, esq. for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Sussex.

**WARWICK.**—*Nov. 6, 1843.* At Leamington, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, the youngest and last surviving daughter of Robert Hamilton, M.D. formerly an eminent physician at Lynn Regis, to whom the medical world are especially indebted for the introduction of calomel combined with opium, in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. The deceased lady was the author of a brief Memoir of her Father's Life, a volume of "Sonnets," "The Liberation of Joseph," and other Poems.

*July 29.* At Leamington, Miss Newman, eldest dau. of the late Charles Newman, esq. formerly of Preston House.

*Aug. 16.* Aged 75, John Kettle, esq. of the Bristol-road, Birmingham, son of John Kettle, esq. who died in 1803. He was Low Bailiff, or principal officer of that town, in 1810. He had two sisters; one was married to Wm. Scott, esq. and the other to his brother John Scott, esq. late High Sheriff for Worcestershire, and both resident at Stourbridge.

*Aug. 27.* Aged 66, Edward Jones, esq. of Birmingham.

*Sept. 1.* At Leamington, aged 13, Campbell, youngest son of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. of Renishaw, Chesterfield.

*Sept. 2.* At Weston House, aged 75, Sarah-Ann, wife of Sir George Philips, Bart. and mother of George Richard Philips, esq. M.P. for Kidderminster. She was the eldest dau. of Nathaniel Philips, esq. of Hollinghurst, in Prestwich, co. Lanc. and was married in 1788.

*Sept. 10.* At Leamington, aged 70, Anne, widow of the Very Rev. James Hook, D.D. Dean of Worcester, and mother of the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. She was the second daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M.D. by Anne, fourth dau. of Alexander Stephenson, of Barbadoes, esq.

*Sept. 13.* Aged 26, Martha-Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of George Joseph Green, esq. of Birmingham.

**WESTMORELAND.**—*Sept. 7.* Aged 24, William, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Vicar of Barton, and Governor of the Tirrell-lodge Academy.

**WILTS.**—*Aug. 27.* At Corsham, aged 18, Georgiana-Jane, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. George Mackie, C.B.

*Aug. 28.* Aged 10, Catherine, third dau. of G. W. Anstie, esq. of Park Dale, Devizes.

*Sept. 6.* At Milford, near Salisbury, aged 67, Walter Goddard, esq.

*Sept. 7.* At Melksham, aged 59, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Bruges, esq.

**WORCESTER.**—*Lately.* At Worcester, aged 84, Mary, relict of Richard Adams, esq.

**YORK.**—*Aug. 3.* At Summerville-house, Halifax, aged 73, William Rothwell, esq.

*Aug. 13.* At Scarborough, John Cockcroft, esq. M.D.

At Grimsby, Lieut. Lester, R.N. Commander of H.M.R.C. Lapwing, of that port.

*Aug. 18.* At his seat, Anlaby House, near Hull, aged 70, William Voase, esq.

At York, aged 69, John Barker, esq.

*Aug. 20.* At Birk Park, near Rich-

mond, Thomas Webb Edge, esq. of Strelley Hall, Notts.

*Aug. 24.* Aged 46, William Heathcote, esq. of Cundall Manor, and Hythe, Southampton.

*Aug. 31.* At the house of his nephew, Mr. William Bateson, of Catwick, aged 74, William Gilder, esq. late of this town.

**WALES.**—*Lately.* At Swansea, Mr. Wm. C. Murray, one of the publishers of the Cambrian newspaper.

*Sept. 4.* At Tenby, Angelina-Cecilia, wife of Col. Owen, of Landshipping, only son of Sir John Owen, of Orielton, Bart. She was the third daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar, and sister to Lady Rodney.

*Sept. 16.* At Rheola, Glamorgansh. Mrs. Edwards Vaughan, widow of John Edwards Vaughan, esq. formerly M.P. for that county, and for the city of Wells.

**SCOTLAND.**—*May 3.* At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. She was married in 1842.

*Aug. 12.* At Glasgow, John Wyld, esq. Agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

*Aug. 19.* At his seat of Fetternear, aged 24, Count Leslie, of Balquhain, the representative of one of the oldest families in the county. He had been enjoying the sports of the field, when, having become overheated, he sought the refreshment of a draught of cold water, which produced violent inflammation, and caused his death.

*Aug. 20.* At Lochbuy House, aged 54, Murdoch M'Laine, of Lochbuy. He was formerly a Lieut. in the 42d Highlanders, and was present in some of the Peninsular battles. He married Christina, dau. of Donald Maclean, esq. of Kinloch, W. S. Edinburgh, and had a numerous family. (See History of the Clan Maclean, 1838, p. 235.)

*Aug. 30.* At Edingight House, Banffshire, Lady Innes, wife of the late and mother of the present Sir James Innes. She was the third dau. of George Forbes, esq.

**IRELAND.**—*Aug. 21.* Drowned in the river Shannon, near Athlone, together with a boy, his servant, by the capsizing of a boat, Capt. Granville Heywood Elliott, 4th dragoons, only son of Col. Elliott, R. Art. of Valebrook Lodge, near Hastings.

*Aug. 28.* At Cove, Harmer Spratt Wise, esq. youngest son of the late James Wise, esq. of Monard.

*Sept. 2.* At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Skerret, who formerly commanded the 55th regt. He retired from the service in Aug. 1826, and was appointed Lieut.-Col. on the Continent of Europe (total rank) on the 3d of that month.

**GURNESEY.**—*Aug. 30.* Sibella, wife of Major Wm. Stirling, of the Bombay Army, of Clifton House, Exeter, and youngest dau. of W. L. Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth. In the year 1836 she was shipwrecked on the uninhabited island of Astova, where, during a period of 68 days, by the good example and great exertion, under the influence of religious feeling, of herself and husband, the comforts of the crew of the shipwrecked vessel were attended to, and discipline preserved.—On the following day, aged 6, Ellen-Mary, youngest child of the above, both of scarlet fever.

**EAST INDIES.**—*May 6.* At Kurrachee, in Sind, where he had shortly before arrived from Rajcote, in command of the left wing of his regiment, aged 23, Lieut. George Frederic Thorne, of the 14th reg. of Bombay Native Infantry, third and youngest son of Lieut.-Col. P. F. Thorne, K.H. (late of the 94th reg.) Of a truly military family in one continued line for more than a century and a half, he early imbibed a high feeling for that noble profession, and educated at Addiscombe, he there gave proofs of talent which might have led him to look to the highest honours of the service.

*May 26.* At Jaffnapatam, aged 20, Lieut. A. F. Colley, Ceylon Rifle reg. only son of the late Major Augustus Kerpel Colley, R.M.

*June 27.* At Kalka, Bengal, Major Urmston, H. M. 31st reg. fourth son of the late Capt. James Urmston, of the East India Co's Maritime Service.

*Lately.* At Hyderabad, Capt. Durbin, 29th regt. second son of J. J. Durbin, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Calcutta, aged 22, Charles Henry Thompson, fifth son of Abraham Thompson, esq. of Bewdley.

*July 29.* At Ahmednuggur, aged 29, Arthur Andrew Charles Forbes, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, third son of the late John Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston, Aberdeenshire.

**WEST INDIES.**—*June . .* Accidentally drowned, near Kingston, Jamaica, aged 21, Henry-Thomas, fourth son of Lee Shaw, esq. and nephew of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. of Bushy Park, near Dublin.

**ABROAD.**—*Dec. 3.* At Rome, aged 33, Lady Maria-Harriet, wife of Sir Wm. M. Somerville, Bart. M.P. sister to the Marquess of Conyngham. She was the second and last surviving daughter of Henry the first Marquess, by Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Denison, esq. of Denbies, Surrey; and was married in 1832, to Sir William Somerville, but had no issue.

*Feb. 10.* At Bathurst, Cape of Good Hope, in her 79th year, Mrs. Ann Biddulph, widow of Simon Biddulph, esq.

formerly of Tamworth. She was the only daughter of Thomas Burnet, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and great-granddaughter of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and (upon the death of her brother, Major-General John Burnet) became sole legal representative of that learned prelate.

*April 3.* At Florence, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Daubeney, eldest daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Daubeney.

*April 19.* On board the Fairlie, on his passage to England from China, Captain Cyrus Daniell, Paymaster of H. M. 55th reg. He served for many years with the 76th reg. and was in Spain under Sir John Moore, at the Siege of Flushing, in the Peninsula from July 1813 to Feb. 1814, including the battle of the 31st of August in the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidasoa, battle of Nivelle, operations in front of St. Jean de Luz; and battles of the Nive, on the 9th, 10th, and 13th Dec. 1813. He subsequently retired from the service by sale of his lieutenancy, and re-entered the army, Nov. 8, 1821, by the purchase of a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade, and being placed on half pay, was brought on full pay as paymaster, 55th regt. March 14, 1822. Two of his sons hold commissions as Lieutenants in the 55th.

*May 5.* At Philadelphia, Professor Sanderson, author of the "American in Paris."

*May 26.* Drowned by falling overboard, on his passage to the East Indies, aged 20, Walter Oke Cleave, eldest son of W. O. Cleave, esq. surgeon, of Clifton.

*July 27.* At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 40, Emily, wife of Mr. George Blatch, and eldest dau. of the late George Roberts, esq. of Warminster, one of the authors of "Pinnock's Catechisms," and various other popular educational works.

*Aug. 7.* At Castellamare, aged 5, Le Norman, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Brabazon.

*Aug. 14.* At the Villa Catagiole, at Florence, the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

At the baths of Lucca, aged 63, Lady Hester Annabella Macleod, dau. of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris and eighth Viscount Valentia, by his first wife, the Hon. Lucy Fortescue Lyttelton, only dau. of George first Lord Lyttelton; and sister to the late Earl of Mountnorris, of whom a memoir is given in our present Magazine. She was married in 1801 to the late Major-Gen. Norman Macleod, C.B. who died in 1831, and her son, Arthur Lyttelton Macleod, esq. is the

principal heir to the Earl of Mountnorris, his uncle.

*Aug. 17.* At the Grand Hotel de Rouen, aged 69, Sarah-Maria, wife of George Suttor, esq. of Sydney, New South Wales.

*Aug. 30.* At Madrid, aged 37, the Duke D'Ossuna, brother to the Marquis de Terranova.

*Lately.* Drowned in the Danube, at Vienna, aged 19, George Drysdale, son of the late Sir Wm. Drysdale, of Pittenchar, Fifeshire.

At the Navigators' Islands, aged 28, Mary, wife of the Rev. George Pratt, mis-

sionary, and sister to the Rev. C. P. Hobbs, of Market Lavington.

*Sept. 1.* At a very advanced age, the celebrated painter, Camuccini, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Rome.

*Sept. 6.* At his seat, Schetenburg, his Excellency the Minister Baron Von Schele.

*Sept. 9.* At Boulange-sur-Mer, aged 7, Emma-Frances, youngest dau. of the Hon. James Thomason, Lieut.-Gov. of the Agra Presidency.

*Sept. 10.* At Paris, aged 63, Ruth-Wilson, wife of Major Blundell, and sister of the Bishop of Calcutta.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED from AUGUST 24 to SEPTEMBER 21, 1844, (5 weeks.)

Males	2243	} 4349	Under 15.....	2340	} 4349
Females	2106		15 to 60.....	1303	
			60 and upwards	702	
			Age not specified	4	

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, September 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
47 7	38 8	21 0	39 6	34 1	35 4

### PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 15.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts ..... 3666 Calves 144
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 33,960 Pigs 391
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

### COAL MARKET, Sept. 20.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 158.—Ellesmere and Chester, 62.—Grand Junction, 162.  
—Kennet and Avon, 104.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 254.  
—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 115.—St. Katharine's, 117.—East  
and West India, 137.—London and Birmingham Railway, 214.—Great  
Western, 71 pm.—London and Southwestern, 75.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 80.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian,  
494.—Hope, 74.—Chartered Gas, 67.—Imperial Gas, 854.—Phoenix  
Gas, 40.—London and Westminster Bank, 264.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND

From August 26 to September 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Au.	°	°	°	in. pts.			11	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	60	63	54	30, 04		fair, cloudy	12	59	65	58	30, 01		fair, cloudy
27	59	63	53	, 06		do.	13	60	67	57	, 06		cloudy
28	60	66	52	, 13		do.	14	60	69	57	, 08		fair
29	60	66	53	, 16		do.	15	63	69	60	, 02		do.
30	61	67	55	, 17		do. cloudy	16	65	69	62	29, 88		slt. rain, fair
31	64	69	56	, 30		do.	17	65	69	60	, 78		fair, cloudy
S. 1.	69	73	58	, 34		fine	18	56	66	60	, 77		slt. rn. cly. do.
2	67	72	60	, 38		do.	19	52	55	49	, 82		constant rain
3	58	68	61	, 10		fair, const. rn.	20	52	59	50	, 84		fair, cloudy
4	66	70	60	29, 99		cloudy, fair	21	53	60	57	30, 0		cloudy, fair
5	63	66	62	, 85		do. rain	22	55	60	49	, 10		do. do. rain
6	63	70	63	, 94		do. fair	23	52	58	51	, 0		fair, cloudy
7	65	72	60	, 90		rain, do.	24	53	57	52	29, 72		do. do. alt. rn.
8	64	69	59	, 93		fr. rn. thr. lng.	25	55	62	50	, 75		do. do.
9	60	63	60	, 74		cloudy, do.	25	53	61	51	30, 20		do. do.
10	56	63	55	, 86		do.							

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 1818.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			281 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 pm.	76 74 pm.
30	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 $\frac{1}{2}$			281	93 pm.	74 76 pm.
31	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$			95 pm.	74 76 pm.
2	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	101			12 $\frac{1}{2}$				93 pm.	
3	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$		280 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 pm.	75 73 pm.
4			99									73 75 pm.
5			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							281		73 75 pm.
6			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						114 $\frac{1}{2}$			76 74 pm.
7			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							284		75 77 pm.
9			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							282 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 96 pm.	75 77 pm.
10			99 $\frac{1}{2}$								94 pm.	77 75 pm.
11			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						115 $\frac{1}{2}$			76 74 pm.
12			99 $\frac{1}{2}$								91 pm.	76 74 pm.
13			99 $\frac{1}{2}$								96 pm.	74 76 pm.
14			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							283 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 96 pm.	74 76 pm.
16			99 $\frac{1}{2}$								92 95 pm.	74 75 pm.
17			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							284	90 92 pm.	74 76 pm.
18			99 $\frac{1}{2}$								90 92 pm.	74 76 pm.
19			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							283 $\frac{1}{2}$		76 74 pm.
20			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							284 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 pm.	76 74 pm.
21			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							284 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 pm.	74 76 pm.
23			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							285	93 94 pm.	76 74 pm.
24			99 $\frac{1}{2}$						115 $\frac{1}{2}$	284 $\frac{1}{2}$		74 76 pm.
25			99 $\frac{1}{2}$							286	93 95 pm.	76 74 pm.
26			100 $\frac{1}{2}$									74 76 pm.
27			100							88 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 pm.	76 74 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1844.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SAXON remarks, "The circular aperture in the lower part of the south wall, and near the door, of the chapel at Coombes in Sussex, mentioned in p. 338, has never been a Confessional. It is too old. But such like apertures never were confessionals. This one can have had but one purpose,—for the convenience of persons hearing mass, who, whilst under Church-censures, were not permitted to come *within* the walls. A person might be so under Church-censure as to be allowed to come into the churchyard, and up to the sacred edifice, but not to enter in."

PLANTAGENET observes that the form and dimension of the arches alluded to in the last passage of the letter of B. F. W. in our last number, p. 360, are not given. Possibly such arches may be blocked up pier-arches, formerly communicating with a sacristy or vestiary; or they may have been merely of an ornamental character, like those frequently met with on the interior of aisle-walls, and on the exterior of towers and porches.

In his account of the Magdalen Hospital at Winchester, in our last number, B. omitted to mention that the removal of aged inmates in the winter of 1665 to lodgings within the city, was, in all probability, attended with fatal consequences, for early in the following year the plague raged with fearful violence, carrying off its victims in large numbers, amongst whom it cannot be doubted were some of these unfortunate individuals. On the destruction of their ancient dwellings on the hill, some small cottages were erected for them near Water-lane, and in digging the foundations the workmen struck on several Roman sepulchres containing human bones, urns, and other remains of that period. The brass plate to the memory of Dr. Ebdon is probably lost, but the whole inscription may be seen, together with the lines below, in a history of this city published in 1773, commonly called the "Anonymous History," a work, it must be admitted, containing so many errors as to create distrust in any of its statements, in the absence of other authority.

He that both God and good men fear'd and lov'd,

Which by example cherish't or reprov'd,

Heer lyas enter'd. He living was, dead is,

A preacher whom the church lov'd, the people mys;

His life for length, learning for truth was

His doctrine pure, his deeds without deceit,

And in his life time was, and att his end,

To rich and poore, a father and a freinde.

The annual value is there given at 41l. 6s. 8d. as certified to the Augmentation Office by the commissioners appointed under the 37th of Hen. VIII. a copy of which appears in the Appendix. Between 1547 and 1563 the pay for the outpensioners appears to have been lost, and the number reduced to eight. A full report of the present income was made a few years ago to the Charity Commissioners; it has not fallen under my notice, but I believe it does not exceed 100l. a year."

In our notice (p. 410) of a painting on the south wall of Lenham Church, Kent, it was stated that it represents a kneeling figure praying to the Virgin, &c. which does not give a sufficient explanation of the subject. The following description may perhaps be better understood: the Archangel Michael is weighing souls; one is in the lower scale praying to the Virgin Mary; she is crowned as the Queen of Heaven, and is throwing a rosary upon the beam to shew the efficacy of prayer, and to give weight to the scale; her right hand is raised, as bestowing a blessing, or interceding for the good soul. The other scale, which is upraised, has two devils or evil spirits using their utmost power to pull down the scale; another imp is seated on the upper part of the beam with a soul in his right hand, and blowing a horn with his left, either in exultation at his success or calling for other evil spirits to assist, as there are evident remains of a more extensive arrangement of the design. The Archangel and the Virgin are on separate mounds; under the latter trefoils are springing up, which are probably allusive to the Trinity, but by some have been mistaken for stars, as designating the Queen of Heaven. There is a beautiful simplicity in the design, far superior to the execution. In answer to Mr. Godwin's question Mr. Pretty observes that the painting has every appearance of being in distemper. In p. 409 it is stated that Mr. M. H. Bloxam exhibited "a fine collection of Roman and Romano-British coins from Warwickshire;" it should have been *antiquities* instead of *coins*. In our list of the Sectional Committees, &c. the following should have been represented as *present*: The Rev. F. Dawson, Prebendary of Canterbury, Joseph Arden, esq. and the Rev. Charles Hassells.

ERRATA.—P. 339, line 25 from bottom, for "doctrines," read "destinies." P. 348, line 9 from top, for "Stycas," read "Spaniards." lb. line 1 of note, for "court," read "cament."

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Conjectural Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare, with Observations on the Notes of the Commentators. Part III.*

(Continued from p. 136.)

THE perusal of Mr. Hunter's interesting Illustrations of Shakspeare\* has led us to recommence our humble labours on the text of the same author, which we hope to be able to finish in the next portion. We are glad to find any coadjutors in the field, for we are convinced that it is only by united labours, by combination from various quarters, that a purer text and a better edition of our great Bard are to be obtained. Criticism admits no monarch on the throne;† no one has the right to assume the tone of superior intelligence or information, and there is room enough for each critic to have a domain of his own. He who looks through the notes of the various editions will easily mark the difference existing in the talents and acquirements of the various commentators: some excelling in acuteness of perception, some in ingenuity in conjecture, some in the clearness of their explanation, some in the ready application of remote allusions, some in extensive knowledge of contemporaneous literature, and some in a fuller command of the language of the ancient drama. Certainly by this *joint-stock company* of critics much has been effected. Truth has been elicited by controversy, and industry stimulated by emulation. But, after all, such is the lot of human nature, we are obliged to confess that the most learned and well-directed research will often be found useless, and the most sagacious criticism will be sometimes totally misapplied. For instance, when a word in the text is considered to be corrupt, the commentator naturally endeavours to substitute for it one of a similar formation, approaching nearest in structure, and equally applicable to the sense. This is all that ingenuity can effect, and, when done under the guidance of taste and judgment, has been, on the whole, eminently successful. But in many cases the disease is too strong for any remedy, and then the labour of the critic is vainly spent in beating the air. Generally speaking, when errors arise from transcription of manuscripts, they are of a lighter kind, and may often be rectified; but, when they proceed from mistakes of the compositor in the press, it is impossible to say to what enormity of error

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\* The First Part of Mr. Hunter's work was noticed in our Magazine for April, p. 497. The Second contains his Illustrations of all the Comedies.

† Theobald has an amusing note on this subject in *Troilus and Cressida*. "Why might not *Alexander* be the name of Cressida's man? Paris had no patent, I suppose, for engrossing it to himself. But the late editor, perhaps because we have had *Alexander* the Great, Pope *Alexander*, and *Alexander* Pope, would not have so eminent a name as *Alexander* prostituted to a common varlet." Theobald could not foresee that a fourth *Alexander* was hereafter to arise as Editor of Shakspeare, who has not only shewn the "*fortis Alexandri vultus*" in his attacks; but in his conquests the generous virtues of his illustrious predecessor, "*Quæ ducis Æmæthii fuerit Clementia.*"

they may not extend. A transcriber alters a letter; a compositor omits a whole word, or transposes an entire sentence.\* Steevens says, and the instance he gives is worthy of attention, "In three late proof-sheets of this work, a couple of the most accurate compositors in general had substituted, *palace, less, and catch, for tragedy, more, and ensnare.*" In such a case, the path would be entirely lost, all emendation hopeless, and ingenuity and labour thrown away. For what has been done we are grateful, though much ought to have been better done. For more than a century the work of criticism has been going on, and yet we must reluctantly agree with Mr. Hunter in his assertion, "That we are still without a reasonably good text of Shakspeare."† As far as we have seen

\* How far back a compositor's mistake may reach in dislocating the text and misplacing the words, (generally while "correcting" his pages,) may be seen in an instance that happens to be before us in Ford's *Lady's Trial*.

"Skirmish of words, hath *with* your wife lewdly rang'd  
Adulterating the honours of your bed  
Hold [not] dispute."

Gifford observed that *with* in the first line is shuffled out of its place, and reads,

"Skirmish of words. Hath your wife lewdly rang'd,  
Adulterating the honour of your bed?  
*Withhold* dispute."

† See Mr. Hunter's Illustrations, part II. p. 267. We have read the first two numbers of Mr. Hunter's Illustrations with pleasure and instruction; and look forward with eagerness to the remainder: yet, though we have been gratified in following him in his curious researches through some of the remote paths of literature, though we have profited by the variety of his learning, and approved the soundness of his reasonings, yet what more than all has met our warmest approbation, has been the earnestness which he shews in the pursuit of truth, and his honest anxiety to discover it. This quality, so distinguishable in him, forms an honourable contrast to the perverse ingenuity of some of the critics, and to the trifling levity, the sly evasion, the open effrontery, or the pertinacious obstinacy, of others. His knowledge of the language of Shakspeare's age seems both extensive and accurate, and all must allow that his inferences are carefully drawn, even where they may not be admitted as conclusions. We do not agree with him in some of his conjectures, but conjecture, by its very nature, cannot please or satisfy all. It is a shaft too often aimed at random to be near the mark. What is of far more importance, his *principles* of criticism we think correct, his arguments fairly stated, and his illustrations from works, printed or unprinted, full of entertainment and instruction. We take the liberty of mentioning that in page 332 "*St. Herbert*" must be a mistake for *St. Hubert*. Relics of the *great sainted huntsman* are still shewn in the beautiful chapel of the forest village,—his spear, his dogs' collars, &c.—and they are supposed to possess a charm against canine madness. We also observe, for we have spent some summer days under the green leaves of Arden Forests, that they consist of *oak trees*, and that the district still abounds in wild sylvan beauty. We may also observe at p. 347, that we do not at all approve Mr. Hunter's conjecture of "a miserable ort" for "a miserable world," but think the passage would be much more poetical if thus read,

A motley fool; O miserable world!  
As I do live by food, I met a fool.

Jacques mentions, as a subject of surprise and sorrow, that he met by accident a human being, devoid of reason,—a miserable spectacle!

As regards Mr. Hunter's note (p. 297) on the woodbine and the honeysuckle, the proposed reading of placing the woodbine and honeysuckle in apposition, and of representing the woodbine as ascending the elm, cannot be accepted; as that plant would have no power of climbing the trunk of a large tree. We cannot find, in the provincial dialect of our county, that the term woodbine is applied by the peasantry to any other plant but to the honeysuckle; but they *universally call the ivy the bine*. We have a strong suspicion that Shakspeare intended to represent the woodbine and honeysuckle as the male and female plant, which, though botanically in-

the two last editions, we should pronounce them both better and worse than their predecessors; certainly they are not, considering the advantages the editors possessed, what they ought to have been; but we have no wish to assume the censor's part, "est iniqua in omni re, prætermisissis bonis, malorum enumeratio, vitiorumque selectio;"\* and we far more willingly turn to the pages of a favourite and very enlightened author,† to hear his opinion on the general subject. Certainly some few years have elapsed since he wrote, but we are not aware that anything has occurred to detract from the justice of his observations, or render them inapplicable at the present day. "Two qualifications are absolutely necessary for the commentators on our old poets,—being versed in the authors of the times, and in the provincial dialects. There are many words and phrases occurring in those writers still used by the common people in the same sense as formerly, which would instantly explain passages that classic learning and modern refinement labour at in vain. Two other qualifications are necessary for an editor of Shakspeare,—a poetical imagination, and a discernment to distinguish what is probable from what is merely possible. If the validity of these rules were admitted, and the different critics and commentators tried by them, 'They must better then their desert to escape whipping.' Shakspeare appears more like himself in the twenty plays published from the earliest editions (notwithstanding the many errors of the first transcribers and printers) than in Warburton's edition, where so much critical acumen is so ill directed; or in Johnson's first edition, in which, perhaps, there is not a single faulty passage corrected or difficult one explained. Farmer's Essay is the most satisfactory piece of criticism that has yet appeared on Shakspeare; and, if other critics had equal merit in those parts which are not included in that design, there would be nothing left to desire for making a complete and correct edition of this great author."

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correct, may be poetically allowable. In the Fatal Union, 1640, "The honeysuckle is spoken of as the flower, and the woodbine as the plant,

"————— a honeysuckle,  
The amorous woodbine's offspring."

See Malone's Suppl. to Shakspeare, vol. i. p. 119.

We may also add that we are pleased to see ourselves supported in the opinion we gave in our notes on Twelfth Night, that the *Lady* [of the] *Strachy* was a proper name, by Mr. Hunter's authority. See his Illustrations, p. 389.\* Families of that name still exist, and Malvolio's argument is, that the mistress of the house, a lady of quality, married her domestic. The whole argument would be destroyed if "Lady of the Strachy" could mean anything of lower rank than this. This is a passage that Gifford would have settled in a single line of sound observation and hearty abuse; and we may add, that, without some master-mind like his, we may have *collections* for Shakspeare, but shall never have an *edition*. Among the various commentators, though all of them were suitable for the *commissariat*, we do not think there was one who was fit for *commander-in-chief*. Any editor of Shakspeare who does not possess the following qualities will fail in his task: Critical acuteness and sagacity, extensive erudition, a clear understanding, poetical feeling, and an honest, generous temper and disposition.

\* The following passage of Mr. Hunter is worthy of attention. "There are within the compass of this play (*As You Like It*) at least *twenty* passages in which the corruption is so decided, that no one would for a moment think of defending the reading; and there are about *fifteen* where the probability of corruption is so great, that the most scrupulous editor would think it his duty, if not to substitute a better text, yet to remark in his notes the text as delivered to us, and the text as it probably should be. Yet Mr. Knight tells us the text of the original folio is, upon the whole, a very correct one!" See *Illustr.* p. 331.

† See *Thirty Letters on various subjects* by William Jackson, (of Exeter,) p. 163.



We now proceed to offer our corrections of some particular passages in the text, yet not forgetful of the warning of the critic, "*Multi hoc tempore multa in libris vitia corrigimus, quæ præstiterit sic illa ut inveniremus reliquissæ.*" (Vide Petr. Fabram in Lucullam.)

HENRY IV. PART II. (Vol. XII. ed. Reed.)

P. 44.—"Yes, in this present quality of war—  
Indeed the instant action, a cause on foot  
Lives so in hope—as in an early spring," &c.

The word "indeed" has been altered into "*impel*," and "*induce*," and "*instance*," but we think without sufficient reason. For with the word "indeed" commences a general reflection on the uncertainty of hope, which agrees with the particular argument that preceded.

P. 79.—"You make fat rascals, Mistress Doll."  
See Heywood's *Tranal.* of Seneca, p. 56.  
"The rascall *deere* trip after fast, you thither take your way."

P. 92.—"And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia."  
See Brathwait's *Strappado* for the Devil, p. 159, ed. 1615.

"If I had liv'd when fame-spread Tamberlaine  
Displaid his purple signalls in the East,  
'Hallow ye pamper'd jades,' had been in vaine,  
For mine's not pamphred, nor was ere at feast," &c.

P. 113.—"Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,  
Upon *uneasy pallets* stretching thee?"  
See Martial, *Epig.* lib. xiv. 162.  
"Non venit ad duros pallida cura toros."

P. 157.—"Turning your books to graves, your ink to blood,  
Your pens to lances."  
Warburton conjectured "glaves;" Steevens "greaves." We consider "graves" to be right. The *ink* and the *pen* make the *book*, the *lance* and the *blood* the *grave*.

P. 166.—"Acquitted by a true substantial form,  
And present execution of our wills,  
To us, and to our purposes *consign'd*,  
We come within our awful banks again,  
And knit our powers to the arms of peace."

The old copies have "confin'd." Steevens conjectures "confirm'd." Johnson "consign'd," as in the text. We think the old copies right, but that the punctuation should be altered thus,

"To us and to our purposes; confin'd  
We come within our awful banks again," &c.

P. 177.—"I promis'd you redress of [*these same*] grievances."  
We quite agree with Steevens in rejecting words that appear to us to be colloquial insertions of a player.

P. 194.—"Will fortune never come with *both hands full*?"  
See Propertii, *Eleg.* l. ix. 24.  
"Ut non alterna presserit illa manu."

P. 203.—“Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.”

Compare Quintilian, Inst. Orat. vi. 2.

“Sed id quis volunt, credunt quoque.”

#### HENRY THE FIFTH.

P. 291.—“Of the true *line* and stock of Charles the Great,  
To *fine* his title with some shew of truth,” &c.

The folio reads “find.” Johnson would read “line;” yet this would be unpleasing, as occurring in the preceding verse. We propose to read “feign,” a word easily corrupted into “fine.”

P. 300.—“Playing the mouse in absence of the cat,  
To *spoil* and havoc more than she can eat.”

The first two folios read *tame*, for which Theobald conjectures “taint.” We take *tame* to be a corruption of “tear,” which agrees in meaning with “havoc;” but as the quarto has “spoil” it is as well to adhere to it.

P. 311.—“We never valued this poor seat of England,  
And therefore, *living hence*, did give ourself  
To barbarous licence,” &c.

We agree with Mr. Mason that the expression “living hence,” notwithstanding the explanation of the commentators, cannot be reconciled to sense. We are not sure that it did not arise from the mistake of the compositor in seeing *licence* in the next line: if so, then the true word may be irrecoverably lost.

P. 321.—“It must be as it may. Though Patience be a tired *mare*, yet she will plod.”

The folio reads “name.” Theobald retrieved from the quarto “mare,” of which “name” is only a typographical corruption, the *r* being changed into *n*, and the other letters transposed.

P. 334.—“If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,  
Shall not be winked at,” &c.

When Steevens says “distemper” may mean “intoxication,” we wonder that he did not quote Hamlet, Act 2, sc. 3.

G. The king, Sir.

H. Aye, Sir, what of him?

G. In his retirement, is marvelously *distemper’d*.

H. With *drink*, Sir?

P. 339.—“And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,  
To *mark* the full-fraught man, and *best* inclined,  
With some suspicion.”

Theobald alters *make*, the reading of the folio, into *mark*, but the error we think lies in the word “best.” The line of reasoning is, that these traitors had filled up all the full measure of deceit, (See the whole speech of King Henry,) that they were clearly convicted, and not merely suspected. Accordingly we read,

“To mark the full-fraught man, and *least* inclined,  
With some suspicion,” &c.

The common reading is to us unintelligible.

P. 360.—“*And therefore in fierce tempest is he coming,  
In thunder, and in earthquake, like a Jove.*”

The word “and” is not authorised by the old copies, but was inserted by Rowe to complete the metre ; but a slighter alteration would be better :

“*Therefore in fiercest tempest is he coming.*”

The last letter of one word being the same as the first of the following, often leads to mistakes of the compositors : and these minutiae should be strictly attended to in conjectural surgery ; for the easiest method should be always adopted of healing a wound. “In conjectural criticism,” says Tyrwhitt, “as in mechanics, the perfection of the art, I apprehend, consists in producing a given effect with the least possible force ;” and the following observation of Malone is so just that we wonder he did not himself adopt it : “Mr. Theobald and some other commentators seem, indeed, to think that *any* word may be substituted for another, if thereby sense may be obtained ; but a word ought rarely to be substituted in the room of another, unless either the emendation bears such an affinity to the corrupted reading as that the error might have arisen from the mistake of the eye or ear of the compositor or transcriber, or a word has been caught inadvertently by the compositor from a preceding or subsequent line.”

P. 498.—“*As by a lower but by loving likelihood.*”

Omit the second “by,” and there is no need of further alteration.

#### HENRY VI. PART I. II. (Vol. XIII. ed. Reed.)

P. 10.—“*A far more glorious star thy soul will make  
Than Julius Cæsar or bright*” —

Pope conjectured that the hemistich might be filled up with “Francis Drake !” Johnson would substitute “Berenice.” No doubt it was a *foreign* word that puzzled the compositor, and not a native one, a sufficient reason in itself to reject Pope’s reading. We would read “bright Orion,” it being a star more usually named for its surpassing splendour and size than any other. “Orion” was used with the quantity of the second syllable often short, as “Hyperion.” See Lord Sterline’s Third Hour, st. xiii. p. 50, “Then Pleiades, Arcturus, Orion all ;” and p. 87, “Which carrying Orion safely to the shore ;” but, indeed, “Orion” has *all* the syllables doubtful, see Erythræi Ind. Virg. art. “Orion.”\*

P. 28.—“*How may I reverently worship thee enough ?*”

Steevens would read “reverence,” saying, “the climax rises properly from ‘reverence’ to ‘worship.’” Yes, but it is not Shaksperian.

\* In Mr. Barry Cornwall’s elegant poem, the Worship of Dian ; Orion is the only star mentioned, with Jupiter and Saturn, as being the most eminent.

“Then *Saturn* dimly turns within his ring,  
And *Jove* looks pale upon his burning throne,  
Then the great hunter-king,  
*Orion*, mourns with watery glare  
The tarnished lustre of his blazing zone,” &c.

See Poems, vol. ii. p. 114.



P. 89.—“Rather than I would be so *gild esteem'd*.”

Steevens rebukes the modern editors for reading “vile-esteemed,” as without authority, and yet himself proposes the monstrous absurdity of “so Philistin’d.” Such is the consistency of critics!

P. 46.—“Sheep run not half so *timorous* from the wolf,  
Or horse or oxen from the leopard.”

This is Pope’s reading. The old copy has “treacherous,” which we would preserve, only altering its place in the verse,

“Sheep run not half so from the *treacherous* wolf.”

P. 86.—“If I were covetous, ambitious, or perverse.

Steevens reads “Were I,” in order to improve the metre, but we should prefer,

“If I were covetous, perverse, ambitious,”

as more harmonious and more correct.

P. 90.—“Shall pitch a field when we are dead. Stay, stay, [I say.]”

Certainly omit “I say,” which might either be an interpolation of a player, or a mistake of a compositor for the word “say” in the next line.

P. 112.—“That whoso draws a sword ’tis present death.”

Warburton says Shakspeare wrote,

—— “draws a sword i’t’h’ presence ’t’s death.”

On which Edwards justly observed, “This reading cannot be right because it *cannot be pronounced*.”

P. 157.—“Ay, beauty’s princely majesty is such,  
Confounds the tongue and makes the senses *rough*.”

Hammer, with much infelicity of conjecture, reads “crouch.” Should the present reading stand, we recommend that it should be so printed, as if the speech were cut off by the interposition of Margaret’s query, “Say, Earl of Suffolk,”—or perhaps “rough” is a corruption of “through.”

P. 351.—“Barren winter, with his wrathful, nipping cold.”

Either Steevens’s correction of “bare” winter should be admitted, or one of the two epithets “wrathful” or “nipping” should be omitted; reading,

The barren winter with his { nipping  
wrathful } cold.

P. 318. “Gelidus timor occupat artus.”—It has been observed that no such line exists in any classical author. “Tremor occupat artus” is a common expression, and Silins Italicus has “Itque timor totos gelido sudore per artus.” After this line the folio reads “pine,” for which Malone substitutes “pene;” on which Steevens says, “pene, the gem which appears to have illuminated the dreary mine of Collation, is beheld to so little advantage above ground, that I am content to leave it where it was discovered.” In this hopeless condition of the word we may be permitted to conjecture  
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that it was a fragment of another quotation of Suffolk, applicable to his situation,—

"Terreor hosts meum *pons* premente latus."

P. 349.—"Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *pop* of a hatchet.

The old copy has "the help of a hatchet." Farmer conjectured "*pop*," which both Steevens and Ritson erroneously approve. "The help of a hatchet," says Steevens, "is little better than nonsense;" but a little further attention might have shewn him that the true reading was "the helve of a hatchet." *Helve* is the handle of an axe or other instrument. See Deuteronomy, xix. 5, "The head slippeth from the helve;" and Walton's Angler, p. ii. ix.

"His neck was a *helve*, and his head was a *mail*."

And see Hill's Transl. of Casimir's Odes, 1646, 12mo.

"Whose *helves* were made of laurel good."

Among the East Anglian peasantry this word "*helve*," for handle of an axe, rake, spade, or flail, is in common and constant use.

P. 359.—"Of gallowglasses and stout kernes."

Surely we ought to read,

"Of gallowglasses and stout *Irish* kernes."

#### HENRY VI. PART III. (Vol. XIV. ed. Reed.)

P. 42.—"But that thy face is *visor-like*, unchanging."

See Cowley's Love's Riddle, p. 108.—"Why thy face is as a vizard."

P. 44.—1. "Would not have touched, would not have stained with blood." the quarto.

2. "Would not have touched,

"Would not have stained the roses just with blood." 2nd folio.

The reading of the second folio must be discarded, not because the words "*roses just*" may not be a fragment of an authentic line, a passage altered by the poet, but because there is no material by which we can make it perfect. We must, therefore, adhere to the quarto, though the other reading, if we possessed it in its finished state, might be the more poetical.

P. 88.—"And so obsequious will thy father be,  
*Sad* for the loss of thee."

*Sad* is an emendation of Rowe's, the old copy being "*men*," Steevens "*man*." We think "*son*," to be the word best to be adopted, as not too remote from the text, and appropriate to the meaning of the passage. We had once conjectured that "*men*" was a corruption of "*mere*," "for the *mere* loss of thee," i. e. for the loss of thee alone, &c.

P. 178.—"That Clarence is *so harsh*, *so blunt*, unnatural."

The line being too long, a choice must be made between "*blunt*" and "*harsh*," they being probably various readings, of which one only was intended to stand.

P. 271.—“ He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber.”

See Sir T. More's *Life of Richard III.* p. 439, “ A free prisoner on a carpet in a lady's chamber,” and Brathwait's *Strappado for the Devil*, p. 18.

“ For gorgeous roomes, the purprise of the field ;  
For nimble capering, marching.”

P. 287. “ In thy *soul's* throat thou liest.” How any editor can be satisfied with this and not adopt the reading of the folio, “ thy *foul* throat,” we are much surprised.

P. 289.—“ To leave this new encounter of our wits.”

See Ford's *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, vol. i. p. 56. ed. Weber.

“ Mistress, to leave these fruitless strifes of wit.”

P. 298.———“ she finds, although I cannot,  
Myself to be a marvellous *proper* man.”

See Bp. Earle's *Microcosm*, p. 17, ed. Bliss. “ Noblemen use him for a denoter of their stomach, and ladies for wantonness, especially if he be a *proper man* ;” and Stanyhurst's *Epitaph upon Fitzgerald*, “ *proper* in his person, with gifts so him nature adorned.”

P. 377.—“ And being but a toy, which is no grief to give.”

(*And*) should be erased, being at once unnecessary and unmetrical.

P. 407.—“ Even when his raging eye, or savage heart,  
Without control, *listed* to make his prey.”

Surely “ *lusted*,” the reading of the folio, should be adopted.

P. 418. “ And almost *shoulder'd* in the swelling gulf.” A very poetical word. See Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, I. xi. 21,

“ The rolling billows beat the rugged shore,  
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat ;”

and Ruins of Rome, s. xvi., “ Of thousand billows *shoulder'd* near.” Collins has used it in his *Ode to Liberty*,—

“ And down the *shouldering* billows borne.”

P. 456.—“ The slaughter of the prince that *owed* that crown.”

It is quite unnecessary to quote authorities of “ owe” for “ own.” See Nares's *Glossary*, and Steevens's note to *Othello*, Act 1, sc. 1, “ E'en to the faculties we *owe* ;” and Gifford's ed. of Ford,\* vol. i. p. 135, “ Owing

\* The mention of Gifford's ed. of Ford, leads us to endeavour to set right one or two passages which puzzled that archcritic sorely in the poet :

1. The Lover's Melancholy, Act 1, Sc. 1.

———“ I dare not tell thee what,  
Lest thou might think *I fawn'd upon a sin*  
Friendship was never guilty of.”

Gifford would read, (for he makes two conjectures,) “ either fawn'd on thee,” or “ fallen upon a sin ;” but he prefers the former. We propose,

———“ I dare not tell thee what,  
Least thou might think *I feign'd* ; a sin upon  
Friendship I was never guilty of.”

“ Feign” was often spelt “ fain.”

no heart;" and p. 481, "my love to him that owes it." But we will add an older one than has been hitherto given.

"Als I sat upon that lowe,  
I began Denemarke for to owe."

See Havelock, ed. Madden, 1292. *Owe*, owe, own, possess. Gloss.

2nd. The Lady's Trial, Act ii. Sc. 4.

—————"Do not study,  
My lord, to apparel folly in the *steed*  
Of costly colours."

Gifford conjectures "weed." "That it was the author's word I cannot flatter myself; but it may serve in the absence of '*stole*' or '*garb*,' or some more fortunate guess." The real word we take to be "dress," consisting nearly of the same letters as "*steed*."

3d. The Witch of Edmonton, Act i. Sc. 1.

WIN.—"Then were my happiness  
That I in heart repent, I did not bring him  
The dower of a virginity. Sir, forgive me,  
I have been much to blame; had not my *laundress*  
Given way to your *immoderate waste of virtue*,  
You had not with such eagerness pursued  
The errors of your goodness."

Gifford gives the following note. "I can do nothing with this speech, which in several parts of it appears little better than jargon. The '*laundress*' and the '*immoderate waste of virtue*' of the author, are either fragments of lost lines or ridiculous corruptions of the original,—perhaps both." After such a confession from the prince of critics, who was not at all inclined to own himself overcome, especially as he was now flushed with his recent victory over Weber, and hot from the combat,—after this confession of his inability to set this passage right, if we fail it will not be ingloriously; but we think with the change of two words which are manifestly wrong—"laundress" and "waste," and with a slight transposition, sense at least may be made. We read thus:

—————"Twere then my happiness,  
That I in heart repent, I did not bring him  
The dower of a virginity. Sir, forgive me,  
I have been much to blame; had not my *virtue*  
Given way to your immoderate *lust* and *looseness*,  
You had not with such eagerness pursued  
The error of your goodness."

We have altered "waste" into "lust," and "laundress" into "looseness," yet not arbitrarily, but on the verbal authority of her following speech; for she speaks of his "lascivious lust," and being a "loose whore." Had not the old lion been dead, we should not have ventured to his den, strewed as it was with the mangled carcasses and limbs of Malone, Chalmers, Hunt, and Hazlitt, and half the Shakspeare commentators, besides several of the tender sex, both matrons and virgins.

We add one more passage from the Lover's Melancholy, Act i. Sc. 2. After Menaphon had told the beautiful tale of the contest of the Lutanist and Nightingale, Amitus says,

—————"Thou hast discours'd  
A truth of mirth and pity."

Gifford says this is corrupt, but can suggest no remedy. We propose reading,

—————"Thou hast discours'd  
A tale of ruth and pity."

The mistake arose in this way; "mirth" should have been "truth;" then "truth," put in the wrong place, displaced the proper word "tale." The words "ruth" and "pity" are common adjuncts.

P. 505.—“*I died for hope, e'er I could lend thee aid.*”

Theobald reads “*helpe*,” Hanmer “*forsook*,” Tyrwhitt “*I died fore-done*.” It appears to us that, though the expression is not well worded, it means, I died hopeless before I could assist you. I died as to all hope of assisting you ; but this line is addressed to Richmond, *not to Richard*, as it is given in Reed’s edition. Buckingham was expected to assist Richmond. See p. 475.

“’Tis thought that *Richmond* is their admiral,  
And there they hull, expecting but the aid  
Of *Buckingham* to welcome them to shore.”

Perhaps the best interpretation is Steevens’s, “I died for only having hoped to give you that assistance which I never had it in my power to afford you in reality.” The expression is so ambiguous as to render it difficult to say what interpretation is the true one.

HENRY VIII.—(Vol. XV. Ed. Reed.)

P. 101.—“Thus *hulling* in  
The wild sea of my conscience.”

See Par. Lost, xi. 840, “Saw the ark *hull* on the flood.” Q. Eliz. Tears, by C. Lever, 1607, “*Hulling* upon the river where she lay.” Donne’s Poems, xxxi., “A great ship overset, or without sail *huling*.” Stonyhurst’s Conceits, “There the wagon runneth, where whilom vessel hath *hulled* ;” and in other places of the same poem.

P. 104.—“Orpheus with his lute made trees,” &c.

See Massinger’s Fatal Dowry, vol. iii. p. 453,

“Fie! cease to wonder,  
Though you hear Orpheus with his ivory lute,  
Move trees and rocks—  
Charm bulls, bears, and men more savage, to be mute,” &c.

P. 106.—“I know my life so even ; if your business  
Seek me out, and that way I am wise in,  
Out with it boldly.”

Many alterations have been proposed on the second line. Tyrwhitt’s is, “seek me, speak out.” Blackstone’s, “If ’tis your business to seek me out.” Ritson’s, “Doth seek me out.” We propose the following reading, in which the only alteration is *and* into *in*.

—————“If your business  
*In* that way I am wise in, seek me out ;  
Out with it boldly.”

P. 126.—————“I do profess  
That for your highness’ good I ever labour’d  
More than mine own, *that am, have, and will be*,  
Tho’ all the world should crack their duty by you.”

The words, “that am, have, and will be,” as Mr. Mason says, and Malone allows, afford no meaning ; and he would therefore strike them out ; but, instead of so violent a measure, we propose a gentler alteration.

"More than mine own; that am and will be yours."

As he says in the concluding line of the same speech, "and stand unshaken yours."

P. 152.—1st. GENT. "All were woven  
So strangely in one piece."

2nd GENT. "but *pray* what follow'd."

"Pray" is an insertion of Hanmer's to complete the metre; but, according to the law of critical correction we have laid down, a gentler alteration should be made,—

"So strangely *into* one piece,—but what follow'd."

P. 186.—D. K. "Without my noble lords?  
G. Yes.  
D. K. My Lord Archbishop."

Steevens says, "noble" should be omitted, as it spoils the metre; which does not then appear to us correct; we prefer omitting "yes," a word that seems superfluous, and reading

"Without my noble lords—my Lord Archbishop?"

#### TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

P. 241.—"Hector, whose patience  
Is *as a virtue* fix'd, to-day was mov'd."

The love of alteration we think must be very great that would not let this passage stand; but Warburton reads, "*the* virtue;" Johnson, "all a virtue;" Steevens, "a statue." We interpret the text, Hector's patience, as being a virtue, is fixed. Where is the difficulty?

P. 249. "Is he so young a man and so old a lifter." Steevens gives a note to shew that "lifter" means a thief; but it has also another and more appropriate meaning. See *Merry Wives of Windsor*. "Will you *take up* your wife's clothes?" &c.

P. 268.—"And look how many Grecian tents do stand  
*Hollow* upon this plain, so many hollow factions."

We agree with Monck Mason in striking out the first *hollow*, notwithstanding Steevens's opposition to it, which only proves the propriety of its removal.

P. 274.—"That's done—as near the extremest ends  
Of parallels; *as* like *as* Vulcan and his wife."

The double "as" in the second line is useless, overcharges the metre, and was borrowed by the compositor from the preceding line.

P. 278.—"They have galls,  
Good arms, strong joints, true swords, and, *Jove's* accord,  
Nothing so full of heart."

Malone reads, "Jove's a God;" Steevens, "Love's a lord;" Monck Mason "Jove's own bird;" and at last Steevens owns that *the old reading may be the true one*. Of course it is. "Annuet et mater signa secunda dedit." Ovid.; and "Ubi primum vellere signa, annuerant superi." Virg. When the quarto reads, "And, *great* Jove's accord," it gives perhaps a various reading, in which *and* should be omitted.

P. 317. "He *shent* our messengers." This is Theobald's emendation. The quarto "sate," the folio "sent," which would be a good reading; but it would involve the alteration of "he" unto "we," unless "sent" could mean "sent away." It is curious that Steevens found a line containing the very expression formed by Theobald's emendation,

"All messengeris he doth shende."

P. 323.—"He is so *plaguy* proud, that the death tokens of it."

We agree with Steevens in rejecting "*plaguy*," not because it is redundant in the metre, for that is not too strictly to be confined, but because it is not suitable to the style of Ulysses' speech:

P. 323.—"That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*."

See Hamlet. Act iii. Sc. 4.

"In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed."

P. 349.——————"But you are wise,  
Or else you love not; for to be wise and love  
Exceeds men's might."

We think Monck Mason has given the true interpretation. "You are not so easily taken in; you are too wise or too indifferent: for to be wise and love exceeds men's might." We are pleased to find Mr. Gifford in his edition of Ford acknowledging the merits of Monck Mason as a critic.

P. 357.—"That, through the sight I bear in things to Jove,  
I have abandoned Troy.—"

There are four long pages of notes to this passage. Theobald reads "in things to come," a conjecture which Malone thinks very happy. The folio reads "in love." The conjecture of Theobald, though it meets the sense, is so far from the original, as to come within the accusation of re-writing his author. We therefore propose,

"That, through the sight I bear in things *above*."

P. 371.—SIL.—"You are in love,  
With one of Priam's daughters,  
ACH.—Ha! known?"

Perhaps, "Ha! *what*, known?"

P. 375.—"To see us *here* unarmed. I have a woman's longing."

As "*here*" adds nothing to the sense, and injures the metre, we would dismiss it.

P. 381.—"But he as he, the heavier for a whore."

The reading of the folio, "*which* heavier," leads to the right one,

"But he as he,—*each* heavier for a whore."

P. 450.—"It is as lawful,  
For we would give much, to use violent thefts."

This is Tyrwhitt's reading, formed from the original (folio),

"For we would *count* give much to as violent thefts;"

and it is probably the best that could be given; "*count*" crept in from a previous line.

## CORIOLANUS. (Vol. XVI. ed. Reed.)

P. 45.—“ And tapers burn to *bedward*.”

See Bp. King's Poems, p. 20, (1657.)

“ As to expend on him your *bedward* thought.”

P. 48.— “ Please you to march,  
And *four* shall quickly draw out my command,  
Which men are *best* inclined.”

Johnson reads *fear* and *least*, but with no improvement to the meaning. Heath reads “ and so I ;” but such a conjecture is not worth attention. The word “ four,” under all explanation, appears to us, as it did to Johnson, to be corrupt. We therefore, with attention equally devoted to the sense, and to the form of the word we propose to alter, read

“ *An hour* shall quickly draw out my command.”

So Marius in his preceding speech said,

“ Filling the air with swords advanced, and darts,  
*We prove this very hour.*”

P. 66.—“ With not a drop of *alloying Tiber*.”

V. Ovidii Fast. v. p. 343,

“ Donec eras mixtus nullis, Acheloe racemis.”

P. 82.—“ Have camels in their war.”

Monck Mason reads “ way,” but wrongly, for Alexander used camels with his armies in the East. See also Steevens's note.

P. 149.— “ As the ripest mulberry  
Now will not hold the handling: *or say to them.*”

Omit “ or,” as useless in sense, injurious in metre.

P. 164.— “ Whose breath I hate,  
As reek of the rotten fens.”

See Marlow's Lust's Dominion, Act iii. sc. 6.

“ This heap of fools, who, crowding in huge swarms,  
Stood at our court gates like a heap of dung,  
Reeking, and shouting out contagious breath.”

P. 186.—“ My grained ash a hundred times hath broke,  
And scared the moon with splinters.”

See Drayton in England's Parnassus, p. 450,

“ The staves, like yce, in shivers small did flie,  
The splints, like byrds, did mount into the skie.”

P. 209.—“ And power, unto itself most commendable,  
Hath not a tomb so evident *as a chair*  
To extol what it hath done.”

The meaning is rightly given by Warburton. “ The virtue which delights to commend itself will find the surest tomb in *that chair* where it holds forth its own commendations ;” but the thought is, as he owns, “ *miserably expressed*,” if “ chair” is to be admitted as the true reading. We however propose,

“ Hath not a tomb so evident, *as care*  
To extol what it hath done.”



" One fire drives out one fire ; one nail, one nail,  
Rights by rights *fouler*, strengths by strengths do fail."

The corruption in the second line has not been removed by conjecture, for " fouled " and " foul are " are not worthy of the name. We propose

" Rights by rights *founder*, strengths by strengths do fail."

P. 216.— " So that all hope is vain,  
Unless his noble mother and his wife,  
Who, as I hear, mean to solicit him  
For mercy to his country."

As the construction of this sentence is imperfect, Warburton reads " *force* mercy to his country." Steevens " unless *in* his noble mother." We propose what we think an easier and better reading.

" Unless his noble mother and his wife  
Do, as I hear, mean to solicit him," &c.

#### JULIUS CÆSAR.

P. 258.—" Have you climbed up to walls and battlements,  
To towers and windows, yea to chimney tops," &c.

Compare Martial, Epig. x. 6, on Trajan's arrival at Rome.

" Quando erit ille dies, quo campus et arbor et omnis  
Lucebit Latia culta fenestra nura,  
Quando mors dulces, longusque a Cæsare pulvis,  
Totaque Flaminia Roma videnda via."

P. 278.— " I met a lion  
Who *glazed* upon me, and went surly by."

Pope reads " glared," Johnson " gazed." Steevens says " glared " is *certainly* right ; but there is no matter of certainty in the case, but of taste, for either word would do : though we should prefer " gazed." The same word is used, a little subsequently. " You look pale, and *gaze*, and put on fear."

P. 281.—" Why old men, *fools*, and children calculate."

The argument is, " Why, all things change their nature and faculties," but old men would not change theirs if they *calculated* ; therefore Blackstone, to make the sense better, reads

" Why *old men fools*, and children calculate?"

that is, why *foolish old men* ; but this is a very clumsy expression indeed. We think the sense is perfect, with the omission of a single letter.

" Why old men *fool*, and children calculate."

Why old men, who should be wise, *fool*, and children, who by nature are foolish, are wise enough to calculate.

" But if you would consider the true cause,  
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,  
Why birds and beasts from quality and kind,  
Why old men fools, and children calculate ;  
Why all these things change from their ordinance,  
Their natures, and preformed faculties  
To monstrous quality."

The third line is defective in grammar, and Johnson supplied the word *accuse* to put it right: but we think the lines have got out of their proper order, which if restored, there is no need of any emendation.

"Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,  
Why old men tell, and children calculate,  
Why all these things change from their ordinance,  
Their natures, and preformed faculties,  
Why birds and beasts from quality and kind  
To monstrous quality."

In the old reading, the opposition between *natural* or *kindred* quality, and *monstrous* quality, is lost, which is by this arrangement put in immediate contrast.

P. 315.—"A Hound hath whelped in the streets."

See Claudian *Eutropius*, vol. ii. p. 44, p. 272, ed. Gesn. speaking of the prodigies attending on Consul *Eunuchus*,

"Armentaque vulge  
Ausa loqui, mediisque fere se credere muris."

P. 352.—3 Crr.—"Let him be Caesar.

4 Crr.—Caesar's better parts  
Shall now be crowned in Brutus."

Hanmer inserted *now*, to improve the metre; we think that he had better left it alone, as the hemistich we think is to be supplied from the text. Thus,

"Shall be crown'd in Brutus. Live! live! Brutus, live!"

the Citizens just before cry out—"Live, Brutus, live! live!"—and the line that follows that, which we have attempted to restore, is,

"We'll bring him to his house with shouts and clamours;"

which follows the exclamations "Live, Brutus, live," as previously the same Citizen's (the 1st) expression,

"Bring him with triumph home unto his house"

also follows the same exclamation. The hemistich is thus supplied, and the whole passage we conceive rendered more perfect.

P. 374.—"Cas.—Bid our commanders lead their charges off  
A little from this ground.

Bz.—Lucilius *do the like*, and let no man  
Come to our tent till we have done our conference."

Steevens says, the old copy has, "Do *you* the like," but without regard to metre; but we think that this rejected word *you*, leads to the right reading of the passage, and, filling up the hemistich, we read

"Cas.—Bid our commanders lead their charges off  
A little from this ground. Bz.—Lucilius,  
Do *you* the like, and *see you* let no man  
Come to our tent," &c.

#### ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. (Vol. XVII. ed. Reed.)

P. 23.—

"O then we bring forth weeds  
When our quick winds lie still."

Six commentators have written on this passage, and filled three long pages with the explanations and amendments, among whom an Essex farmer appears as a coadjutor; but if "quick" is understood, not as swift, but as winds giving life, fertility, in the sense the word is used in Shakspeare and the old writers,—“the quick and the dead,”—we can see no obscurity that should perplex a reader. Blackstone thinks “quick winds” mean “arable lands,” and Steevens “teeming fallows.”

P. 39.—“Cl.—I am quickly ill and well;  
So Antony loves.”

Steevens explains this passage, “Uncertain as the state of my health is the love of Antony.” Malone thinks he is right, to which we cannot agree, for Antony does not *love ill or well*, but warmly or coldly. We interpret it,

“I am ill or well, as Antony loves, or does not love.”

P. 47.—“Like a vagabond flag upon the stream,  
Goes to and back.”

Should we not read, “Like *to* a vagabond?” the commentators surely do not pronounce vagabond with the middle syllable long.

P. 55.—“And soberly did mount a *termagant* steed.”

Old copy—“arm-gaunt;” Hanmer, “arm-girt;” Monck Mason, “termagant,” which Steevens approves, and challenges any critic to make any change productive of sense more apposite or commodious. Without entering the lists, we think “war-gaunt” would be closer to the old copy, and a better reading; indeed, we see that Warburton explains “arm-gaunt,” a steed worn bare and thin by service in *war*; the inversion of one letter, *m*, and the transposition of the other *ar*, would change *arm* into *war*.

P. 67.—“Your wife and brother  
Made wars upon me; and their contestation  
Was theme for you.”—

Many notes have been written on this passage; but we would either admit Monck Mason’s alteration of the place in which the words stand,

“And for contestation  
Their theme was you,”

or one we had previously thought of,

“And their contestation  
Was you for theme.”—

P. 100.—“Ram thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears,  
That long time have been barren.”

Malone supports “ram.” Steevens, however, conjectures “rain,” which no doubt is right, as it makes the metaphor perfect and elegant. The confusion arose merely from the dot to the *i* being wanting; a common source of mistake.

P. 107.—“O! that his fault should make a knave of thee,  
That art not what thou’rt sure of.”

Monck Mason thus points the passage. Steevens says with singular acuteness:

“O! that his fault should make a knave of thee,  
That art not!—What? Thou’rt sure of’t?”

And yet we have our doubts, for "that art not" seems expressive of praise hardly in the spirit of the interview. We propose

"O, that his fault should make a knave of thee!  
Thou art not?—What? Thou 'rt sure of 't."

Natural hope and weakness led Cleopatra to say, "Thou art not sure of the truth of thy news?" but, seeing the messenger's countenance, she stops and changes, "What? you are sure of it?"

P. 127.—"Possess it, I'll make answer, but I had rather fast."

Steevens would reject "make" as clogging the metre. The verse would be better thus:

"Possess, I'll answer, but I had rather fast," &c.

P. 143.—"Brown, madam; and her forehead is as low  
As she would wish it."

See Broome's *City Wit*, Act iv. sc. 1, l. 2, "a dull eye, a low forehead."

P. 181.—"When half to half the world opposed, he being  
The *mered* question."

Johnson would read "*mooted* question." Mason and Malone think Shakspeare coined the word *mered* from *mere*; but we think the reading should be "Th' *admired* question," the two letters *ad* having dropped out.

P. 271.—*Pro.*—

"O, temperance, lady!

*CLIO.*—Sir, I will eat no meat; I'll not drink, sir.

If idle talk will once be necessary,

I'll not sleep neither. This mortal house I'll ruin," &c.

Malone and Ritson, dissatisfied with the explanation of the line "If idle talk," &c. think a line has been omitted, as

"If idle talk will once be necessary,  
I'll not so much as syllable a word."

or

"I will not speak, if sleep be necessary."

But we object altogether to this way of giving a lame author a wooden leg. Proculeius admonishes the Queen to temperance and moderation. Then she in her absorbing passion answers him at once, though her answer she conceives to be all wasted time and idle words, yet, *once for all*, she says,

"If idle talk will once be necessary;—  
Sir, I will eat no meat, I'll not drink, sir," &c.

Thus, by the simple transposition of a line, all addition is rendered unnecessary, and the sense is agreeable to nature and truth.

P. 276.—

"Realms and islands were

As *plates* dropped from his pocket.

So Heywood's *Troy*, p. 375, "Figured *plates* of coined gold." How does this agree with Steevens's note, who says plates meant *silver* money?

P. 289.—Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there?"

For additional instances of "worm" for "snake," see Crashaw's *Steps to the Temple*, p. 72; Cowley's  *Davideis*, book i. p. 12.

P. 294.—"Dost thou not see my *baby* at my breast,  
That sucks the nurse asleep?"

See Drakenborch's note to Sil. Ital. lib. ii. 417, where he shows that the poets and painters have not followed history, which describes Cleopatra as applying the asp to her *arm*, whereas they place it, as Shakspeare does, on her breast. He refers to an ancient gem in Goriæi Dactyl. ii. 146; to an inedited epigram, "*Vivere serpens creditur, et morsa gaudens dare fata papilla;*" and to Victorii variæ Lect. lib. iv. c. 22.

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KING LEAR.

P. 523.— "Her smiles and tears  
Were like a *better day*."

The commentators read "way" and "May;" but "*better day*" is right. See Hamlet—

"And do such business as the *better day*  
Would quake to look on."

P. 557.—Steevens says, "After *servant* one of the quartos has this *strange* continuation: 'and for you her owne for venter, Gonerill.' But these words are only a corruption of "*and youre owne for ever*." We may remark that at the end of Ford's play, "*'Tis pity,*" &c. instead of an epilogue, *there is an apology for the errors of the Press*. "The general commendation deserved by the actors in the presentment of the tragedy may easily excuse *such faults as are escaped in the printing,*" &c. This apology for one play of one author might be, with equal justice, affixed to almost all plays of all authors of the stage at that time.

P. 564.— "To watch, poor perdu,  
With this thine helm? *Mine enemy's dog,*  
Though he had bit me, should have stayed that night," &c.

There is a foot wanting in the second line. The two quartos read "*mine injurious dog*." This, we think, leads to the word that will supply the line,

"With this thine helm? *Mine enemy's furious dog*."

P. 571.—"For these domestic and particular broils."

So the folio. The quartos,

"For these domestic *doore* particulars—"

which Steevens thinks is "particulars at our doors!" But read

"For these domestic *poore* particulars,"

the *d* being only the *p* reversed.

P. 593.—"This would have seemed a period  
To such as love not sorrow; but another,  
To amplify too much, would make much more,  
And top extremity."

There are various notes on this passage. Steevens thinks its obscurity arises from its corruption. We, however, would make it easier by a slight transposition,

"This would have seemed a period  
To such as love not sorrow; but another  
To amplify, would make much more too much,  
And top extremity."

## TIMON OF ATHENS. (Vol. XIX. ed. Reed.)

P. 57.—"Lord Timon will be left a naked gull."

We have quoted this line for the purpose of transcribing Steevens's note: "A gull is a bird as remarkable for the *poverty of its feathers*, as a phoenix is supposed to be for the richness of its plumage." So says the commentator turned naturalist. Now it so happens that the seagull is so very remarkable for the richness and amplitude of its plumage, that it is too buoyant to be able to dive, as the other aquatic birds do.

P. 70.—"I have retired me to a wasteful cock,  
And set mine eyes at flow."

It is not necessary to give the explanations of the commentators, as they are so well known, and are all so perfectly unsatisfactory that Farmer doubts the meaning of the passage, and that Pope, in despair, gave a reading of his own. If the alteration of two small words should not be refused in such a case to remove the difficulty, we would propose—

"I have retired me, like a wasteful cock  
To set mine eyes at flow."

The "wasteful cock" being the comparison, and not the locality.

P. 91.—"Must I be his last refuge? His friends, like physicians,  
*Thrive*, give him over; must I take the care upon me?"

Pope conjectured "*three*," Johnson "*thrice*," Hanmer "*try'd*," Tyrwhitt "*skried*;" but not one of them appears to us to be agreeable to sense, or the easy plain construction of a passage expressed in common familiar language. We think "*thrive*" is nothing more than a corruption of "*have*." We read, therefore, "Have given him over."

P. 109.—"Women are more valiant  
That stay at home, if bearing carry it,  
And th' ass more (captain) than the lion, the felon  
Loaden with irons wiser than the judge."

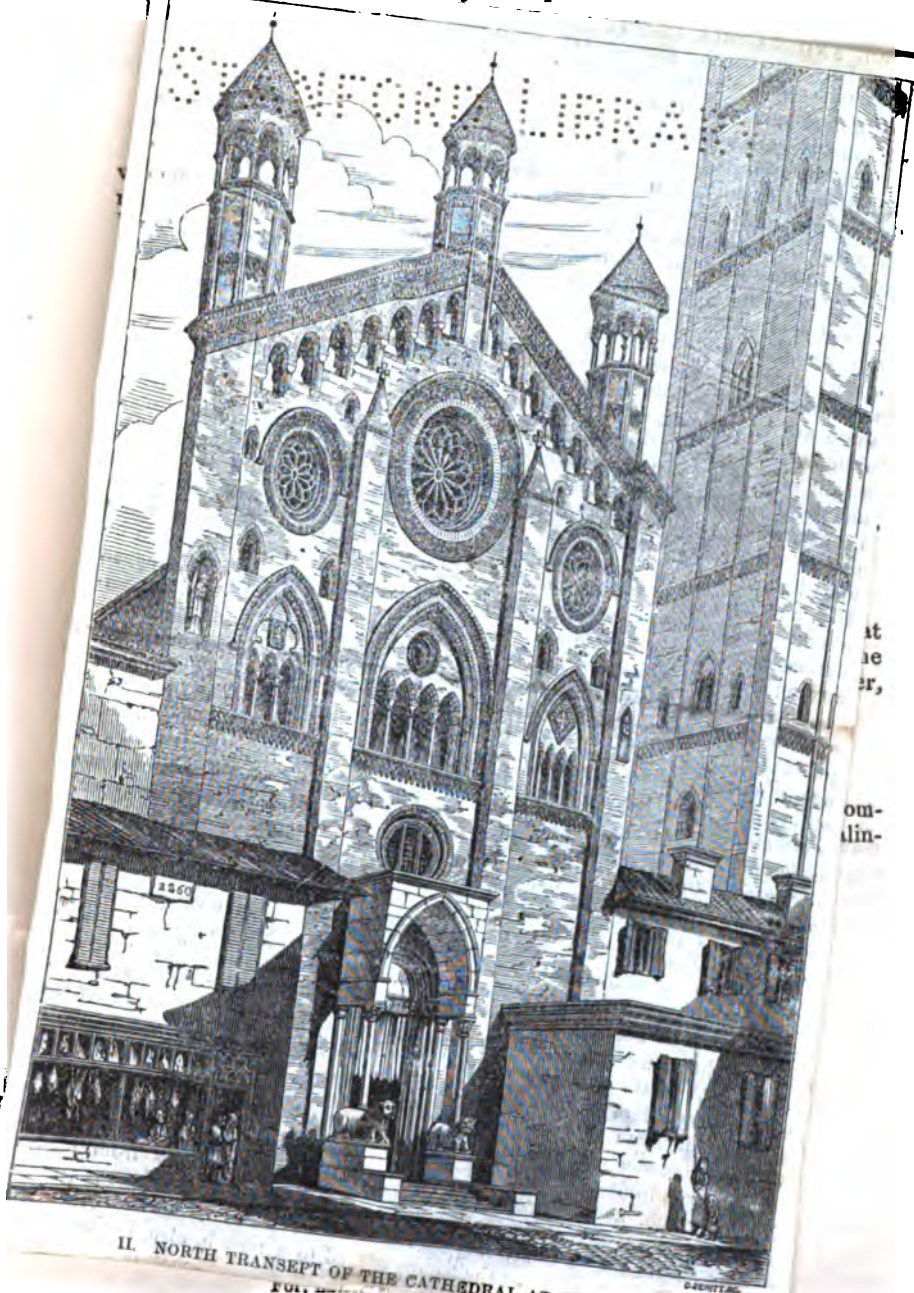
Pope rejected "captain," which Ritson justly observes has been in-judiciously restored, for, without it, the sense is clear and correct. The question is, whether the word really came from the poet, in which case we must admit it, or was a mistake of the transcriber or printer, and therefore may be rejected. In considering this, we found that it was brought, by the compositor's carelessness, from the former part of the speech. "If I speak like a *captain*." It is therefore nothing more than an error of the press; and the line may be read either

"The ass more than the lion, and the felon,"

or

"And th' ass more than the lion, the felon"

with the last syllable accentuated.



II. NORTH TRANSEPT OF THE CATHEDRAL AT CREMONA.

To the wide world, and to the

Ellis's Specimens, vol. ii. p. 313 (a sonnet by Thos. Warton).

"And since that love was cause I trod awry,  
I here take off his bells, and let him fly."

P. 518.—“ I have done the state some service, and they know it.”

See Brome's *Covent Garden Weeded*, 8vo. p. 60, “ *And, but for doing the state so good service, we would hang him.*”

P. 518.—“ Speak of me as I am ; nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice.”

See Charitonis *Amores Chæer. et Chariclis*, ed. Dorville, p. 41, *Πρέσβευε τοίνυν, εἶπεν ὁ Διονύσιος, καὶ λέγε αὐτὰ τὰ ἐκείνης ῥήματα, Μηδὲν ἀφέλῃς, μηδὲ πρόσθε, ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς ἐρμηνευε.*

P. 525.—“ I took by the throat the circumcised dog,  
And smote him thus.”

See Lud. Carlell's *Osmond the Great Turk*, p. 52, “ You should have struck him thus, and thus !”\*

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Batheaston.*

*Τίς ἀχῶ, τίς ὁδμὰ προσέπτα μ' ἀφεννῆς.*  
From. *Vinct.* l. 115.

Whilst reading the above passage I have often thought how much more poetical it might be rendered if the construction would admit of a comparison being instituted between the “*ἀχῶ*” and the “*ὁδμὰ*.” By referring to the manuscripts of the *Prometheus Vincetus*, I find that two read “*ὤς*” in the place of the second “*τίς*,” therefore making the substitution, we shall have,  
*Τίς ἀχῶ, ὤς ὁδμὰ προσέπτα μ' ἀφεννῆς,*  
which, by changing the “*what*” in Dr. Potter's translation into “*like*,” may be thus Englished :

“ What sound, like softly-breathing odour,  
Steals on my sense ?”

Milton has a very similar passage in his *Comus*,

“ At last a soft and solemn-breathing sound  
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd per-  
fumes.”

My reason for calling your attention to the subject is, that I have never seen in any of the recent editions of *Æschylus* any recognition of the ex-

istence of the “*ὤς* ;” indeed I have only once seen it in print, and that was in an old edition of the “*Prometheus*,” published by the Brothers Bencknerr, at Amsterdam, in the 16th century. This valuable copy was obligingly forwarded to me by the Rev. J. Bickersteth, D.D. when he heard that the passage in question occupied my attention. I cannot tell the exact date of its publication, as that part of the title-page which contains the last figure of the date is torn off. As, however, the figures 151 remain, it must have been somewhere between the years 1509 and 1520.

If you insert this communication in your long-established Magazine, which is so peculiarly the scholar's, it may call the attention of the learned to the subject, and the genuineness of the reading “*ὤς*” may be by their efforts established or disproved ; if established, the superior beauty given to the passage by its adoption in the room of the unpoetical “*τίς*” would well repay any pains which might be taken to secure so desirable a consummation.

Yours, &c. JAMES HENDY, B.A.

\* We take this opportunity of putting right a passage in Suckling's Supplement to Shakspeare's Verses, in Malone's Suppl. vol. i. p. 496.

“ Her beams, which some dull men call'd hair, divided,  
Part with her cheeks, part with her lips, did sport ;  
But these as rude her breath put by, still some—  
Wiselier downward sought, but, falling short,  
Curl'd back in rings.”

Malone says, “ From the want of rhyme, I suspect this [*third*] line to be corrupt.” Certainly it is ; read,

“ But these as rude her breath put by ; still glided  
Wiselier downward some,” &c.



## THE THREE SHIRLEYS.

IT was in the lovely month of a most lovely June in 18—, that I was persuaded to accompany my young friend S—— on a walking tour through Sussex; his chief object being the churches, mine any interest that might present itself, whether from nature's own fair face, which has a remarkably varied style of beauty in this county, or in the smaller incidents which a tour of this kind offers, of interest or amusement to him who seeks for either.

That fierce crusade which so many young men destined for the clerical profession wage against the *pews* and other deformities which in so many places are rapidly disappearing, was taken up warmly and carried on with vigour by S——. There was not a church large or small, interesting or uninteresting, that he did not want to visit, and the bare ramour of some uncommon bit of architecture or ancient monument carried us frequently far out of our regular track over miles of downs, or through deep lanes, to all which I patiently submitted, often finding some reward for myself in a quarter where I least perhaps expected any.

It was late in the afternoon of a very sultry day that, after a walk of many miles, sometimes toiling along deep sandy lanes, sometimes scrambling through thickets of underwood, that we found ourselves before the small but pretty church of Isfield. It stands in the midst of quiet green fields, a few venerable trees around about it. At a short distance, placed among trees, and with its front to the church, was an old grey-looking house of most respectable appearance, now a farm-house, but once the home of one of the Shirley family, probably of him whose monument is in the church.

Whilst my young friend S—— was pacing along the narrow aisle, inveighing bitterly against the abomination of an awkward and ungainly looking square pew with high wooden sides, I was busy in a small inner chapel that in times past had belonged to the Shirleys, trying to decypher an inscription on one of the monuments. It was erected to the memory of a Sir

John Shirley, and the epitaph set forth with announcing,

"That the fame of Sir John Shirley of Isfield in the county of Sussex, knight, may be precious in the memory of all men till the change of the last man, be it delivered to posterity that Sir John Shirley, knight, was of an ancient family—of a magnanimous heart—of an exemplary industry—of a justice beyond exception, and that he was stout in good causes, yea, and good in all causes.

"His first wife was daughter unto Sir Thomas Shirley, of Wiston, knight. His second was the daughter of George Goring, esq. He died in 1631."

The epitaph continues in the same quaint style to set forth the excellent qualities of the wife; but it was the mention of the first that set me upon the train of thought which I am about to detail, making the first chapter as it were of the romantic history of the Shirleys.

There are other monuments of Shirleys in the chapel, which was in a dirty and uncared-for condition. It was, however, kept locked in consequence (as we were told by the clerk) of the damage that had been done to the monuments by the children of the parish when it was left open to the public.

Under one of the Shirley monuments was found in 1775 a stone of black marble, the tombstone of Gundred, youngest daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William first Earl of Warren. She was buried in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory, and how or why the stone was removed to Isfield does not appear. It was replaced at Lewes by Sir William Burrell, and on the wall of the south aisle of St. John's, Southover, is a marble tablet with this inscription:

"Within this pew stands the tombstone of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William the first Earl of Warren, which having been deposited over her remains in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory, and lately discovered in Isfield church, was removed to this place at the expense of William Burrell, Esq. A.D. 1775."

Gundred died in childhood at Castle Acre, 1085.

In 1078 a priory was founded at

Lewes by the Earl her husband and herself the first and chief house of the family in England.

The Earl died in 1563 and was

also buried at Lewes under a monument of white marble, and celebrated by the monks with the following inscription:

"*Hic Gulielmus Comes. locus est hinc ubi fuit,  
Hicq; fundator ex argea sedis auctor.  
Iste domus fatus incensit, placuit quis muros,  
Prospectus Christi, quod prompta mente dedisti.  
Ite tuos canones servat Pantheus heres,  
Sanctorum cultus qui te secutus in astra.  
Optime Panthei, sic opus te glorificasti,  
Dignus post antem talium tibi qui dedit sedes."*

On the black marble tombstone of Goodred are the remains of a Latin inscription.

I passed from the Surrey chapel into the little green churchyard. The tombstones if I may so name them, as they were almost entirely of wood were of the simplest possible workmanship; and the inscriptions for the most part simpler still, and evidently the productions of some unlettered and unlearned author; such as—

"Early in the morning he went from home,  
Not thinking that his glass was run,  
It being in so short a space  
We hope he's in a better place."

And others of similar merits and simplicity.

I sat down on a grassy mound, and looked on the peaceful scene around me; the sun was setting cloudlessly. His rays fell on the old mansion, which wore an air of respectability beyond that of an ordinary farm-house. There were traces left of what it once had been. To that house, I pictured to myself, Sir John Shirley brought home his bride from Wiston, daughter of the old Sir Thomas, who was father to the "Three Brothers, whose romantic lives are remarkable even in the history of the times, and in the history of Sussex should form a little Odyssey to which all the poetic and distinguished spirit of the county might well look up and be proud of."<sup>a</sup>

It was, then, the sister of those three gallant brothers who once lived in the

old grey house on which my eyes were fixed. I pictured her lovely, young, and good—sitting in that old-fashioned summer-house, which serves as a finish to a low garden wall, and admiring this tranquil scene with her husband; I saw them walking together arm in arm, across the green field that separates the house from the church, and together entering the House of God.

Those three brave Shirleys! each separate history is a romance. How proud must the old knight their father have been, living at Wiston with his noble sons! What heart-breaking partings; what sorrowful misgivings as son after son left the paternal home to seek honour and renown in distant lands!

First went forth Anthony the second of the sons; he was a young Oxford scholar. He says of himself, "My friends bestowed on me those learnings which were fit for a gentleman's ornament." He was born in 1565. After finishing his university education, he entered the army under the auspices of the Earl of Essex. In 1586 he was present at the battle of Zutphen. When the Earl went to France with four thousand men to aid the King against the confederates of the League, Anthony accompanied him, and here the young soldier probably distinguished himself greatly, for Henry the Fourth gave him the order of St. Michael, which brought upon him the displeasure of that royal virago Queen Elizabeth. "As a virtuous woman ought to look on none but her husband," said she, "so a subject ought not to cast his eyes on any other sovereign than him God has set over him. I will not have my sheep marked with a strange brand; nor suffer them to follow the pipe of a

<sup>a</sup> The author of this quotation wrote but did not publish a work, short, but full of beauty both in sentiment and expression. It was called "Winchester, and a few other Compositions in Prose and Verse."

strange shepherd." She commanded Sir John Pickering and Lord Buckhurst to inquire into the circumstances of this alleged breach of allegiance, the result of which was that poor Mr. Anthony Shirley was sent a close prisoner to the Fleet. His father, Sir Thomas Shirley, was summoned and questioned sharply; and with very great humility he answers, "that he hath not in any ways encouraged him, but hath ever charged him to be very curious and circumspect in taking place to the offence of any, and is most heartily sorry that his son hath thus done to the offence of her Majesty."

How long his imprisonment lasted does not appear; the matter ended in his being deprived of the order of St. Michael. During the next few years nothing is told of him, or how they were passed. The next event is his marriage; but Frances Vernon of Hodnet did not make his life a happy one. All that we know of his domestic sorrows and her faults are collected from an expressive sentence in a letter written by Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney, when he set sail from England in the *Bevis of Southampton*, accompanied by six smaller vessels, bound for the island of St. Thomé; "Sir Anthony Shirley goes forward on his voyage very well furnished, led by the strange fortune of his marriage to undertake any course that may occupy his mind from thinking on her vainest words."

Whether Elizabeth made him amends for the deprivation of the order conferred on him by Henry of France, and herself knighted her loyal subject, or whether he retained the knighthood by courtesy, is not made clear. Some say that he received this honour after his return from the voyage, and that it was bestowed by his patron the Earl of Essex; certain it is that he was dubbed knight when the French monarch laid his sword on the shoulder of Anthony Shirley, saying, "Soyez Chevalier de St. Michael au nom de St. George, car vous l'avez bien mérité."

Elizabeth might deprive him of the order, but not even her imperious word had the power to undo knighthood so honourably and legally conferred by the most chivalrous and valiant king then living.

His design to go to St. Thomé was altered, for while on the coast of Guinea "the water from the heavens did stink, and in six hours turned into maggots;" so he changed his course to America, where he took the city of St. Jago, and kept it for two days and nights with 280 men (whereof 80 were wounded in the service) against 3000 Portuguese; after which he sailed to the Isle of Fuego, "a very small isle, with a very high hill in the midst that continually burneth, invincible by nature."

This expedition seems to have proved unfavourable. He took Jamaica and several towns; but, not meeting with all the wealth that was expected, he was deserted by the ships that had accompanied him, and obliged to return to England the following year, 1597.

In the winter of 1598 or 1599, we again find him in pursuit of more honour and renown. Probably he did not find the tongue of his wife had become sweeter or her temper gentler since his absence; and so, finding domestic peace denied, he sought forgetfulness of troubles like these in a life of enterprise abroad; probably from the home of discord he sought refuge in the paternal house at Wiston. There, the stirring tales he had to tell, the wild and romantic adventures and wondrous narratives of strange lands, so worked upon the mind and imagination of his young brother Robert, that, when Sir Anthony once more bade the good old knight of Wiston farewell, he, too, left his home and friends and accompanied his brother.

The elder brother, Sir Thomas, had been early instructed in military discipline, and, having had a command of 300 men in Holland, had there behaved with so much gallantry that he had been knighted by Lord Wiltoughby.

It is easy to imagine what must have been the reluctance of the aged father to see his home thus rendered desolate, and one may suppose that he did not, without grievous misgivings, see his truant Anthony carry away his youngest, perhaps his favourite, boy, who he might have hoped would be contented to remain and be the comfort and the prop of his declining years.

The expedition on which Sir An-

thony was bound was one sent by the Earl of Essex to assist Don Cesare d'Este, the illegitimate son of the Duke of Ferrara, lately dead, against the Pope, who laid claim to the principality. Before he arrived, however, the Duke had submitted, and the war was at an end.

Not, however, to have been at so much trouble and expense in vain, it was determined between Lord Essex and Sir Anthony Shirley that the latter should undertake a voyage to Persia, the objects being, first, to endeavour to prevail upon the king of that country to unite with the Christian princes against the Turks, and secondly, to establish a commercial intercourse between this country and the East. Sir Anthony had moreover certain designs of his own. They embarked at Venice for Aleppo, on the 24th of May 1599, with 25 followers, most of them gentlemen. There have been several accounts written of this expedition; that given by one of Sir Anthony's attendants, George Mainwaring, seems to be the most amusing and circumstantial. I would refer those who wish for more detail to a little volume called "*The Travels and Adventures of the three Shirleys.*" Many curious stories are told by Mr. Mainwaring of the journey: at last they arrive at a town which he calls Casbin. Very oddly he spells the Persian names.

"A famous city," says he, "and of great antiquity." The Lord Steward came with a great train of gallant gentlemen, saluted Sir Anthony with much courtesy, and offered him twenty pounds in gold, telling him that he shall receive this much every day till they hear from the king, who will probably treble it.

Sir Anthony made answer thus: "Know this, brave Persian, I come not a begging to the king; but, hearing of his great fame and worthiness, thought I could not spend my time better than come to see him, and kiss his hand, with the adventure of my body to second him in his princely wars."

"Pardon me, brave stranger," replies the Persian, "for now I see thou art a prince thyself, for so it seemeth by thy princely answer."

Sir Anthony assures him that he is

no prince, but the second son of an English knight, who, having been trained up in martial affairs and well esteemed of in his own country, now comes to offer his best services to the King of Persia; and so with much politeness the Persian took his leave, and was succeeded by the Governor, giving the kindest welcome to the stranger knight, and in eastern fashion offering all that he was worth to be at his service. And, though Sir Anthony declined all these offers with many thanks, they continue to send him rich presents day after day.

By-and-bye there come tidings from the king, the great Shah Abbas. He had been in Tartary, and was now returning. He sent a proclamation written with his own hand to the effect that horse and man are to be at the service of Sir Anthony and his suite, upon pain of death to those who should not obey; and that, if any man did hold up his hand to offer the lowest of the company wrong, he should lose his head.

Two days before his arrival the King sent a courier to order that the English visitors be provided with horses, and should meet him four miles out of Casbin, accompanied by the Governor and the Lord Steward.

"And," says Mainwaring,

"In this sort was Sir Anthony and we of his company appointed; First, Sir Anthony himself in rich cloth of gold, his gown and under coat; his sword hanging in a rich scarf to the worth of a thousand pounds, being set with pearls and diamonds, and on his head a turban according to the worth of 200 dollars; his boots embroidered with pearls and rubies: his brother Mr. Robert Shirley likewise in cloth of gold, with a rich turban on his head: his interpreter, Angelo, in cloth of silver gown and undercoat: four in cloth of silver gowns, with undercoats of silk damask: four in crimson velvet gowns: four in blue damask, with taffety undercoats: four in yellow damask, with their undercoats of a Persian stuff: his page in cloth of gold: his four footmen in carnation taffety."

After they had ridden half a mile from the city, they saw "such a prospect as is not usually seen." This was twelve hundred soldiers, horsemen, carrying twelve hundred heads of men on their lances, and some having the *owes* of men *hying* about

their necks on strings; then trumpeters and drummers, standard bearers and pages, and at last Shah Abbas himself, and after him the rest of his officers and army, twenty thousand soldiers, all horsemen.

Sir Anthony and his brother alight, and (as they are desired, being told that such is the fashion of the country) they kiss the King's foot; not a word does he utter, only looks upon them very stately; then, bidding the Lieut.-General place Sir Anthony as he had directed, sets spurs to his horse, and "did ride away for the space of an hour."

They assure Sir Anthony that this is the custom with strangers, and desire him to have patience awhile; accordingly, "within an hour the King returned back again as fast as his horse would go, and having sixteen women richly attired following him on horseback; he then came and embraced Sir Anthony and his brother, kissing them both three or four times over, and taking Sir Anthony by the hand swore that he should be his own brother; and so he did call him always; and so the King marched along, putting Sir Anthony on his right hand."

This very cordial reception was only the beginning of a series of honours and favours lavished with royal magnificence upon the welcome strangers. For eight days and nights there was nothing but sporting and banqueting. The King loaded Sir Anthony and his companions with costly gifts.

Much mention is made in Mr. Mainwaring's account of their sports of various kinds, hunting, hawking, and all manner of diversions. But no doubt the whole time was not passed in pleasure; Sir Anthony found time to discourse with the Shah on matters more important, and the Shah obtained from him instruction in the discipline of his army, which was afterwards carried on under his brother Robert. About this time the Shah began to talk of sending Robert Shirley to the Queen of England with a rich present, to shew how much he honoured her; but Sir Anthony did not exactly approve of such a measure. He persuaded the Shah to let him be the ambassador to the courts in Christendom, all except that of England, which it seems he had no intention at

that time of visiting; probably he might be disinclined thereto in consequence of his old experience of his royal mistress's temper, and her dislike to see her subjects serving under a foreign prince.

His project was to induce the Sovereign whose courts he proposed to visit to maintain wars against the Turks on the one side, whilst the Persian armies should attack them on the other, and by that means overthrow their power. This project wonderfully pleased the King, only he did not like to part with Sir Anthony, and wished to make him Lieutenant-General of all his forces; but Sir Anthony, though he, in the language of his biographer, "did highly embrace the offer, yet in regard he was a man of greater note than his brother was, did make choice to go on this embassy, and promised to return again with as much speed as he could; but *mala fortuna* did happen on him by the way."

Shah Abbas began to act upon this plan of Sir Anthony's directly. Shortly after this he sent away the Turkish ambassador, who had come to renew the league between the Emperor of Constantinople, Mahomet the Third, and the King of Persia, commanding him to tell his master that he would never rest till he was in the field against him.\*

So Sir Anthony departed, leaving his young brother as a hostage with the Shah.

At his own request a Persian was sent along with him to bear witness with him of the good will of his Sovereign to the Christian princes. His name was *Seame Olibeg*; but all the Persian names are so curiously spelt in the different accounts, that they are probably very different from those here given.

Just about the time of his departure, a Franciscan friar arrived at the Shah's

\* Abbas had been compelled by the situation of his kingdom to preserve peace with the Emperor of Constantinople, but he could hardly deem himself the monarch of Persia whilst that Sovereign held the fort of Navarund in one quarter of his dominions, and the cities of Tabreez and Teflis, with almost the whole of Aderbijan and Georgia, in another. (Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. I.)

one side, and his own on the other, and delivered it to Sir Anthony, saying, 'When you look upon this, think of me;' Sir Anthony, receiving it with a humble and thankful manner, protested that his life and that should part together."

He went first to Portugal, and then we hear of him and his navy upon the Levant seas, and all further intelligence fails for a time; but in 1625, "amongst the English resident at the court of Spain, the foremost is Sir Anthony Sherley, who styles himself Earl of the Sacred Empire, and hath from his Catholic majesty a pension of 2000 ducats per annum, all which in respect of his prodigality is as nothing."

Whether Sir Anthony preferred the warmer climate of the South to that of his native land, or that he found the treatment he received from foreign sovereigns more to his taste than that which he had formerly experienced from Elizabeth, and might expect from her successor, who now sat upon the throne of England; or whether the recollection of his domestic discomforts weighed upon his mind, making any home preferable to his own, I cannot discover. The honours he received and the consequence attached to him excited the displeasure of King James the First, and orders were dispatched for his return to England. He did not think it necessary to obey. No more is known of him but that he died in Spain in the year 1630.

Meanwhile the young Robert Sherley, who had remained at the Persian Court as a hostage, enjoyed a high degree of favour, and Shah Abbas in all respects treated him as his son, true to his parting promise to Sir Anthony. But two years pass away, and no tidings reach the Persian Court of the embassy, its success or failure. Probably there was treachery in this, for it is very improbable that Sir Anthony in all this time should never once have written either to the sovereign in whose service he had entered, or to the young brother for whom he ever expressed the warmest affection.

It was not surprising that the King

of Persia should be indignant, however, at such apparent neglect, or that coolness should have been shewn to the young English favourite in consequence, which no doubt there were plenty of envious courtiers eager and ready to foment. It, however, was only temporary; Robert Sherley soon succeeded in regaining the confidence of his royal master, and of re-establishing himself more strongly than ever in his good graces, even obtaining from him as a boon a favour on which he had set his heart,—freedom of conscience for all Christians in the Persian dominions.

He was made the general of an army sent against the Turks, in which war the young hero conducted himself with so much bravery, and gained so much renown by his unequalled courage and wisdom beyond his years, that his favour with Shah Abbas grew daily more and more confirmed, and his name was celebrated through all Persia.

Old Fuller says, that "he performed great services against the Turks, and showed the difference betwixt English and Persian valour, having therein as much courage and more mercy: these his actions drew the envie of the Persian lords and love of the ladies."

In one of these engagements he took prisoner thirty of the chief commanders among the Turks, and sent a message to this effect, that the thirty prisoners should all be freed safe without any ransom if one whom they detained in captivity was delivered up to him. This one important prisoner was his own unfortunate elder brother, Sir Thomas Shirley.

And, leaving Robert in the very highest pinnacle of prosperity, let us look after this, the eldest, but certainly not the most fortunate, of the brave three. He felt ashamed, says Fuller, "to see his two younger brothers worn like flowers in the breasts and bosoms of foreign princes, whilst he himself withered on the stalk he grew on; so he left his aged father and his fair inheritance in Sussex to undertake sea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but small enriching of himself." So says old Fuller; it cannot, however, be easily made out that

\* Wordsworth's English and Spanish Pilgrim.

honour or credit was achieved either for himself or his country; on the contrary, nothing but misfortune and disgrace were the results of this ill-omened expedition. He equipped three ships manned with 500 soldiers, and set sail upon a religious crusade against the Turks, with whom it would seem the English were at this moment at peace; but such piratical and Quixotical kind of undertakings were not unfrequent in this age of adventure.

Sir Thomas was unfortunate from the very beginning. The first adventure he was engaged in was, that after an obstinate resistance he boarded and captured a large ship; but he lost a hundred of his own men in the conflict, and the rest mutinied, not having obtained as much spoil as they expected. Sir Thomas, probably, though as brave and as ambitious as his brothers, was not gifted like them with those qualities which at once seem to exercise power over the minds of men; *his* was not the master spirit of Anthony, nor *his* the graceful art by which Robert won the hearts of all to love and follow him. Mutiny was busy among his followers: "They plainly told him they would be no longer under his command, alleging, with unkind words and uncomely speeches, that their hopes and expectations were deceived of him."

Much perplexed by this contemptuous and unruly behaviour, he first tried threats, then gentler means, and condescended in mild terms to reason with and entreat them not to despise and forsake the captain whom they had vowed to follow and obey. For a time he succeeded in pacifying them; but soon their greedy anxiety for prey, and the bad disposition that had got among them, led the ill-fated Sir Thomas, in an evil hour, by way of diverting their ill humour, to resolve to surprise and attack an island belonging to the Turks which was not far off.

They landed in the night, by the light of a full moon, and soon made themselves masters of the town, which the inhabitants had abandoned. Sir Thomas gave orders that the property of every Christian should be sacred; but this was a useless command, as goods there were none; the inhabitants had fled with all their property.

Not finding much to be done, he

commanded a retreat to the ship; and having intelligence brought him that the islanders were assembling in great numbers, he gave orders that the men should keep together and retreat slowly, encouraging them not to fear enemies who were unpractised in any military discipline, and armed only with staves and stones. But his mutinous and ill-disposed crew now added the meanest cowardice to their previous bad conduct; no sooner had they come in sight of the enemy than they fled in confusion, regardless of the threats and entreaties of their leader, who, thus abandoned by his own men, (all except two faithful servants who remained fighting by his side,) was, after a gallant and desperate resistance, overpowered by numbers and made a prisoner with his two companions. For three days did his own ship remain in the harbour, but no attempt, either by force or entreaty, was made to rescue their commander by his faithless and disaffected crew.

He was kept in this island for a month in close confinement, and then sent in a small boat to Negropont, and delivered up to the authorities there. He was allowed to send a letter to the English Consul at Patras, but he never received any answer; and, upon the return of his messenger without one, he was thrown into a dark dungeon, and bound fast with a great galley chain to a slave who had been taken before. Here he remained from March 1602 to July 1603; his best diet bread and water, his warmest lodging the ground,—sometimes menaced with death, sometimes with the galleys.

Probably it was not discovered that the prisoner was a brother to the two men who had been proving themselves the most inveterate and active enemies to the Turkish empire, but they were aware that he was of some importance, and no doubt expected a large ransom; however, be that as it may, when the demand for his brother's freedom was made by Robert Shirley, a scornful defiance was the only answer, and a threat that, before two suns should set, a deed should be done that should amaze the whole company of them. "Another man (says

of Sir Robert Shirley)

for his men

were wearied, and not expecting to be again so soon called into action; but that honour, the chief mark he ever aimed at, made him abandon fear and timidity, and no sooner had he received the Turk's answer, than he presently cut off the heads of the thirty commanders, caused them to be carried in triumph upon the pikes of his soldiers about the market place, and swore that it should be a dismal day to his enemy, for he would either return conqueror or leave his body on the field." And thereupon he set his soldiers in battle array, but perceiving that they were affrighted at the sight of the Turks, who were as ten to one, he addressed them in a short oration. The effect of this, added to the sight of his own matchless bravery (which bore down every obstacle before it as he rushed upon the enemy with the fury of a lion), was such, that the soldiers, following his example, and inspired by his heroism, behaved with such desperate resolution that the Turks were amazed and confounded. Many lay down their weapons and yielded, the rest were all put to the sword. From the prisoners taken this day he again selected some of the chiefest among them, and again made the same proffer in behalf of his brother as before. But here the manuscript which afforded the above particulars suddenly breaks off, and, as the captivity of Sir Thomas lasted for three years, it is to be concluded that the efforts of the valiant young general were of no avail.

The Shirleys had done much in instructing the Persians in the art of war. Malcolm, in his history of Persia, says, "that they not only formed and disciplined a corps of infantry which Shah Abbas had lately raised, but taught the Persians the use of artillery."

In several other engagements Robert Shirley continued to win honours and glory, and to be considered as the right hand of Shah Abbas. In one of these, when Shah Abbas commanded in person,\* Robert was severely

wounded in several places. His favour was at its height: "This man's bread," says a charter granted in his favour by the Persian monarch, "is baked for sixty years." He bestowed upon him in marriage a beautiful Circassian called Theresia; she was a cousin of the favourite wife of Shah Abbas; very lovely, both in person and character, and a Christian. As a further proof of his confidence, he determined to send him as ambassador to the several princes of Christendom, notwithstanding the ill success of his former embassy, this being probably for a similar purpose, to endeavour to unite them against the Turks.

Sir Robert Shirley departed, but very little is known of the events of his embassies. He left Persia either the end of 1608 or early in 1609. He did not visit England till 1611, and all the events and history of these unrecorded years must be left for the romance or novel writer to fill up.

His arrival in England is mentioned in Stowe's Chronicle. He arrived in summer, and the 2nd of October following he had audience at Hampton Court, where he delivered his letters, and shewed his commission. "This Earl Shirley was entertained and respected as an honourable ambassador. He brought hither with him Theresia, his wife, who was shortly after delivered of a son, unto whom the queen was god-mother, and Prince Henry was god-father, who called the child Henry after his own name."

As it does not appear that the audience took place till October, and that the ambassador arrived in the summer, it will surely be most natural to transport the party to the old house at Wiston. The joy of the old father once more to behold his son, the pride and pleasure with which that son presented to him his beautiful wife and his infant son, one can imagine it all, and the feelings of deep interest, half pleasurable, half melancholy, with which he would lead that fair stranger to visit the home and haunts of his light-hearted boyhood, and the friends who still lived and remembered him, he no longer the wild and playful boy, but the man, the soldier, the hero of many a bloody field, the favourite of princes. And here, no doubt, the fair Circassian remained whilst they

\* From the period of this great victory till the death of Shah Abbas, he not only kept the Turks in complete check, but recovered all the territories which that nation had before taken from Persia.—(Malcolm's Persia.)



stayed in England, and they were there for a year. It must have been a bitter parting when the time came, and so, to comfort the bereaved old man, the young boy, the little English-born Henry, was left with his grandfather. They embarked at Dover in January 1612. Sir Robert never saw his father again. The good old knight died at Wiston before the end of the year.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, August.

AS you have granted insertion to my article on the London *Organs*, I hope you may also to one on the *Bells*, with which subject I have a more technical acquaintance. I prefix some brief notices of the principal Bells of Europe, and of England generally.

Yours, &c. J. D. PARRY.

#### EUROPE.

The origin and general history of this celebrated member of Christian churches needs no dissertation.—The largest bell *rung* or *tolled*, in the world (the "monster" at Moscow being crippled on the ground, and the great bells of China without clappers, struck externally with wooden hammers,) is the *Bolshoi Kolabol* or "great bell" of the high tower of *Ivan Veltikii* in the *Kremlin*. This, which was recast about 20 years ago, weighs, according to Dr. Lyall, 126,000 lbs. There are several others from 20 to 80,000 in Russia.

The next in Europe is, I believe, in the *Tour de Beurre*, or "butter tower," of *Rouen* Cathedral, which, according to Dr. Dibdin, bears the following inscription:—

"Je suis nommé George d'Amboise,  
Bien trente six mille ky poise;  
Ky me bien posera,  
Quarante mille y trouvera."

Which, I think, may be thus Englished:—

"I'm George d'Amboise: my weight is found  
Full six and thirty thousand pound,  
But he that poiseeth me aright  
Shall forty thousand find my weight."

Dr. Dibdin has not explained the difference between the real and imputed weight. A bell at *Erfurt*, in Saxony, weighs 36,000 lbs. The largest now at *Nôtre Dame*, Paris, 32,000.

Several in France, and the Low Countries, about 20,000. *Toulouse, Antwerp*, (the largest of 33 "chimera,")  
*Ghent*,\* &c. *St. Peter's, Rome*, about 19,000.

#### ENGLAND.

In *England*, *Great Tom* of *Christchurch* is of course the largest—17,800 lbs. *Lincoln* has often been spoken of as the second; but this is a decided mistake. Before the recasting it only weighed 9,400, now 10,200. If I am not mistaken, there is a bell at *Exeter* of 12,000; thus constituting the second. *St. Paul's*, 11,600. In a life of Dr. Parr, it is said that the tone of this bell is "not fine." Neither, certainly, is it *bad*. It is, perhaps, for its weight, "middling." There is a bell, at some parish church in *Gloucestershire*, of 8,000. *Canterbury* 7,500. *Hereford*, and *Gloucester*, about 6,000. It was formerly mentioned as a curious fact that there were only *twelve* peals of twelve bells in England. One has since been lost at *Spitalfields*.

The inhabitants of *York* have, it seems, an ambition to have a bell of 20,000 lbs.,—the largest in England. This is honourable enough, no doubt, but it seems almost a pity that they should seek to cast poor "*Old Tom*" from his honourable position of centuries. He "bore his faculties meekly" enough, doing good in his way quietly, and giving umbrage to nobody.

At *Chester* Cathedral, the largest bell, of 4, requires three men to ring it, the great rope diverging into as many cords; but I do not believe it to be excessively heavy. The largest of 12 at *St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich*, weighs about 45 cwt. Tenors in the country are seldom as much as 30 cwt. 27 being considered large. Of village peals, of 5 or 6, they are generally from 12, or less, to 22.

\* Thus alluded to in Southey's *Pilgrimage to Waterloo*:

"That ponderous bell,  
The belfry's boast, which bears old Roland's  
name, [fame.]  
Nor yields to Oxford Tom, or Tom of Lincoln's

What a pity it is that this Poem, containing many passages of poetical and moral beauty, if not sublimity, is now almost totally neglected.

## LONDON.

[Single Bells, or less than a Peal, of fine tone.]

*St. Luke's Old Street.* This bell is reckoned a "miracle" in bell-founding. It came out of the casting pit in a different tone from what was intended, (how this happened the writer cannot tell,) and though the weight is only 28 cwt. odd, it has the depth, and nearly the power, of a bell of 40 cwt: the tone is majestic. *St. Pancras (New)* 34 cwt., very grand; also a good bell at the *Old Church*, adjoining the pleasing cemetery of *St. Giles*. It is singular that in neither of the great parishes of *Marylebone* and *St. Pancras* is there a single peal of bells. Three parishes at the West End are in the same predicament. A peal has been spoken of for *Bloomsbury*. *Christchurch Newgate Street*, only 22½ cwt. but very powerful—a melancholy note. *Covent Garden*, excellent. *Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane*, 17 cwt. good, but absurdly placed.\* *Highgate*, powerful, a private gift. *Hampstead*. In the City, 5 or 6, including *St. Mildred's Poultry*, and *St. Mary Woolnoth*. The smaller of two bells at *St. Benet's Gracechurch Street*, is the only one known to have survived the "fire" in any church burnt. A good bell in the tower (without a church) of *St. Martin Orgars* (leading out of Thames Street.)

## PEALS OF 6.

*Westminster Abbey*, tenor 36 cwt. pretty good; but it is by no means generally known † that these are only the first six of an intended peal of Twelve, the largest of which, in proportion, would probably have weighed full sixty cwt. and would have gone down very low. Whether the tower would

\* The able *Organist*, spoken of as being here, has left, and is now at *Trinity Church, Cloudestey Square, Islington*. There is, however an able one at the former place. The chanting of the psalms has been dropped, but that of other portions is retained.

† For this and some other particulars I am indebted to a respectable man, perhaps one of the best Campanalogs in London or England, Mr. Jewson, sexton and steeple keeper of *All Hallows Bark-ing*, near the Tower.

have sustained them when ringing is a different question. *St. Vedast, Foster Lane* (Post Office), about 21 cwt. good. *St. Catharine Cree*, *Leadenhall-street*, about 20 cwt. *St. Andrew Under-shaft*, just by, wretched. This church, however, does not seem sufficiently known as the largest and handsomest that survived the Fire. *St. Bartholomew, Smithfield*, very small but good; again, not generally known as the oldest church in London. Many popular mistakes exist on that head. *Bow* (beyond Mile End), with its venerable tower, 14 cwt. not bad.

## PEALS OF 8.

The heaviest tenor is at *St. Lawrence Jewry* (Guildhall), 36 cwt.; has a fine deep toll. *St. George's East*, 32 cwt. grand; same weight and key as Stepney and Shoreditch; the 7th rings the curfew,‡ a practice now confined to four or five East-end parishes. It might be restored with great effect at *Bow* (Cheapside). *Spitalfields*, now only 8, the peal of 12, with a tenor of 44 cwt. and chimes, having been destroyed by fire: tenor 33½ cwt. very good, as is the 7th, which rings the curfew. This is done by the tenor at *Bishopsgate*, 22½ cwt., but it is not very effective. *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, 28 cwt., very good. *Aldgate*, tenor same weight, also good. *Clarkenwell*, 24 cwt., very good. *Islington*, only 16, though usually supposed to be more; but effective. *St. George's, Southwark*, effective. *Trinity Church, Newington*; *St. Peter's, Walworth*; and *St. George's, Camberwell*; the latter only 13½ cwt. but effective for the weight. *Shadwell*, small and "chattering;" 14 cwt. *Rotherhithe*, 18 cwt. *Greenwich*, 24 cwt., very effective for the weight. *Woolwich*, good. *Christchurch, Surrey*, ditto; both probably about 20 cwt.; as also *St. John's, Waterloo Road*, an excellent tenor. *Lambeth*; the peal is in a very maimed state, only the first six being usable. The tower may therefore be said, in an unfortunately literal sense, to "keep" the "noiseless tenor." Perhaps archiepiscopal spirit

‡ It struck the writer as singular that at Winchester, where he has heard it was first introduced, the Curfew is not now rung at the Cathedral, or any Parish Church, but at the steeple or turret of the City Hall.

and generosity will do something for this lofty and venerable tower, its close neighbour. May I venture to observe, Mr. Urban, that I think the pleasing epitaph on the *Tradescants*, in the churchyard, is so little hacknied that it will well bear one more quotation :

Pause, traveller, ere thou pass ! beneath this stone

Lies John Tradescant—Grandson, Father, Son.  
The first died in his birth ; the other two  
Liv'd till they'd travelled art and nature through,

As by their various wanderings does appear,  
By what is scarce in earth, in sea, in air ;  
Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)  
A world of wonders in one closet shut.

These famous antiquarians, that have been  
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,  
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here.—

And when  
Angels shall with their trumps awaken men,  
And fire shall purge the earth, these hence  
shall rise,

And change this Garden for a Paradise.

*Kensington*, 20 cwt. *St. Giles in the Fields*, light but not bad, 18 cwt. *St. Clement Danes* ; the tenor here, 20 cwt. of deep and good tone, is said, in a life of Dr. Parr, to be 4 feet in diameter, the reason of which is said to be that "the bell is thin." The clock strikes a second time on a small supernumerary bell, as at Trinity college, Cambridge. The peal weighs 4 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. and was cast by "William and Philip Wightman, founders to her Majesty," in 1693, and given by Edward Clarke, one of the churchwardens. (Some pleasing painted glass, not unlike that at St. George's East, was put up in this church last spring.) The Chimes here, known as playing the 104th Psalm, are now *mute*, which must be termed discreditable, as it is understood that there is a bequest for their support. *St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street*, 19 cwt. disagreeably loud ; which is said to be owing to their being hung too low. *St. Stephen's, Coleman Street* ; *Whitechapel* (21 cwt.) ; both middling. (The south wall of the latter church is out of the perpendicular, and should be attended to in time.) *St. Dunstan, Tower*, about 30 cwt. indifferent. *All Hallows Barking, Tower Hill*, about the same weight, but a good peal. I think, Mr. Urban, that the singular circumstance connected with this church is but little known ; though, of course, it must have found a place in

several topographical works. On the 4th Jan. 1649, it was "much injured and defaced by a lamentable blow of 27 barrels of gunpowder, at a ship-chandler's opposite." Strange that such a quantity should be allowed to be kept in a street ! And was rebuilt about 20 years afterwards, i. e. the western half, with the tower (of brick.) It is consequently in two styles ; the three eastern arches on each side, with clustered columns, being in a fine style of the latter end of the 14th century ; the western ones of mixed, or "debased" style, though not altogether ugly, the deformity being in the abrupt change. The side-aisles are wide, and the internal effect is handsome and airy, with ancient monuments ; a heavy brass balustrade of some 200 years old round the Communion Table ; some pleasing stained glass, as at St. Dunstan's East, and the very pretty little old church of St. Olave's, Hart Street ; and what will do still more good to the heart of the visitor, a good list of those who "deliver the poor that crieth, the fatherless, and him that hath no helper," in a Table of Benefactions.

There is also an excellent peal, tenor 25 cwt. in the fine and lofty tower of *Hackney*, now divested of a church immediately adjoining ; but capable of lasting (though it might be as well strengthened by buttresses on the east) for several centuries.

#### PEALS OF 10.

The best, of course, in London, or perhaps in England, is *St. Mary-le-Bow*—tenor, 53½ cwt., most decidedly superior to St. Paul's ; weight and key same as the late one at York minster. The next in weight is *St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill*, 33 cwt. powerful and effective ; *Stepney*, 32 cwt., *St. Magnus London Bridge*, 24 cwt. very good indeed ; *Bermondsey New Church*, 25 cwt. good. A beautiful little peal, 20 cwt. with Chimes, at *St. Dionis, Fenchurch Street*. These (the peal) are said to be silent now, through the opposition of one or two neighbours of wealth and influence, which (no weakness of the tower being alleged) must be thought to partake of churlishness, if not to prove that Mammon has left "no music in his soul." *St. Margaret's Westminster*, 25 cwt., rather a thin and "chatter-

ing" peal; not so good as it should be for the neighbourhood of the "Palace of Westminster," to which it announces occasions of joy. But when the exterior of this ancient parish church has been improved, with new parapets, windows, &c. (instead of being recklessly swept away,) I think it will be found that the tower would bear a heavier peal. *Poplar*, about 21 cwt., *Fulham*, do. The *New Church, Camberwell*, will have a peal, with 25 cwt.; *Chelsea New Church* has one with 22½ cwt., good; *Streatham*; *St. John's, Horselydown*, probably about 20 cwt., good.

#### PEALS OF 12.

*St. Saviour's* (or *St. Mary Overy's*), tenor 52 cwt., and said to be the heaviest peal in England. The tenth has been recast, this summer; all the rest are, I believe, about five centuries old. From the height of the tower, 150 feet, they have a mellow effect; the tone of the largest (alluded to in Wilson's "City of the Plague,") is certainly fine and full; it has much the sound of brass. The next (now) is *St. Michael's, Cornhill*, 41 cwt. It struck the writer that on the destruction of the Royal Exchange, the chimes might have been removed with effect to the tower of this, the parish church. The bells in this lofty tower were, about seven years ago, lowered 40 feet: the upper story being, notwithstanding the solid appearance of the turrets, slight—not more than 18

inches thick. The sound is of course subdued. *St. Bride's* tenor I have known variously estimated at from 28 to 34 cwt.; it is probably about 31; the same as *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, which has a very long reverberation: the ringers at the latter receive a "leg of mutton and trimmings" weekly, from a bequest of the somewhat notorious *Nell Gwynne*. Yet there have been worse persons than Nelly; especially when it is considered that to her spontaneous and disinterested urging, charity owes Greenwich, if not also Chelsea Hospital, and she died penitent and christian-wise. So let it be believed that it will be said to her, as to another of her class, spoken of by an Apostle as "justified" through an act of mercy, "Thy sins be forgiven thee."

*Shoreditch*, an excellent ring, scarcely sufficiently appreciated; tenor, powerful for its weight, 32 cwt.; and the peal has a very fine tone when muffled; the Chimes, however, are inferior and out of order: the 11th bell rings the curfew. *Cripplegate*, tenor about 34½ cwt. famous for its Chimes, by far the best in London, which play, every three hours, having seven or eight different tunes, and changing the order on different days. In some notes, in one or two of the melodies, the chimes play the *treble* and *bass* on two bells at once; which I am not aware to be the case, though of course it may be so, with any other chimes in England.

### PLAS GOCH, BEAUMARAIS.

(With a Plate.)

THIS ancient mansion has had several names assigned to it, and has been known by the appellations of *Plas Mawr* (Great Place), *Court Mawr* (Great Court), and now by that of *Plas Gôch* (Red Place). They were probably given to it without any consultation of the owners, and have been changed with the veering fancies of popular caprice. It formed the ancient seat of the Bulkeleys, and was their principal residence until they removed to *Baron Hill*, in the reign of James I. There is a tradition that one of the Dowager Lady Bulkeleys resided in

this mansion at a much later period, at the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, and the internal condition of the building is in sufficient consonance with this supposition.

Before proceeding to describe the mansion, we may state that a small and interesting brass funereal plate commemorative of this family is still preserved on the north side of the chancel in Beaumarais Church,\* where it no doubt was placed after having been

\* This church is a chapel to *Llandegvan*, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.



HAUS GUCH, BRAUNARAI.

Leipzig, 1890.

25508

1974

taken from a slab in the pavement. It represents a gentleman of the time of Henry VIII. kneeling, on the dexter side, with two sons behind him, and on the sinister side his lady with one daughter. Between them are two blank spaces, once probably filled up with their emblazoned armorial bearings and some other device: while above, between two figures of St. John and the Virgin, is a representation of the Trinity, consisting of the Father seated with the Son crucified between his knees, and the Holy Dove hovering between the mouth of the Father and the head of the Son. From the mouth of the gentleman proceeds a scroll, with the words, *Osanna in excelsis*; and from that of the lady another, with the words, *Kyrie Eleyson*. In a compartment beneath these kneeling figures is the following inscription:

Hoc tegitur tumulo Ricardus nōle Bulkley  
Hujus mercator providus oppiduli.  
Elizabeth cōjux custos fīdissima sacri  
Cōjugūque sub hoc marmore clausa jacet.  
Jūcta Deo vivis fuerat quibus una voluntas,  
Post obitum maneat unus item tumulus.

We will not criticise the scansion of the last verse, but will observe, that, at the time when this plate was engraved, the saying of Sir John Wynne might have been anticipated: "The lawyers of Caernarvon, the merchants of Beaumarais, and the gentlemen of Conway."

The house in question, or at least the greater portion of it, and especially that represented in the plate, is of the same date as this monument, and the mansion may have been erected by the person therein commemorated, or one of his immediate descendants. In subsequent times, probably in the reign of Elizabeth, a large and stately addition was made at the back, its style being indicative of the Italian taste then introduced into this country. At the present day, however, the mansion has been allowed to go to ruin, and is now tenanted by numerous poor families, who will probably reside in it until the walls and roofs crumble about their ears. Without meaning to convey any impertinent hints as to the disposal of his property, we cannot avoid observing that it would be a proof of good archaeological taste on the part of the present

representative of this noble family, the owner of Plas Gôch and Baron Hill, if he were to prevent the total destruction of this cradle of his family. The house might be so far repaired at a moderate expense as to make it fit for the residence of a respectable family; and, even if this were not the case, it might with great advantage to the town of Beaumarais, be converted into a museum for the reception of local antiquities, where the numerous relics of other days, found in various parts of the island, might obtain a secure resting-place, and where even a small cabinet of natural history might be added to a purely antiquarian collection. Any thing that would attract visitors to this watering place, already rising into fashionable note, would increase the value of landed property within the precincts of the town; and the trifle now received for the rent of the tenement might be quadrupled by a trifling fee of admission paid by the curious. But to proceed to a description of the mansion itself.

The principal portion of the older part of the house is occupied by a large hall, extending at right angles to the street from the middle of a building placed athwart it, and formed into two series of rooms: those on the ground-floor having been used as butteries and pantries, those above as dormitories. The family appears to have had their own chamber and parlours in the building behind, looking partly into the court-yard, partly into a spacious garden. The best feature of the house is the hall, the entrance to which is seen in the plate through a pointed doorway. Its dimensions was about 40 feet by 20, and 15 feet in height: the upper end is a canopied and paneled dais, once embellished with a large coat of arms. On the northern side of the hall is a large plain fire-place, and on the southern side is an ample square bay window, represented in the plate, with a small chamber above. The ceiling of this hall is remarkably elegant, consisting of a beautiful series of panels in plaster, with 18 pendants of most elaborate design,—no two being alike; while the inferior cornices were charged with scroll-work, flowerings, and armorial devices. In general design it resembles the ceil-

ing of the great saloon at Audley End: and is certainly posterior to the interior of the hall itself, which formerly exposed to view the rafters of the queen-post roof, constructed with much skill and attention to ornament. Some small pointed windows of two lights each, with cinque-foliated heads, admitted the sun's rays: and at the lower end of the hall the butteries were concealed from view by an oaken screen, which, to judge from what is still preserved, must have been richly ornamented.

The chambers in the back part of the house have been so much altered and mutilated by the tenants, that they can hardly now be described. A little paneling of no great value still exists in them, and in a long uppermost room, which served as a gallery of state, the ceiling is richly decorated with stucco devices, similar to those of the hall. This part of the building is of stone; but that towards the street has only the ground-floor of that

material. The upper part is of the timber and plaster construction once universal in England, and which has proved itself to be infinitely more durable than the wretched brick-work of the present day. On an iron plate running beneath the lights of the large window near the street, seen in the plate, is a bull's head, the crest of the Bulkeley family, and the inscription,

IF GOD BE FOR VS WHO CAN BE AGAINST VS?

We would strongly recommend every visitor of Beaumarais to inspect this curious old mansion, uninviting as its outward appearance may be. Houses such as these are unfortunately becoming daily more scarce in our towns and cities. A few years ago a finer mansion than this was destroyed at Caernarvon; but, on the other hand, a similar building at Conway has been lately rescued from destruction, and judiciously repaired.

Yours, &c. H. L. J.

#### SIR THOMAS GRESHAM AND THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Visit of Queen Victoria to the City of London for the purpose of opening the new Royal Exchange, naturally carries back the mind to the olden visit of our first female Sovereign to the original structure, an occurrence from which it derived the name it has ever since borne, and which is the acknowledged example of the present solemnity.

Now that the Exchange of Sir Thomas Gresham has again risen from its ashes, in renewed magnificence and beauty, we shall take the opportunity thus given us to direct the notice of our readers to a very meritorious historical work, Mr. Burgon's "*Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*,"\* published a few years ago, but not noticed in our critical columns at the time of its publication. It is a work upon which the author bestowed his utmost

care and diligence, and for which he pursued his researches into every available source of information, both public and private, and abroad as well as at home; and, though we might have preferred a somewhat different treatment of his materials, we mean one which would have brought his biography into a more condensed and continuous narrative, and have given his original correspondence and other documents in their integrity, instead of dishing them up as *entremets*, yet their intrinsic value, and their originality, besides their being derived from the State Paper Office and other sources not generally accessible, give his volumes a positive claim to a place on our historical shelves, at the same time that his efforts to be agreeable will not be thrown away upon those who read for mere amusement.

The fame of Sir Thomas Gresham rests on three particulars. In the first place, he was our earliest native financier of great ability: he rescued his sovereign and his country from the hands of foreign money-lenders, and placed the profitable as well as

\* "*The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. Founder of the Royal Exchange; including Notices of many of his Contemporaries.*" By JOHN WILLIAM BURGON." 2 vols. 8vo. Now republished at a reduced price by Effingham Wilson.



onerous task of supporting the national credit in the hands of our own merchants, thus rendering the system of loans more safe, more economical, and more "fructifying." The particulars developed by Mr. Burgon on this important subject lend a great value to his work.

In the second place, Sir Thomas Graham is immortalised by his grand monument, the Royal Exchange, a work which alone might have sufficed for the mem'ry of another man, but which in justice can only be regarded as an inferior item in his fame; for his greatest and most patriotic work was the foundation of Gresham College, the only attempt until of late years to form a university in the metropolis of England, and one which, though little answering the intentions of its founder in modern times, may yet exercise its influence amidst all the hubbub of modern commerce, now that it has found a palace of its own (erected near Guildhall since the publication of Mr. Burgon's volume), and that its objects, it may be hoped, will be carried out with renewed energies.

Celebrated as the name of Sir Thomas Gresham deservedly is as the Founder of the Royal Exchange, it is but little known that his grand design was hereditary, having been entertained and advocated by his father, Sir Richard Gresham.

Stowe has recorded what the habits of the City were before the erection of the Exchange. He states that the merchants and tradesmen, as well English as strangers, for their general making of bargains, contracts, and commerce, did usually meet twice every day, at noon and in the evening, in that ancient seat of the monied interest, Lombard Street. "But these meetings were unpleasant and troublesome, by reason of walking and talking in an open narrow street; being there constrained either to endure all extremities of weather, viz. heat and colde, snow and raine, or else to shelter themselves in shoppes." This inconvenience had been long felt; yet, such is the influence which localities derive from established habits, that, as in the modern case of the cattle-market of Smithfield, which has maintained its traffic in spite of its manifold inconveniences and nuisances,

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so the citizens were not to be persuaded to desert their long-accustomed haunts in Lombard Street. When the use of Leadenhall, a spacious and convenient edifice, was offered by the King in the year 1534 or 1535, the change was negatived by a majority of the Common Council. The only condition upon which an Exchange was to be accepted was, that it should be raised upon the site of the very shops which had already afforded their friendly shelter. To this object, therefore, the views of the promoters of the project were directed: and in 1537, Sir Richard Gresham submitted to Crumwell, then Lord Privy Seal, a design for such a structure. We gather these particulars from the following letter,\* written to the same minister by Sir Richard Gresham, shortly before the close of his mayoralty in 1538.

“ The last yere I shewyd your goode lordeshipe a platte, that was drawn howte for to make a goodely Burse in Lombert strette for marchaunts to repayer unto. I doo suppose yt wyll coste ii m. li. [2,000*l.*] and more, wyche shalbe very beautifull to the citti, and allsoo for the honor of our soveraygne lord the kinge. But ther ys ser en howwass in the sayd strette belougyn to Sir George Monnocks; and excepte wee maye purchase them, the sayd Burse cannot be made. Wherefor, yt may please your goode lordshipe to move the kyngs highnes to have hys most gracious lettys directyd to the sayd Sir George, wyllinge and alsoo commaundynge hym to cawse the sayd howwass to be sold to the mayer and commonaltie of the city of London, for such prices as he dyd purches them for; and that he fawte not but to accomplyshe hys gracious commandement. The lettys must be sharpley made, for he ys of noe jentyll nature; and that he shale giffue further credens to the mayor, I wyl deluyner the lettys, and handyll him the beste I can; and yf I maye obtaygne to have the sayde howwass, I dought not but to gather oon m pounds [1,000*l.*] towerde the buldynge or I departe howte of myne office. Ther shale lacke noe goode wylle in me. And

\* This letter (which is preserved in the Cottonian MSS.) was published by Ward in his History of Graham College, but was inaccurately quoted by him, and by subsequent writers. It was addressed by Burgon, to the young ladies of the school, from an address in the city.

thus our Lorde preserve your good lordships in prosperous helthe, longe to contynewe. At London the xxv daye of Juyly [1538]. All yours, att your lordships commandement,

"Ryc. GRESHAM."

The difficulties mentioned in this letter were sufficient to defer the project for many years, indeed, it may be said for a whole generation, for it was not until 1564 that it was effectively resumed by the son of Sir Richard Gresham. Another letter is preserved, foreshadowing the great undertaking. It is addressed to Sir Thomas Gresham by his factor Richard Clough, who warmly advocates the erection of a bourse in London, from the utility he had found in that of Antwerp, where he resided. The letter is dated from that city, the 31st Dec. 1561, and the subject is incidentally introduced among other topics of complaint against the London merchants.

..... "For in dede it is marvell that wee have so gude orders as wee have, consydering what rulers wee have in the sittey of London; suche a companny that do study for nothyng ells butt for their own profett. As for insampell: consydering whatt a sittey London ys, and that in so many yerres they have nott founde the menes to make a Bourse! but must walke in the raine, when yt raineth, more lyker pedlers then marchants; and in thys countrie, and all others, there is no kynde of pepell that have occasyon to meete, butt they have a plase meete for that pourpose. Indede, yf your besynes were done, and that I myght have the lesure to go about hytt, and that you wyl be a menes to Mr. Secretary to have hys favore therein, I wyl nott doubt butt to make so fere a Bourse in London as the grett Bourse is in Andwarpe, withoutt molesting of any man more then he shuld be well dysposed to geve. Herein I am somwatt tedys; desyryng you to pardone me, for, beyng owne enteryd into the matter, I colde not stee myselfe.".....

Mr. Burgon has with great probability dated Sir Thomas Gresham's personal exertions in the erection of the Exchange from the death of his only child, a youth of sixteen years of age, in the year 1564,—an event very likely to have directed his thoughts, in that age of munificent benefactions, to some channel of great public utility. It appears from the minutes of the Court of Aldermen that on the 4th Jan. 1564-5, a proposition was made to

the court by Sir Thomas Gresham (through his servant Anthony Strynger) that a Bourse should be built in London at his expense, provided a site was found on which the edifice might be conveniently erected. This proposal was thankfully accepted by the court; they agreed that Sir Thomas should be at liberty to employ such *strangers* about the making of the said Bourse as he might think proper, and entrusted certain of their number with the task of fixing on the site, who were to make their report on the following Sunday, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Paul's church, where they were in the habit of assembling before sermon-time. So strong was still the attachment of the merchants to Lombard Street, that it was determined, on the present occasion, that the fittest place for a Bourse would be the ground between that street and Cornhill; and it was resolved (on Monday, 8th Jan.) that the Merchant-Tailors should be petitioned for leave to pull down the house in which Alderman Harpur resided, and some other houses adjoining, for the purpose of obtaining a commodious site. To this scheme it is obvious that objections again arose, for it was abandoned, and in six weeks a negotiation was opened with the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Wotton, for the ground on the other side of Cornhill, on which the Exchange was finally erected.

Alderman Rowe, who married Mary Gresham, a cousin of Sir Thomas, took a leading part in these negotiations, and at eight o'clock in the morning of the 23rd July was waited on in his mansion-house in Bishopegate-street by the wardens of the twelve principal companies, who had been summoned for the express purpose of entering into arrangements for facilitating the erection of the Bourse. In the December following, the benevolence and aid of the Merchants Adventurers and Merchants of the Staple beyond the sea was solicited with the same object. The sum required was specified, namely 400 marks; to be paid within two months.

"At Christmas, 1565, warning was given to the inhabitants of the houses which it was proposed to remove in order to erect the Bourse, to vacate their dwellings before the ensuing 25th of March."

that is to say, before New Year's day, old style; Geoffrey Walkeden and Thomas Banister being appointed to negotiate with the several householders, and talk with them. Precepts were issued in the mean time to the wardens of the several companies, for levying contributions in aid of the purchase of the intended site. Mr. Alderman Jakeman was chosen Treasurer; and Sir Thomas White, Sir William Garrard, Sir William Chester, Sir John White, and Alderman Rowe, Commissioners for the undertaking. It was settled that by the ensuing month of May, 1566, all should be ready for the workmen 'to fall in hand with the foundation thereof;' and that the Burse was to be 55 yards in length, and 45 in breadth; to extend from Walkeden's Alley to Jaques' house, a 'little old house in Cornhill,' inhabited by a widow, which 'the eytie was driven to bye' for 100 marks.

"These arrangements bear date 7th January, 1565-6. On the 9th of February following, Sir Thomas Gresham being at the house of Mr. John Ryvers, alderman, in company with Sir William Garrard, Sir William Chester, Thomas Rowe, Lionel Duckett, German Ciol, and Thomas Bannister, most frankly and lovingly promised, that within a month after the Burse should be fully finished, he would present it, in equal moieties, to the City and Mercers' Company.\* In token of his sincerity, he thereupon gave his hand to Sir William Garrard; and in the presence of his assembled friends, drank a carouse to his kinsman Thomas Rowe.

"Thirty-eight houses, of which some seem to have been cottages, a storehouse, and two gardens, were demolished in order to make room for the Burse; and of these, thirteen tenements, the storehouse, and one of the gardens, which was called Canterbury Garden, belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and was purchased for 600*l*. The City finally paid to the proprietors of the soil for the whole number of houses, 2,208*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the tenants, for their leases, 1,532*l*. 14*s*. and in legal and other expenses, 101*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. making in all 3,539*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. When the site had been made clear, the length of the area from east to west on the Corn-

hill side was found to be 161 feet 8 inches, and on the Broad Street side 118 feet 6 inches. From Cornhill to Broad Street on the Swan Alley side was 198 feet; and on the New Alley side, 149 feet 6 inches.

"The materials of the old houses were sold for 478*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; and twenty of the principal companies contributed 1,685*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*. The list is preserved of 738 persons by whom this amount was subscribed, in sums varying between 10*s*. and 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

"The foundation-stone Gresham laid with his own hands on the 7th June 1566: on the 13th it was resolved by the aldermen to petition him in favour of the English workmen. Whether they were successful in their suit does not appear; but it probably did not much dispose Gresham in favour of the candidates for the employment, that one William Crow, apparently a bricklayer, had been guilty of 'very lewde demeanour towards Henrick, the said Sir Thomas Gresham's chief workman.'"

Of this Heinrich, the architect of the first Royal Exchange, Mr. Burgon states that his Christian name nowhere transpires, but that in Gresham's correspondence with his agent Clough he is invariably termed "Henryke." It may be doubtful whether it is his baptismal or his surname that is actually deficient. He paid occasional visits to the works in London, and in the intervals, it may be supposed, was engaged in superintending those which were prepared in Flanders. By way of episode he constructed a gateway (probably in the Strand) for Secretary Cecill (Lord Burghley), to whom Sir T. Gresham thus writes Dec. 26, 1567: "Henricke, my workman, dothe pretende after the hollidays to go over sea, and not to be heere again before Aprill. Therefore I desire to know, youre honor's pleasure biethis bringer, whether you will have your port [gate] set up before his departure, or els at his return."

Heinrich was probably a builder at Antwerp; the bourse itself imitated the bourse in that city in structure as well as object. "No one," Mr. Burgon remarks, "can have compared the view of the Exchange at Cornhill †

\* Sir Thomas Gresham and his widow appear, however, to have retained some interest in it; but immediately after the death of the Lady Gresham, the Royal Exchange, of which the revenues amounted to the clear yearly value of 751*l*. 5*s*. reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company; a patent from the Crown, bearing date the 3rd Feb. 1614, (12 James I.) confirming them in their possession of this property.

† Mr. Burgon has given copies of two old and rare prints, engraved in 1569, and probably for Gresham himself, representing the original appearance of the Exchange. In one of these a lofty Corinthian pillar, surmounted by a grasshopper, ap-

with that of the Burse at Antwerp, without being struck with the extraordinary resemblance which those edifices bore to one another." Even the stone was brought from Antwerp,\* as was the wainscot,† the iron, and the slate.‡ Holinshed (or rather Harrison) states, in fact, that Gresham "bargained for the whole mould and substance of his workmanship in Flanders." This is confirmed not only by the general tenour of Clough's letters, but by one remarkable passage,§ the date of which is Dec. 5, 1566; "And as touching the Bourse, we do now begyn to shippe some part thereof, and before Easter we trust all shall be shipped from hence."

The timber was chiefly brought from one of Gresham's manors in Suffolk. He speaks in one of his letters of "my house at Rinxhall, where I make all my provision for my timber for my Bourse;" and five or six saw-pits which he used are still discernible on Battisford Tye, a common between Ringshall and Battisford.

Another passage mentions the making of the queen's "picture," a word then used for a carved statue, but it does not describe very clearly the business to which it refers. "I have received," says Clough, "the pictures you wryte of, whereof I wyll cause the Queenes majestie to be made, and wyll sende you the rest back again with that, so soone as yt ys done." Mr. Burgon supposed, from this passage, that the statues were all made in England, with the exception of Queen Elizabeth's, and that some of the others were sent to Antwerp to show the artist in what style and of what size he was to produce the statue of her Majesty. It is

pears rising on the north side of the building. The same is brought into perspective, but of dimensions scarcely if at all inferior to the new Nelson Column at Charing Cross, in a view in Knight's London, derived from the same source. It is obvious that if such a pillar ever existed,—and there is no other view or mention of it,—it is vastly exaggerated in appearance; but we are rather inclined to regard it as a mere ornament to the engraving, like the shields of arms, &c.

\* Burgon, ii. 118, 120; though Gresham (*ib.* 107) intended at least to have had some from Norfolk.

† *ib.* 117.

‡ *ib.* 120.

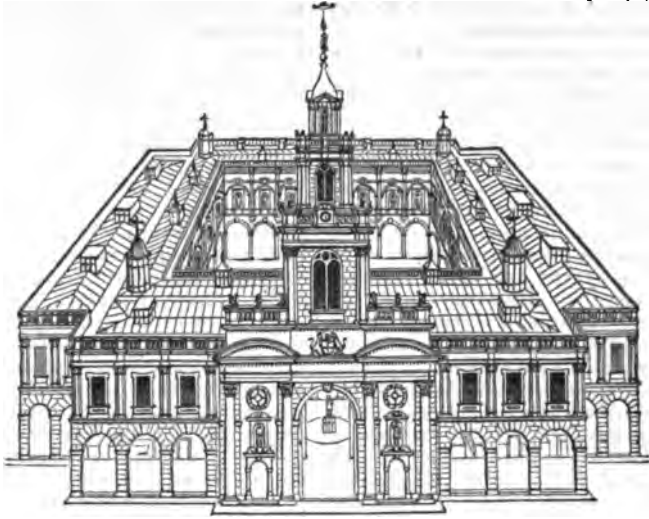
§ *ib.* 118.

possible, certainly, if heavy materials were shipped one way, they might be transported backwards and forwards, but, perhaps, in this instance the "pictures" were really the drawings or patterns.

The Burse being finished, the merchants began to hold their meetings within its walls on the 22d Dec. 1563. "The form of the building," says Norden, a contemporary, "is quadrate, with walks round the mayne building supported with pillars of marble, over which walkes is a place for the sale of all kinde of wares, richely stored with varietie of all sorts." There were, in fact, walks above as well as below; the upper part of the building being divided into no less than one hundred small shops, from the rents of which Gresham proposed, in part, to reimburse himself for his outlay in its erection. An equal number of vaults were also dug beneath, adapted for the reception of merchandise; but these were found to be so dark and damp that they soon became of little value.

Desirable for the display of wares as a shop must have been in a place of so much resort as the Burse, we learn from the chronicler who interested himself most in the history of the city, that for two or three years after its erection the shops remained "in a manner empty." Queen Elizabeth, however, having signified her intention of visiting the founder, and inspecting his edifice, Gresham naturally became anxious to improve its appearance, and render it fitter for the reception of his royal guest. "He went, in consequence," says Stowe, "twice in one day round about the upper pawne,|| and besought those few shoppe-keepers then present that they would furnish and adorne with wares and waxe lights as many shops as they either could or would, and they should have all those shops so furnished rent-free that yeere; which other-ways at that time was forty shillings a shoppe by the yeere;

|| This word, which is not admitted into Johnson's Dictionary, and the application of which was not apparent to Archdeacon Nares when quoting a poetical passage in his Glossary, is supposed to be the same as the German *bahn*, a road or path, and which has recently entered into a new compound, the *eisenbahn*, i. e. *via ferrea*, a railroad.



and within two yeres after hee raised that rent unto foure marks a yeere, and within a while after that hee raised his rent of every shoppe unto foure pounds tenne shillings a yeere, and then all shoppes were well furnished according to that time; for then the milliners or haberdashers in that place solde mouse-trappes, bird-cages, shooring-horns, lanthorns, and Jewes-trumpes, &c. There were also at that time that kept shoppes in the upper pawne of the Royall Exchange, armourers, that sold both olde and new armour, apothecaries, booke-sellers, goldsmiths, and glasse-sellers; although now it is as plenteously stored with all kinde of rich wares and fine commodities as any particular place in Europe. Unto which place many forraine princes dayly send to be served of the best sort."

It was in consequence of the season of the year at which Queen Elizabeth made her progress into the city that Gresham required the aid of illumination to set off the Burse to advantage. Stowe relates, that on the 23rd of January, 1570-1, "the Queenes majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House, and entred the citie by Temple-bar, through Fleete-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the Burse, to Sir Thomas Gresham's in Bishops-gate-strete, where she dined.

After dinner, her Majestie returning through Cornhill, entered the Burse on the south side; and after that she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawne, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city, she caused the same Burse by an heralde and a trompetto be proclaimed *THE ROYAL EXCHANGE*, and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise." Such is the brief account which has been transmitted to us of the events from which the Burse, as it was till then called, dates its present name, by one who was probably an eye-witness of the scene he describes. A bas-relief representing the Queen's visit was placed over the entrance through which she had passed.

Sir Thomas Gresham's structure stood for exactly a century. In the great fire of 1666 it shared the general destruction. "The Royal Exchange itself, (says one of the narratives,) the glory of the merchants, is now invaded with much violence. When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By and by the Kings fell all down on theirfaces, and the greater part of the stone building after them, the Founder's statue alone

remaining,\* with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing."

The architect employed after the fire was Mr. Edward Jerman, and the material Portland stone. The general plan was much as before, the architecture modified to the Vitruvian taste of the day. Its appearance is shown in the annexed bird's-eye view, (p. 493,) with which we are favoured by the publisher of Mr. Burgon's work. The charges of erection (defrayed in moieties by the City and Mercers' Company, the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will,) amounted to 58,962*l.* besides 7,017*l.* 11*s.* for enlarging the ancient site.

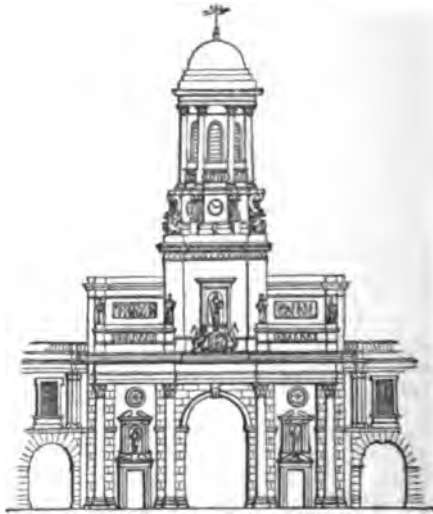
The ground on which the new building stood was 203 feet in length from east to west, and 171 feet in breadth from north to south, containing 34,713 superficial feet, a little more than 3-4ths of an acre. The King laid the first stone of the column on the west side of the north entrance, and his brother, the Duke of York, (afterwards James II.) that on its east side, in memory of which achievement those two columns had royal ornaments for their capitals, as imperial crowns and sceptres. Afterwards Prince Rupert laid the first stone of the pillar on the east side of the south entrance.

The 28th of September, 1669, was the day fixed for the opening of the New Exchange. The King was expected, but he did not come. The Lord Mayor, Sir W. Turner, then came, "and, walking twice round about it, congratulated the merchants on their 'Change again.'" There were shops as before in the upper floor, like those still remembered at Exeter Change in the Strand, or in our modern Bazaars, and their prosperity continued

until about the year 1735. Maitland, writing in 1739, speaks of them as having been "till of late stored with the richest and choicest sorts of merchandize; but, the same being now forsaken, it appears like a wilderness."

The Royal Exchange underwent an important repair in 1767, when the west side was rebuilt. On this occasion Parliament made a grant of 10,000*l.*

Again in 1820 an extensive repair took place, which materially affected the appearance of the principal front. The old steeple was taken down, and replaced by another of less elevation and a different form, designed by Mr. George Smith, the appearance of which is shown in the second engraving. By referring to our Magazine for August 1821, p. 112, the reader will find a detailed architectural criticism on this production, which was there pronounced to be one of the best specimens of "the pepper-box order" in London. Whatever were its merits or demerits in itself, it was certainly ingrafted in as bad taste upon the original design of Jerman as we often see exhi-



\* This interesting incident is mentioned by many other writers. At the fire of 1838, however, Sir Thomas Gresham's statue was destroyed, but that of Sir John Barnard escaped. In our vol. X. pp. 203, 437, we preserved some record of the sale of the most interesting relics among the materials of the old Exchange. Many of the royal statues were comparatively perfect, and were sold for considerable sums; but we are not aware of their present *locale*. The modern statues of the four Quarters of the World, by Bubb, (which were sold for 80*l.*) now grace the front of a steam-packet wharf, a little below London Bridge.

blited in the admixture of the various periods of ecclesiastical architecture.

The fire of the 10th of January, 1838,\* was, however, the signal for the removal of the whole of the Carolean building. Indeed its walls were left in too shattered a state to be worth preservation. The new Royal Exchange has been built on more extended as well as deeper foundations; and we trust that it is destined to enjoy a proportionately more enduring term of existence.

MR. URBAN,

IN conversation with those who are generally interested in antiquarian researches, with regard to the recent meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, I find some partial misapprehension existing both as to the objects and the results of that meeting. Whether this has arisen from the very ill-natured and unfair remarks which have appeared in the columns of the *Athenæum*, or elsewhere, I cannot determine; but I have observed that the dissatisfaction on the latter point, namely, the conduct and results of the meeting, exists with those who were not present, and are therefore most likely to have been influenced by the reports they have read. Those who were present appeared to agree that their time had been profitably as well as agreeably spent. This is surely sufficient success for a first or trial meeting, with respect to which it was impossible for those most conversant with the circumstances of the immature Association, to calculate either upon the numerical strength of those who would attend, or upon the subjects which could be brought forward for consideration.

On the general arrangements of the meeting I may say a few words before I conclude; but the chief object of these remarks, (which altogether shall be very brief,) is to point out that the very nature and intention of the meeting seems to have been mistaken by those who censure it. They have hastily formed their idea of a provincial antiquarian meeting, and they quarrel with the proceedings at Canterbury because they do not find them coincide with their previously-conceived idea.

The grand objection made is, that the attention of the meeting was not confined to *local* objects. It is said, in effect, that at Canterbury no Classical antiquities should have been introduced—no Phœnician, no Egyptian. More than this, it would seem that this exclusively local scheme was to shut out not only all foreign antiquities, but those of Ireland and Scotland, England, and even Kent itself: it was to attend to Canterbury, and nothing but Canterbury. It is therefore evident that, by those who can have conceived such ideas, the character of the meeting, and even of the Association itself, has been entirely misunderstood. Their argument has proceeded upon the notion that this was an occasional excursion, for local objects, of a Society established in London, and carrying on its usual business there; and it is extraordinary that they should not have perceived that the British Archæological Association was, on the contrary, formed on the plan of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the staff alone of which is existent from year to year, and which is embodied only when the annual meeting takes place.

Such being the real state of the case, it would clearly be as unreasonable to insist that the attention of the British Archæological Association should be confined to the town where it meets, as that the attention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science should be confined to the natural history, the geology, or the peculiar manufactures of the place it incidentally visits.

The only mode then to decide the question as to the propriety of the topics brought before the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, is to refer to the proposals with which the Association itself is set forth. It is entitled the "British Archæological Association for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, particularly in England." Here we find at once that its subjects are not to be sought solely at the place of meeting, nor even solely in England, but only "particularly in England."

Then for the objects of the Annual Meeting. The announcement of the Central Committee explains them in the following terms:

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\* Described in our vol. IX. p. 230.

"The chief objects of the meeting are to promote a personal intercourse between antiquaries and historical inquirers who reside in different parts of the country and abroad, and to afford a week's amusement and instruction by the reading and discussing of papers on antiquarian and historical subjects before the different sections, and visiting and examining together the antiquities of the locality."

Here, again, it is as distinctly stated that the "visiting and examining together the antiquities of the locality" was not the sole object of the meeting, but only one of the means proposed to accomplish the general purposes of the Association, viz. mutual "encouragement," and historical and antiquarian "research."

To the charge of having neglected the antiquities of the locality, the Association may triumphantly reply. The antiquities of Canterbury, and of the county of which it is the capital, received such attention as a provincial meeting was calculated to inspire. To mention first those early antiquities, the exhumed relics of early ages, at which it is so easy to sneer, but of which the due classification and appreciation is perhaps only now commencing, there were no less than five exhibitions of relics found in Canterbury itself, besides others from the tumuli at Bourne and on the Breach downs, from Sittingbourne, and from Dymchurch, all in Kent. The museum to which the Association made a visit at Dr. Faussett's was of antiquities found in Kent; and, besides all these, we are informed that the Secretary had in preparation a review of the recent Roman and Saxon discoveries in the county, which there was not time to produce.

On ecclesiastical antiquities there were communications relative to St. Margaret's Rochester, Lenham, East Wickham, and Reculver, all in Kent, beside the evening lecture by Professor Willis on Canterbury Cathedral, and his morning recapitulation in the edifice itself, the great interest of which not even the Athenæum can deny. Moreover, there was a most interesting communication from Mr. Hartshorne, first on the Castle of Dover, and secondly on the Block-houses erected by Henry VIII. which are chiefly on the Kentish coast. Lastly, in the historical department, the most recondite and elaborate papers that were

produced originated with the antiquities of the county: for, after first mentioning the Rev. Beale Post's essay on the place of Cæsar's Landing, a question exclusively belonging to the coast of Kent, and Mr. Puttock's dissertation on the Roman itineraries in relation to Canterbury, I allude particularly to Mr. Stapleton's essay on the succession of William of Arques, to Mr. Croker's investigation of the autobiography of the first Earl of Cork, and to Mr. Wright's report after examining the municipal archives of the city. The first of these was chosen for its local bearing on the honour of Folkestone, of which William of Arques was the Domesday lord; and the second for a like reason, because the Earl of Cork was a native of Canterbury. Yet the Editor of the *Athenæum*, not having been present, and judging it may be supposed from the mere titles of the papers, perseveres, in his last remarks on the Association, in reproaching these very papers:—

"Are papers, we ask again, on 'The Origin of Idolatry,' on 'The Counts of Guisnes and the Earl of Oxford,' on the Shipping in the Thames in the time of Henry VIII., on Lord Cork's lying Autobiography, on bits of broken pottery from this place, a Roman tile from that, and on coins of Antonine and Trajan from another, are such papers of a local interest?"

The objection here made to a document relative to the Thames, the ancient highway from Canterbury to the metropolis, as well as the county boundary, is a proof how confined are the Editor's notions with respect to "locality." With respect to "The Counts of Guisnes and the Earl[s] of Oxford," which was the same paper as that "On the succession of William of Arques," and the Autobiography of the Earl of Cork, I have already answered his question: at the same time that I do not admit the necessity for the papers or topics of discussion to have this local bearing as a *sine qua non*.

I will now proceed to make the very few remarks of my own on the annual meeting which I before intimated; and which I would offer rather as hints for the next occasion than as censures upon a first experiment.

(To be continued.)



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Diaries and Correspondence of James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury. Edited by his Grandson, the third Earl. 8vo. Vols. I. and II.*

THESE volumes contain a portion of a selection from the voluminous diplomatic papers and journals of the noble lord who is mentioned in their title-page. They extend from his first entrance into public life in 1767, to his departure on a special mission to the court of Berlin in the eventful year 1793. It is intended, we presume, by some future publication to carry down the extracts to a more recent period, the noble earl having been subsequently employed in other important negotiations, and having continued until his death in 1820, occasionally an actor, and at all times an interested and recording\* witness, of the most eventful scenes of that eventful period.

As the son of the author of "Hermes," who was himself a courtier and a member of Parliament, the gentleman to whom these volumes relate entered life with many peculiar advantages. He was born at Salisbury on the 21st April, 1746, and received the best part of his education at Winchester. At the age of 17 he was sent to Oxford, where the benefit he received may be estimated from his account of the life he led. "The two years of my life I look back to as most unprofitably spent were those I passed at Merton. The discipline of the university happened also at this particular moment to be so lax that a gentleman commoner was under no restraint, and never called upon to attend either lectures, or chapel, or hall. My tutor, an excellent and worthy man, according to the practice of all tutors at that moment, gave himself no concern about his pupils. I never saw him but during a fort-

night, when I took into my head to be taught trigonometry. The set of men with whom I lived were very pleasant, but very idle fellows. Our life was an imitation of high life in London; luckily drinking was not the fashion, but what we did drink was claret, and we had our regular round of evening card-parties, to the great annoyance of our finances," and, probably, also, of their fathers', or at any event of Mr. Harris's father, who suddenly stopped his son's progress towards an Oxford degree, and sent him off to Leyden "to study." There he remained a year, spending "many hours daily" in writing and reading, and the rest in studying the History of Europe; "but frequenting, at the same time," as much as possible, "the public amusements and society of the Hague and Amsterdam." His qualifications for public employment were completed by a tour on the continent, and his attainment of his majority. Soon after these desirable events were accomplished, he was appointed, "through Lord Shelburne's interest," "secretary of embassy at the court of Madrid under Sir James Gray." Whilst such was the education of our diplomatists, it is no wonder that they were out-manceuvred by the French at every court in Europe. The wonder is, that, under such circumstances, England ever possessed, as in the case of the gentleman of whom we are writing, an ambassador in any degree able to cope with the rival nation in the practice of that system of profound and artful trickery which constituted the science of diplomacy. In the instance of Mr. Harris it is evident that he had a peculiar aptitude, it may be termed a genius, for the work, and was moreover encouraged by the success of his first attempt. After this young gentleman had been at Madrid six or seven months, Sir James Gray "left," and the representation of Great Britain at one of the principal courts of Europe devolved upon Mr. Harris. This

\* The earl continued his journal until a fortnight before his death. In calm anticipation of his approaching end, he then closed it in a farewell passage which is printed in vol. I. p. xvi.

weighty trust had rested upon his youthful shoulders exactly twelve months when the dispute relating to the Falkland Islands, for a cause not very unlike that at Tahiti which occasioned our recent disagreement with France, produced a sudden uproar between the two countries. Mr. Harris entered upon the business as an inexperienced and high-spirited young Englishman might be expected to do. The ministry at home thought the matter scarcely worth a quarrel; but young Mr. Harris fanned the flame, and, fortunately for him and for the country, the Spanish government were timid and gave the required satisfaction. The affair occasioned a great noise, and great, consequently, was the triumph and the reputation which accrued to the boy-ambassador. The book before us opens with some amusing extracts from Mr. Harris's Diary during his tour in 1767 and 1768, and his journey to Madrid in January 1769, and then presents various despatches and letters connected with the business of the Falkland Isles.

In the full glow of his first success, Mr. Harris was transferred to the court of Frederick the Great, where he resided from 1771 to 1778. The prejudices of that monarch against England kept the ambassador in the back-ground. The first partition of Poland was indeed a circumstance of which he desired to make something—after the manner of the “Falkland Isles” question, and with more reason—but the ministry at home were weak and spiritless, and were only induced to take any interest at all in that “most wicked business” because it happened to be out of the ordinary course of things—“a curious transaction” as it was termed by Lord Suffolk, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Harris's letters during his residence at Berlin are chiefly valuable on account of the information they give us respecting the condition of Berlin and of the court of Prussia. Of the former take the following as a picture written in 1773.

“Berlin is a town, where, if *fortis* may be construed *honest*, there is neither ‘*vir fortis nec femina casta*.’ A total corruption of morals reigns throughout both sexes in every class of life, joined to pe-

nuriousness, necessarily caused partly by the oppression of his present Majesty, and partly by the expensive ideas they received from his grandfather, constituting the worst of human characters. The men are constantly occupied how to make straitened means support the extravagances of their life. The women are harpies, debauched through want of modesty rather than from want of anything else. They prostitute their persons to the best payer, and all delicacy of manners or sentiment of affection are unknown to them. Bad as this description is, I do not think I draw the picture in too bad colours. I came without any prepossession, and venture to suppose that I live here with too great a variety of people to be blinded by prejudices. All I can say in their favour is, that the example of irreligious neglect of all moral and social duties raised before their eyes by the King,—I say, this, joined to the success of all his undertakings, and the respect he enjoyed throughout Europe, have infatuated their better judgment, and shown them vice in too advantageous a light.” (p. 97.)

Of the sovereign of this people—the Napoleon of Prussia—the scattered traits are numerous and effective. His flute-playing, and the nervous sensitiveness of the greatest sovereign of Europe lest he should give utterance to a false note, are the subject of a curious passage at p. 3. His snuff-taking (“he takes it not by pinches but by handfulls”) and his “magnificent collection” of snuff-boxes are noticed at p. 6. His penuriousness, ill-temper, tyranny, mistakes in his commercial projects, hatred of England, and contempt of France, are displayed in innumerable passages. He was subject to nocturnal perspirations from the earliest period of his life, and always found them “highly beneficial to his health.” Upon their partial cessation he fell ill, slept badly, and was dejected in spirits. (p. 116.) Under this illness, and a consequent gout, he continued during Mr. Harris's sojourn at Berlin, and the accounts he gives of the state of his Majesty's temper describe him as guilty of the wildest and most outrageous freaks of passion, and at times “little inferior to a madman.” Still his mind remained as active as ever. “His views I am convinced,” remarks Mr. Harris, “rove from one side of the continent to the other, and, as long as he has the means

in his hands, no alliance however close, no convention however sacred, will be able to place bounds to his ambition." Of the general character of his government, Mr. Harris writes thus :

"The basis of his Prussian Majesty's conduct, from the time he mounted the throne to this day, seems to have been the considering mankind in general, and particularly those over whom he was destined to reign, as beings created merely to be subservient to his will, and conducive to the carrying into execution whatever might tend to augment his power and extend his dominions. . . . He has all along been guided by his own judgment alone, without even consulting any of his ministers or superior officers. . . . In the room of the first [religion] he has substituted superstition; in the place of the latter [morality,] what is called in France *sentiment*; and from hence we may in some measure account for that motley composition of barbarity and humanity which so strongly marks his character. I have seen him weep at a tragedy, known him pay as much care to a sick greyhound as a fond mother could to a favourite child; and yet the next day he has given orders for the devastating of a province, or by a wanton increase of taxes made a whole district miserable; and, what will perhaps appear still more contradictory, contribute to his own brother's death by continuing to him marks of displeasure the whole time of his last illness. Again, he is so far from being sanguinary, that he scarce even suffers a criminal to be punished capitally unless for a most notorious offence; yet the last war he gave secret orders to several of his army surgeons, rather to run the risk of a wounded soldier's dying, than by the amputation of a limb increase the number and expenses of his *invalids*. Thus, never losing sight of his object, he lays aside all feelings the moment that is concerned: and, although as an individual he often appears and really is humane, benevolent, and friendly, yet the instant he acts in the royal capacity these attributes forsake him, and he carries with him desolation, misery, and persecution, wherever he goes. . . . His immense increase of revenue, the gigantic army he maintains, and the wonderful preponderance he bears in Europe, will, in future history, appear incredible. He found on his father's death a revenue of 13,000,000 of crowns, a treasury of 16,000,000, no debts, and an army of 50,000 men; and, at the time, this was reckoned as the greatest effort of economy. He has now

an income of 21,000,000 of crowns, three times that sum at least in his coffers, and near 200,000 effective men. He undoubtedly owes this, in great measure, to his superior talents; yet I think we may find another cause, in the character and position of his subjects; in general, they are poor, vain, ignorant, and destitute of principle. . . . Their vanity makes them think they see their own greatness in the greatness of their monarch. Their ignorance stifles in them every notion of liberty and opposition, and their want of principle makes them ready instruments to execute any orders they may receive. . . . His Prussian Majesty has well known how to take advantage of this character, by keeping them at a most awful distance. They consider a word or a smile from him as a boon; and, by never rewarding them according to their merits, they are taught to believe they have no merit at all. The superior endowments nature has given him over them, and the pre-eminence which he constantly affects, makes them look up to him as a divinity, and, although they feel the rod of iron with which they are governed, yet few repine, and none venture to murmur. At those moments when he lays aside the monarch, and indulges himself in every kind of debauchery, he never suffers the instruments or partakers of these excesses to have the smallest influence over him. Some few he has rewarded; discarded several; but left most of them in the same situation he found them." (I. 141—144.)

The heir-presumptive to the Prussian throne had all his uncle's vices, but without a gleam of his genius. In person he was tall and robust, but without grace, and having more the air of a foot-soldier than that of a great prince; in his manners silent and reserved. Sunk to the very depths of a debauchery of the most degrading kind, he expended more than his income upon female profligates of the lowest description, and passed his life in bacchanalian revelry, in the adornment of his person,\* and in attention to the splendour, but not to the duties, of the parade.

Such princes were well calculated to prepare a people fitted for that out-

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\* He kept a favourite *valet de chambre*, by name *Espère en Dieu*, constantly between Potsdam and Paris, for no other purpose than to give him the earliest information of any alteration in the fashions. I. 128.

pouring of wrath which soon afterwards so furiously descended upon them.

In 1777 Mr. Harris was transferred from Berlin to St. Petersburg, where he remained for seven years, occupied during the greater part of that time in the most persevering endeavours to induce the Empress Catharine to give assistance, or at the least countenance, to Great Britain in the war with France which followed the recognition of the independence of our American colonies by that country. Mr. Harris was not merely unsuccessful, he was outwitted. The wily and profligate Empress flattered and fooled him "to the top of his bent," making him believe that he was always on the eve of a success with which he was never rewarded, whilst Potemkin, a master of craft, used him as a sponge, throwing him aside when he had squeezed him dry. Still the mission was useful to Harris, and the letters in relation to it, here printed, are most valuable to us. The former gave him an insight into the very depths of diplomatic cunning, and the latter present to us an authentic portraiture of another of those tyrannies—they do not deserve to be termed governments—with which Europe was afflicted anterior to the French Revolution. Amongst the artifices of diplomacy which Sir James (for he was knighted in 1779) lays open, is that spy system by which his opponents and he himself endeavoured to outwit each other. They bribed almost every one in his household to obtain a sight of his papers, or the temporary possession of his keys, and probably often succeeded; whilst he, on his part, adopted the same artifices towards them, although at first with something of the disgust of a novice.

"I obtained the information of the conclusion of the treaty," he writes, (I. 430,) "from the confidential secretary of Mons. Bedderodko. I trust I shall keep him to myself, since I have lost almost all my other informers by being outbid for them by the French and Prussians. . . . The increasing and avid corruption of this court is not to be conceived, and my enemies, not only because they divide the expense amongst them, but because their respective courts pour in money upon them, have a great advantage over me. They are also much more adroit at this

dirty business than I am, who cannot help despising the person I corrupt."

His picture of "the interior of the court" of the Empress exceeds every thing that could be imagined of unrestrained licentiousness and dissipation. "It is one continued scene of intrigue, debauchery, iniquity, and corruption." (I. 189). Entirely possessed by the most degrading passions, to the gratification of which Potemkin was the pander and thus maintained his authority over her, she changed her favourites without concealment and without shame whenever a new object pleased her eye; and yet this woman was addressed by the persons about her "as a being of a superior nature, and, as she goes near to think herself infallible, she expects to be approached with all the reverence due to a divinity!" To the credit of Lord Stormont, Foreign Secretary in 1781, be it remarked, that he represented to Sir James Harris, who took his share in this disgusting adulation, and upon one occasion makes a kind of boast of his proficiency in it, that he "was not acting up to the character of an English minister in bestowing such fulsome incense on the Empress." (I. 405). Sir James admits the truth of the accusation, and rests his defence upon the conduct of his adversaries, who had "here, too," drawn him from his "system and principles!"

After seven years' service in Russia Sir James Harris was transferred to the Hague, where he was called at once into the active practice of that science in which experience had now made him an adept. The object of England was to maintain the Stadtholderate against a strong party who were desirous of converting the seven provinces into a pure republic. French gold and French intrigue were exerted on the side of "the Patriots," the title assumed by the Dutch democrats, whilst England and Prussia were anxious to maintain the existing institutions. The book before us contains valuable materials for a history of the struggle, in which Sir James Harris's conduct was that of an active, skillful, zealous, and not over-scrupulous, partisan. Judged by the diplomatic practice of that period, nothing could be more praiseworthy. For a long time the struggle seemed hopeless; but the gold of Eng-

land and the sword of Prussia being thrown into the scale produced a sudden and complete success, which gloriously rewarded the exertions of Sir James Harris, and destroyed the party of "Patriots,"—a party whose chief claim to remembrance rests, as Lord Malmesbury seems to think, upon the invention of the phrase, "the majesty of the people." (II. 219.)

Sir James Harris's services upon this occasion were rewarded with an English peerage and some Prussian and Dutch honorary distinctions, after the receipt of which he returned to England, and, forsaking for a time the foreign line, gave his ancient friends the Whigs the benefit of his prudence and discretion—virtues which at that time "the party" seems especially to have needed.

And this brings us to what will perhaps be regarded by many persons as the most directly interesting, if not the most valuable, parts of the book: 1. Sir James Harris's account of his interviews with the Prince of Wales in 1785, respecting his debts, his notion of his father's "hatred" towards him, and his wild scheme for going abroad; and, 2. a diary, by Lord Malmesbury, of transactions respecting a proposed coalition between Pitt and Fox, with a view to stop the progress of revolutionary principles in 1793. The domestic interest of these papers would well excuse our dwelling upon them; but we cannot do more than direct attention to the first, which, we will add, as the volumes have neither Index nor Table of Contents, may be found in vol. II. p. 121 and p. 126. The Diary admits us into the secrets of the Whigs in 1793. The proposed coalition was suggested by Pitt, and was anxiously desired by all but the extreme section of the Whigs. "Mr. Fox's coach," to use Burke's phrase, "stopped the way." That great idol of "the party" and the Empress Catharine declared with his accustomed fervour, that "it was so damned right a thing that it must be done;" and yet, by his general conduct and violent speeches in favour of France, he so thwarted it that Pitt either changed his mind, or was commanded by the King to withdraw the proposal. Fox's violent and rancorous opposition, and his leaning to-

wards republicanism, are here set before us in a way which will surprise many persons, and prove the real extent of the difficulties against which Pitt had to contend. Two short extracts are all we can make room for.

"In speaking of France and its situation, he [Fox] spoke of it too favourably and too moderately, and prepared us very evidently for the motion he made the Saturday following for acknowledging it as a Republic, and sending an ambassador there; his principles, too, bore the strongest marks of a leaning towards Republicanism, and he expressed them almost as strongly to us collectively as he had done before to me alone at St. Anne's Hill and in St. James's Square." (II. 474.)

"After this meeting had broke up, and when nobody was left but [the] Duke of Portland, Lord Rawdon, and myself, Fox came in with the speech, which he had had from the Cockpit. He disapproved it highly, and, on our telling him our determination [not to move an amendment], he said he should certainly advise another line of conduct in the House of Commons; and, on my remonstrating, he with an oath declared that there was no address at this moment Pitt could frame he would not propose an amendment to and divide the House upon." (II. 475.)

The length to which our remarks upon these volumes has extended proves, and, as we hope, justifies, our sense of their importance. They are valuable materials for the history of a period full of great moral lessons. We shall be glad to see the future selections, and trust that the noble editor will not scruple to give such papers as convey "the whole truth" in reference to the public events of his grandfather's time. Incomplete publication is pre-eminently unwise. The truth will escape; there is no hermetical sealing by which it may be kept in.

We regret to find the book deformed by a good many typographical errors; *toute se suite*, I. 118; *vox clamantes* in deserto, *ibid.* 542; Russian instead of Prussian, II. 221; *his* instead of *this*, *ibid.* 222; *Carlise*, Rawder, *ibid.* 475; and many others.\* Greater care should have been taken in a work which cannot be expected to be reprinted.

\* In the introductory memoir Mr. Harris's appointment to the court of Spain is antedated twelve months.

*Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXX. pt. 2.*

(Continued from p 401.)

31. *Letter from Jabez Allies, Esq. F.S.A. describing a remarkable Sepulchral Vase, and other Antiquities, discovered near Scarborough, and preserved in the Scarborough Museum.*

The small earthen vase which was found, together with an urn, in a tumulus at Com-Boots, four miles N.W. of Scarborough, is a very curious relic: it is 2½ inches high, 3 inches in diameter, and is perforated by 15 perpendicular openings through its sides. It appears to us that this must have been a vessel for containing incense, and that it was probably accompanied with some other apparatus for heating and volatilizing its contents; and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, we observe, has given the same appropriation to some specimens of a similar class represented in his *Ancient Wiltshire*. The whole line of coast from Flamborough Head to Whitby is rich in ancient remains; particulars of the supposed British coffin formed of an oak tree, and of its contents, found at Gristhorpe near Scarborough, and mentioned by Mr. Allies, were fully detailed and illustrated by a plate in our Magazine for 1834, Part II. p. 632.

32. *The Second Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Protector, temp. King Edward the Sixth. Introduced by an Historical Review of the various measures connected therewith. In a Letter from John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.*

The production of this patent is a point of no small historical value, and the history of the document has been developed by Mr. Gough Nichols, with considerable critical judgment. "Of the higher class of historians, Burnet had alone acknowledged its existence, but he had formed so inadequate and incorrect an estimate of its import that his slight notice of it has not attracted the attention of any subsequent writer." Burnet's description of the instrument appears to be at once hasty and inaccurate.

"That these letters patent originated with the Protector may be well ima-

gined. He would naturally desire the confirmation of his authority by a full court of Parliament, when his former letters patent had been signed by seven councillors only besides himself."

"But there is one clause," Mr. Nichols shews, "which seems to countervail all the rest, and which may well have been the insertion of some potent enemy, perhaps of the ex-chancellor (Wriothesley), who has signed as Earl of Southampton, or even the subtle, and presently successful, Dudley, though personally absent."

This important clause limits the duration of the Protector's office. The former patent had delegated it to him until the King's minority should expire, on his reaching his 18th year. The present confers it during pleasure, until the royal purpose, by sign manual under the great seal, were otherwise declared. A clause so dangerous to the duration of the Protector Somerset's office, and which doubtless must have emanated from the prospective intentions of an enemy, might well arrest the final ratification of the instrument, the enrolment of which, Mr. Nichols shews, was delayed in a mysterious way, and the great seal, in all probability, never appended. Mr. Nichols has succeeded in proving to our perfect satisfaction that this curious state document was in the possession of Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, Northamptonshire, Attorney-general to Edward VI. whose name is among the signatures. Hence he deduces it very clearly to the hands of its present possessor.

In our estimation the recovery of this valuable historical evidence is the most acceptable fact to the practical antiquary which characterizes the portion of the Transactions of the Society under our consideration.

33. *Extracts from Letters from William Roots, Esq. of Kingston-on-Thames, to W. R. Hamilton, V.P. &c. dated Dec. 20, 1843, and Jan. 13, 1844, respecting some relics of remote times found in the bed of the River Thames between Kingston and Hampton Court.*

We are happy to observe in this communication very strong presumptive evidence to shew the locality where Cæsar really passed the Thames, as related in his Commentaries; and

this corroboration of the opinion of some of our most eminent antiquaries is just now the more desirable, as a recent, and evidently venturesome, dabbler in the early history of Britain has not scrupled to affirm that Cæsar's own account of the matter was not to be credited, and that he had mistaken the Medway for the Thames; and, the better to support this hypothetical and gratuitous absurdity, the Trinovantes have been removed by the same hand from Middlesex into Kent. An able refutation of this unfounded hypothesis will be found in another place.\* We therefore waste no time upon it, but pass to the facts detailed by Mr. Roots, who says,

"It has long been a favourite impression with me that, in accordance with the opinion of Horsley on the subject, though many writers were opposed to him, this was the spot (*i. e.* immediately above Kingston) at which Julius Cæsar effected his passage across the Thames (*a.c.* 54) against the troops of Cassivelaunus: the distance from the Kentish coast, stated at eighty Roman miles, very well accords with this locality; and the great number of instruments of a warlike nature almost invariably found on the Middlesex side of the river, seem to point to the result of a well-contested conflict on that bank. It is clear too that many of the brass weapons found (and they, as may be imagined, are chiefly of that metal) seem to bear the character of what Pliny describes as *æs caldarium*, that is, cast, and not beaten; and this, I am told, is generally supposed to be a mark of Roman, as distinguished from barbarian fabric. Though Cæsar might also have crossed, or attempted to cross, the Thames with a part of his army somewhat higher up the river, or at the 'Coway Stakes,' near Chertsey, I think it is still more probable that this spot immediately above Kingston was the principal scene of the conflict on that occasion. It was early known as the old 'Moreford,' or great ford of the river, and was the most likely spot to be designated at the time by the author of the Commentaries by the words, 'Uno omnino loco, quò flumen pedibus, atque hoc ægrè transiri potest.' (*lib. v.*) I shall only trouble you further with a list and short description of the articles herewith sent.

"No. 1. An iron hatchet head, very perfect and sound: the surface coated with rust, but the metal quite uninjured.

It was found near Surbiton, on the Middlesex side of the river, seven feet under ground, and resting in blue clay nearly two feet deep; it lay within a few feet of the brass missile hatchets.

"No. 2. Two missile hatchets, or hatchet heads, in cast brass. Some of the more recent representations of similar instruments are given in the plates 74 and 75 illustrating the volume of antiquities forming part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*; and, as illustrative of the purposes to which it may be supposed they were applied, reference is made in the accompanying text, p. 32, to a passage in one of the Epistles of Sidonius, the date of which must have been about the middle of the fifth century. (See *Epist. 20, lib. 4.*) In describing the arms and armour borne by the young Sigimer and his barbaric followers, Sidonius says they were armed, '*lanceis uncatis, missilibusque securibus dextræ refertæ*;' *i. e.* with spears fitted with hooks, and missile hatchets in their right hands. Some of these missile hatchet-heads were also furnished with a ring or hole, by which they were suspended to the warrior's person, and serving also to recover them when thrown at an enemy; but there can be no doubt that these weapons are of a much earlier date than that of Sidonius or Sigimer.

"No. 3. A brass sword blade, still very sharp at the edges and point, and requiring to be handled with caution. There are four small holes at the handle end. The length of the blade itself is fourteen inches three-eighths; its greatest width one inch and a half. The part let into the handle is two inches and a half long.

"No. 4. Two iron spear-heads much corroded: one of them is ten inches long, the other eleven inches and a half long.

"No. 5. A brass brooch, found in the same locality, about 18 inches in the blue clay; the spring of the tongue is as perfect as when new."

Such an accumulation of ancient military weapons, at a spot so likely to have been in Cæsar's line of march when he forded the Thames, according to the statement recorded in his Commentaries, is in our view sufficient to set the long doubtful opinions of antiquaries as to the precise locality of the transaction at rest.

34. Letter from Albert Way, Esq. Director S.A. accompanying the copy of an Indenture of Lease from the Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecil, of a portion of pasture in Covent Garden.

\* *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1844, p. 600.

This is an acceptable document to our metropolitan topography, and shews with remarkable precision the rural character of the great thoroughfare between the City and Westminster, the Strand, and its vicinity, in the sixteenth century.

It may be interesting to extract some of the clauses of the original instrument.

"This Indenture, made the vijth daye of September, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of Englande, Fraunce, and Ierlande, Defender of the Faith, &c. Betwene the Right Honorable Frauncis Earle of Bedforde, Knight of th' order of the Garter, and one of the Lordes of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> privye Counsayll of th' one partie, and S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Cecill knight, Principall Secretarye to her Ma<sup>ties</sup>, of the other partie, witnessyth, that the said Earle of Bedforde, for the goodwyll he beareth to the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Cecill, hath demysed, graunted, and to ferme lettyn, and by these p<sup>tes</sup> dothe demyse, graunte, and to ferme lett vnto the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Cecill all that his portyon or percell of grounde lyenge in the east ende and beinge percell of the enclosure or pasture communely called Covent Garden, situate in Westm<sup>r</sup>, which porcyon the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Cecill doeth and of late yeares hath occupied at the sufferance of the said earle; and hath bene and ys nowe dyvveded from the rest of the said enclosure called Covent Garden, on the west syde of the said porcyon or p<sup>cell</sup> nowe demysed w<sup>th</sup> certayne stulpes and rayles of wood, and is fenced with a wall of mudde or earth on the east side vnto the comune high waye that leadeth from Stronde to S<sup>r</sup> Gyles in the fyeldes; and on the west end towards the south is fenced w<sup>th</sup> the orcharde wall of the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Cecyll; and on the south end w<sup>th</sup> a certayne fence wall of mudde or earthe, beinge thereby devyded from certayne gardens belonginge to the Inne called the Whyte Heart, and other tenementes scituate in the high streete of Westm<sup>r</sup>. comunly called the Stronde; to have and to holde the same portyon and p<sup>cell</sup> of grounde so devyded and bounded as above is lymytted, to the said Sir Willm. Cecill knight, his executors and assignes, from the feast of St. Mychaell th' Archangell next after the date of these p<sup>tes</sup>entes vnto the end and terme of twentie one yeares fullye to be complete and ended; yeldinge and payinge therfore yerly duryng the said terme to the said Earle of Bedford, his heires and assignes, fyve shillinges of lawfull money of

Englande, at the feast of St. Mychaell th' Archangell."

With regard to the limits of Covent Garden as defined in this lease, the writer says he must appeal to those who are versed in the ancient topography of the metropolis, to explain the position of the various boundaries described in the document; but that he would offer an observation on the modes of the enclosure, whereby, in the reign of Elizabeth, property so immediately in the vicinity of the city of London was fenced, even where it adjoined the great highways at the very entrance of the metropolis. It is curious to compare the approaches of London, as they now appear, with their aspect nearly three centuries since, as set forth in the terms of their leases; and to view the advances of civilization and luxury, illustrated by the comparison of the conspicuous public monuments and suitable fences which now adjoin Hyde Park Corner or the Cumberland Gate, with the mud walls and "stulpes" which presented themselves to the visitor of London in the sixteenth century at the gates of the city. At that period the ancient process of forming walls by means of indurated earth was still extensively employed: in the eastern counties this was called dawbing, and the term is still retained in Norfolk and Suffolk; but the process is now used to any considerable extent in the more remote county of Devon only. The subject of the cob-walls of the western counties, and of the use of concrete generally in all ages, and particularly in Spain, where important ancient structures formed with mud walls may still be seen, has been curiously illustrated in the Quarterly Review, vol. lviii., by the able pen of Mr. Richard Ford, of Heavitree. Sir William Cecil had his dwelling originally built by Sir Thomas Palmer, in the time of Edward VI. upon the site of the parsonage house of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, situate in the High Street at the south end of Drury Lane. Sir William had bestowed much pains on beautifying this his abode, which adjoined the property of the Earl of Bedford, and had an orchard contiguous to the inclosure known as Covent Garden, a portion of which was leased to him by the Earl. This





portion is described as divided by certain stulpes and rails of wood. This obsolete term, stulp, is now retained only in the dialect of Norfolk, and is used to signify a low post fixed as a boundary. In the first English dictionary, which was compiled in Norfolk during the reign of Henry VI. called the "*Promptorium Parvulorum*," this word occurs, as well as the greater part of those archaic terms which are now retained almost exclusively in the East-Anglian dialect. In this curious dictionary is found "stulp or stake, *parillus*." The same term is used by the chronicler Fabyan to denote the bulwark or fence at the approach to London Bridge on the Southwark side, where he relates how the rebel Jack Cade drove back the citizens of London, "from the stulpes in Southwark or brydge fote, unto y<sup>e</sup> drawe-bridge, A.D. 1450."

35. *On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent Participation of their Coat-Armour.* By John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The rise of the fraternization between the city companies above named seems to remain obscured by the mists of "time-out-of-mind" uncertainty, through which the gleam of a tradition referred to the Crusades cannot be considered as affording any real light. Civic communities sometimes fraternized with ecclesiastical bodies, as the guild of Saddlers with the Canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand.\*

Mr. Nichols has elucidated with elaborate and ingenious research a much more tangible point than the origin of the social compact between the Fishmongers and Goldsmiths, and has satisfactorily shown that the personal arms of individual members of one or other of the companies above named were formed from the armorial insignia of the two fraternities, variously combined and modified. It may therefore be presumed that the coats of many private families may have a similar origin. The day we hope may not be very distant when much more of the *rationale* or origin of particular heraldic coats will

be developed; it will be found with tolerable certainty what bearings were symbolic, what hieroglyphic—expressing names by an image, what purely distinctive—as the stripes of a signal flag. For such a task we think the writer of this essay eminently well qualified.

36. *Description of the Refectory of the Priory of Great Malvern.* In a letter from Edward Blore, Esq. D.C.L. F.S.A.

By this communication the details of a rare specimen of the domestic architecture of the 14th century has been preserved. We cannot sufficiently deprecate the barbarous feeling which must have doomed it to destruction. A pretty effect is attained in forming the doors of this edifice by the planking which composes them being laid diagonally, so as to produce a number of parallel chevrons. We have observed the same circumstance in an ancient barn door at West Wickham, Kent.

In the APPENDIX we have several notices of curious objects of antiquity, the exhibition of most of which has been recorded by us in our monthly reports of the society's meetings. The following account by Mr. Saul of the construction of the wall probably formed in the later period of the Roman empire for defence of the then much enlarged city Londinium Augusta, will be read with interest by the inquirer into the practical masonic science of the Romans. The foundations described were found at the east end of Bull and Mouth Street, Aldersgate Street, in December, 1841.

"The portion of wall exposed to view ran west and east, and its continuation under the present pavement indicates the exact spot where stood the entrance into the city in this direction, this being the northern gate until about a century ago, when Aldersgate, which had sustained material damage in the great fire of 1666, was taken down. At the depth of 11½ feet from the present surface, immediately resting on a loamy clay, which has evidently been deposited by water, was found a layer of angular flint stones as a basement; these, no doubt, were closely rammed down. This mass is now infiltrated by an unctuous brown clay, probably the effects of percolation from the circumjacent earth. These flints are con-

\* Kempe's Hist. Notices of that foundation, p. 76.

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tinued to the height of one foot six inches, above which are placed layers of angular uncut stones, imbedded in grouting or mortar, used by the Romans in the construction of buildings intended to be permanent. This stone is chiefly the Kentish ragstone, or greensand stone of geologists, abundant in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, interspersed with dark brown ferruginous sandstone, an upper division of the same geological series; this portion extends in height 4 feet 6 inches, and is covered by two courses of tiles, laid horizontally. These tiles are 1½ inch in thickness, and about 18 inches by 12 inches square. They are embedded in the same kind of mortar or grouting which has been mentioned. Above these tiles is another portion of wall constructed of the ragstone only, extending in height 2 feet 6 inches; over this are two courses of tiles surmounted by another course of Kentish ragstone, the pieces of which it is composed being smaller in size than those below, but constructed in a similar manner, and terminating 18 inches under the present pavement.

"This foundation wall is about 10 feet in height, and gradually becomes narrower in the different ascending stages, the flint basement being 9½ feet in width, the first division of the wall above the flints 9 feet, the next part above the tiles 7 feet, the next stage decreasing, until at the present level it is only 6 feet in width. This construction was admirably adapted to support a considerable weight above the surface, forming altogether a solid basement, and even now, being excluded from the atmosphere, not the least appearance of decay can be traced. The materials of which this wall was composed were unquestionably brought from Kent, and probably from the neighbourhood of Maidstone."

The Bronze Figure of an Archer in the possession of W. Chaffers, discovered in 1842 in Queen Street, Cheapside, near Watling Street, is represented in two spirited outline views by Corbould. The height of this admirable little statue is about 11 inches as it stands in its crouching position. The figure is executed in the best style of the antique, and, we doubt not, is a relic of the early Roman occupants of London. There can be little question but it represents the archer Pandarus aiming an arrow at Menelaus, as described in the 4th book of Homer's *Iliad*. The attitude of the archer corresponds perfectly with the text of the poet.

This, by the Greeks unseen, the warrior bands,  
Screened by the shields of his surrounding friends,

There meditates the mark, and, crouching low,  
Fits the sharp arrow to the well-strung bow.—

Now with full force the yielding horn he bends,  
Drawn to an arch, and joins the doubling ends.\*

The Forceps found in the bed of the Thames in 1840, adorned with the heads of Cybele, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Ceres, Juno, Pallas, Mars, Diana, Apollo, Saturn, and of the horse, bull, and lion, have baffled the conjectures of Mr. C. R. Smith, their possessor, as to their appropriation. The serrated notches on the inner side of this relic are remarkable. The perforations at the ends might be for the simple purpose of tying the legs together when not in use. Surely they had been employed by the *Aruspex* or officiating priest, when sacrificing, to examine the entrails of the victim.

The Society of Antiquaries' Archaeologia still continues to collect and preserve, as in a comprehensive museum, all objects which may illustrate arts, manners, and events in ages placed on the receding lines of history. If we do not often now find in these Transactions essays displaying deep reading and extensive knowledge brought to bear on a particular point, at least much is deposited in store which may be turned by students in history to good account.

*A Collection of Old English Customs and curious Bequests and Charities; extracted from the Reports made by the Commissioners for Inquiry into Charities in England and Wales.* By H. Edwards. 8vo. 267 pp.

THIS important little volume will be found to contain both instruction and amusement in a considerable degree; and all drawn from the most authentic sources. It forms a good companion to Blount's "Popular Tenures." Mr. Edwards has been employed by a large parish within the Bills of Mortality in affairs connected with the poor, which led him to peruse with attention the Parliamentary Returns; whence he has extracted much interesting matter, and arranged

\* Homer's *Il.* book 4, line 146, et seq. Pope's translation.

it under respective heads; such as bequests of beef, bread, coals, fish, beer, tobacco, plums, mince pies, plum puddings, wine, petticoats and flannels, coals, &c. &c.

The Biddenden Maids' Charity, with its cakes impressed with the figures of the two donors, is well known; but the accurate particulars can only be learned as recorded in the Parliamentary Report, herein abridged, p. 60.

Some of the "benefactions" are unsuited to the more humane taste of the present age, such as Bull Baiting at Wokingham, Biddenham, Prince's Risborough, &c. The gift of Cows is one of much more service to the industrious poor, as at Bebbington, Woodchurch, and West Kirby, in Cheshire, Minehead, Somersetshire, and Waddesdon, Bucks.

The gifts for maimed soldiers and seamen appear to be either superseded by the National Establishments, or might with propriety be paid over to their benefit. (See p. 75 to 79.)

There is, however, one private charity for Shipwrecked Seamen, and for other good works, which, from its extent, may now be considered almost a national establishment, as it is a national honour. We allude to Lord Crewe's munificent benefactions at Bamborough Castle, Northumberland.

"Ye holy towers that shade the wave-worn steep,

Long may ye rear your aged brows sublime,  
Though, hurrying silent by, relentless Time  
Assail you, and the winter whirwinds sleep!  
For, far from blissing Grandeur's crowded  
halls,

Here Charity hath fix'd her chosen seat;  
Oft list'ning tearful when the wild winds beat,

With hollow bodings round your ancient walls!  
And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour

Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,  
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost tower,  
And turns her ear to each expiring cry!

Blest if her aid some fainting wretch might save,  
And snatch him, cold and speechless, from  
the grave."

BOWLES.

The large sum of 5463*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* was expended in three years in the various objects of Bp. Crewe's munificence; which embrace, besides the relief of shipwrecked mariners, the augmentation of small livings, building and repairing churches, schools, exhibitions, apprentice-fees, food, medicine, and surgery for the poor, &c.

"So extensive a charity to flow from a private bounty is singular. Men in former ages were canonized for trifling acts of benevolence compared to this. But, although the resources were given by Lord Crewe, yet the disposition was not of his arrangement. To the benevolent heart of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, the chief part of the blessings derived from his Lordship's will is to be attributed." p. 95.

At Brixton, Devon, is a considerable quantity of fine elm timber, on half an acre of land, which was for many years a playing place for children. Its history is thus preserved:

"This colony of elms, regularly disposed into walks, was planted in Nov. 1677 by E. Fortescue, of Spridleston, Esq. churchwarden, with the approbation and contribution of the majority of estated parishioners, to the intent that (when perfect in growth and sold) lands may be purchased with the money for relief of the poor of this parish; and that posterity, reaping the advantage of our benefaction, may be encouraged to provide for more successions, by substituting others in the room of these."

This is a useful hint to succeeding generations, as it appears that in 1810 9*l.* 8*s.*, in 1811 15*l.*, in 1814 9*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1819 82*l.* 2*s.* were received from this estate. (p. 106.)

Some whimsical eccentricities are recorded: as Mr. Green's predilection for green clothes for the poor (p. 111), and Mr. Gray's gift of grey cloth for coats (p. 112); Mr. Nicholson's partiality for his own name (p. 188), &c.

In 1705 Robert Dowe gave 50*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Sepulchre, that a bell should be tolled previously to every execution at Newgate. The sexton, it would appear, was the predecessor or assistant to the modern Ordinary. He still offers to perform his duty, which is always declined. He used, it is recorded, to come at midnight, and give the condemned an exhortation, (here inserted, p. 127, from Northouck's History of London); and on the morning of execution, as the criminals passed by St. Sepulchre's church, on their way to Tyburn, the sexton tolled his bell, and exhorted all good people to pray for the sinners going to their death.

Numerous and valuable are the bequests for the encouragement of female servants; as at Benford, Canter-

bury, Exeter, Guildford, Maidenhead, Oxford, Reading, Wargrave, &c. All the particulars of these benefactions are here given (p. 137 to 157), and will be found to be valuable hints to those inclined to "go and do likewise."

National victories are also commemorated; as the Battle of Trafalgar, at Bristol and Stroud (p. 170.) The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator Capt. Cook, gave 1000*l.* to keep clean the monument to the memory of her husband and family in St. Andrew's church, Cambridge, and the residue to the poor (p. 172.)

At Harrow, Wingfield, Newmarket, Northampton, Ottery St. Mary, St. Margaret's Westminster, Wilton, &c. are benefactions to encourage marriages (p. 177 to 197); as also, but more particularly, at Bedford. The bequest is part of the numerous benefactions to the town, the gift of Sir Wm. Harpur, alderman of London. The revenues of his charity amounted in 1819 to 6,815*l.* and are regulated pursuant to letters patent 6 Edw. VI. and by an act of Parliament 33 Geo. III. The apportioning of poor maidens, schools for the inhabitants of various grades, apprentices' fees to children, gifts to girls on going to service, and other benevolences, are all derived from this important charity. (p. 179 to 188.)

The gifts for strewing the churches with rushes, straw, or hay, as at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol; Clee, Lincolnshire; Deptford, Kent; Wingrave, Bucks; Glenfield, Leicestershire; and Old Weston, Huntingdonshire, the particulars of which are here given, (p. 216 to 220.) will be found curious and interesting, as memorials of customs now obsolete; as will also the curfew bells at Barton, Lincolnshire; Cropredy, Oxfordshire; St. Margaret's and Ringwould, Kent; West Rasen, Lincolnshire; and St. Giles's, Norwich. (p. 223 to 228.)

The dressing graves with flowers at Grateley, Hampshire, and Barnes, Surrey, remind us of the more modern custom of ornamenting the graves of our departed friends in the numerous public cemeteries, now happily supplanting the crowded churchyards in our populous cities and towns.

Perhaps one of the most important

and prospective charities recorded in this volume, is that of the Rev. W. Hanbury, rector of Church Langton, Leicestershire. The founder's views were most extensive; as they embraced the following objects. To establish schools for ever; the founding, &c. of an organ; to provide beef for the poor; a public library, a picture gallery, a printing office, a hospital; and professorships of Grammar, Music, Botany, Mathematics, Antiquity, and Poetry. A stately church was hereafter to be built, and 100,000*l.* expended on it; and, that completed, another should be built, named the Temple of Religion and Virtue. A noble mansion was to be erected. These being effected, proper lodgings for the professors, schools, hospital, printing-office, &c. were to be furnished, the whole forming a square of 200 yards on each side, &c. The mere abridgement of Mr. Hanbury's extensive views occupies 27 folio pages of the Commissioners' Report. Reference may also be had to Mr. Hanbury's own account of his intended charities, 8vo. 1767; a full abridgement of which work is given in Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, II. 685.

It would be easy to enlarge on Mr. Edwards's amusing collection of charitable benefactions, as almost every page would warrant a notice; but enough, we trust, has been said to induce our readers to peruse this valuable little volume.

*Lectures by the late John Foster.*

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH has given his opinion of Mr. Foster's talents in the following ample panegyric. "I have read with the greatest admiration the essays of Mr. Foster, whom perhaps you know. He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced;" and this declaration of the philosophical critic has been supported by the popular voice; for his writings have passed through many editions, and are referred to as authorities on the important subjects on which they treat. The present Lectures were not prepared for the press by the author: the editor gives the following account of them.

"In the year 1822 Mr. Foster, in compliance with the earnest request of some

intimate friends, commenced the delivery of the Lectures, from which the following are selected, once every fortnight, (the months of July and August excepted,) and continued them, though latterly at longer intervals, till the close of 1825. His auditory consisted of persons belonging to various religious connections at Bristol, most of whom had long known and appreciated his writings. With such a class of hearers Mr. Foster felt himself warranted to take a wider range of subjects, and to adopt a more varied and elaborate style of illustration, than in addressing a promiscuous congregation. All the leading ideas of each discourse were committed to paper, with occasional hints for amplification, filling generally twelve or fourteen quarto pages, &c. In comparing the original MS. of a lecture on Heb. xi. 6, 'He that cometh to God,' &c. with the same as published by the Russian Tract Society, under the title of 'How to find access to God,' &c. many paragraphs (indeed the bulk of them) are nearly identical, and the additional matter, chiefly by way of amplification, amounts to about one-fifth."

It appears to us that the present volume, if it does not much add to the high reputation of the author, will certainly not diminish it. There is much of the same sagacity in observation, clearness and soundness of reasoning, elegance of illustration and imagery, and simplicity and strength of language, as in the former works; and, where the subject admits, a fine vein of poetical imagination is opened, and his eloquence is expanded so as at once to captivate the fancy and to move the heart. As in all collections of separate discourses, there must be in the variety some that will strike the reader more forcibly than others, and leave more agreeable or permanent impressions; so we should point out first, two, called Characteristics of Vain Thoughts and Corrections of Vain Thoughts; Lectures vi. and vii.; and xiv. Fallacies operating against Earnestness in Religion; but those on the different seasons of the year, as x. xvii. xix., &c. are also to be admired for the elegance and beauty of the inferences and illustrations. We must make one, though too short an extract from one of the discourses alluded to above. (P. 86.)

**"The evil, the sin, the perniciousness of vain thoughts, could not but be manifest**

In a mere description of men, if at all adequately given. Such a description would necessarily display, as a miserable thing, the waste of the activity of the thinking principle. Consider that we have need of a profitable use of all this, and are kept poor by the waste,—we cannot afford it. The sun may waste an immense proportion of his beams, the clouds of their showers, but *these* can be spared. There is an infinite opulence still for all the indispensable purposes of nature. It is not so with our thinking faculty. The most saving use of our thinking power will but imperfectly suffice for the knowledge, sound judgment, and wisdom which are so very necessary for us. It is wretched then that this precious thing, the activity of our thinking spirit, should run to utter waste. It is as if the fine element by means of which your city is lighted should be suffered to expire into the air without being kindled into the light. Again, this vanity of thought puts us practically out of the relation we are placed in to the higher objects and interests. We are placed in a relation to God,—Christ—a future world—to an infinite interest. Now, how is this relation to be recognised, to be practically realised to our minds? How can it, but by *thought* of an appropriate kind? The sensible connexion of the mind with these great objects, its contact with them, must be by means of there being in it ideas of these objects, ideas in a degree corresponding to their greatness; certainly not ideas *alone*, when we are speaking of a saving and happy connexion with divine objects, but at all events *ideas*. Now how are these important and solemn ideas to have any occupancy or hold of the mind when it is filled and dissipated with all the varieties of thought? they cannot abide on the mind, nor come to it in such a state. It is as when in some regions a swarm of locusts fills the air, so as to exclude the sun, at once intercepting the light of Heaven and devouring what it should shine on. Thus, by ill-regulated thought, we are defrauded of what is the supreme value of thought. We amuse ourselves with the flying chaff, careless of the precious grain. And then, if we advert to the important matters of practical duty, it is instantly seen how ill vain thoughts will serve us *there*. To note but one, the duty of imparting instruction, the social promotion of wisdom. What will ten thousand of these trifling volatile thoughts come to, for explaining any subject, disentangling any perplexity, rectifying any false notion, *settling* any argument, maintaining any position, or settling the

the man glances in recollection and research through all the idle crowd of his ideas for anything to avail him; it were like bringing straws, and feathers, and leaves to meet an account when silver and gold are required. Such a person feels an inability to concentrate his thoughts to any purpose of social wisdom when there is a particular occasion to do so, and an extreme repugnance to make the attempt. In consequence the communication of social life will contribute little to improvement; they will be dissipated among trifling topics; they will be shallow and unprofitable in important ones; they will tend to run quite into levity and folly. Now, if we endeavour to survey in one collective view the modes and characters of this evil habit and its effects, we behold something utterly unsuited to the condition of the immortal spirit upon earth, and fatally at variance with its high destiny. It is now under a great and solemn appointment advancing into a life of the same duration as that of its Creator. And a prevailing variety of thought is a flagrant inconsistency with the nature and obligations of this awful predicament. Here is a destination, of the magnitude of which the greatest thoughts of the highest created being are inadequate; and a prevailing manner of thinking but just worthy—hardly worthy—of a creature whose utmost sense of interest should be to amuse away a few years on earth, and then sink in the dust wholly and for ever," &c.

Many other valuable thoughts will be found in this discourse. The subject is of great importance, and the discussion of it is such as might be expected from the ability of the writer.

*Greek Grammar Practice; in three Parts,—Lessons of Vocabulary, Construing Lessons, and easy English Exercises.*

*Latin Grammar Practice, on the same Plan, with an Extract from Caesar.*  
By the Rev. James Pycroft, B.A., Trin. Coll. Oxford.

THE value of these elementary works will be readily understood by the following exemplification of the old way and the new.

By the old way an unfortunate child of seven or eight years of age "begins Latin" thus: *musa, dominus, lapis*, &c., and all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, rules for formation of degrees of comparison, *Propria quæ maribus*, and all the rest, which no one can think of without hugging himself

in the sense of comparative security, and wondering at what human nature can endure. All this, without relief or variety, without the slightest comprehension or sense of utility, formed, and still forms, the daily labour of hundreds of thousands of poor helpless children. Nay more, when the time for delection, or construing, for the application of all this, comes, of course the labour of grammar begins *de novo*; for, to say a thing *straight through* and the same thing *dodging*, to repeat like a parrot and like a grammarian, are two different operations of the mind; and for the most part every master, and every one who has taught himself a foreign language, knows perfectly well that all the rules and inflections learned otherwise than by observation and practice, and all which are not immediately confirmed by being applied, are of very little use indeed. Bearing these things in mind (as also the fact that, when the child so taught proceeds to construe, he has not a stock of fifty words, but must look out almost every word in each sentence, and guess the right meaning from some seventy others), let us consider the proposed new plan of instruction.

The same grammar serves, and for Lesson I. *Musa* is learnt: the child tells the Latin for "of a muse, to a muse, to muses," &c. and feels he knows a little. Then he takes Mr. Pycroft's "Latin Grammar Practice," and in Part I. he learns for Lesson II. *filia*, a daughter.

*Aqua*, a, water.  
*Porta*, a, a gate.  
*Penna*, a, a feather.  
*Fossa*, a, a ditch.  
*Aquila*, a, an eagle.  
*Matrona*, a, a matron, &c. &c.

Of course, the child feels he knows more, and can be taught to say the Latin for "of eagles, to daughters," &c. till he is surprised, and smiles with delight at his own newly-discovered power. Again, for

Lesson III. The child finds he can construe, with a little questioning and drawing out, "*Filia matronarum—filia matrona—aqua in fossa—penna aquila—penna aquilarum*, &c."

Lastly, for Lesson IV. (that is, the third kind of practice in the first lesson of Latin grammar), the child finds he

can not only turn Latin into English, but English into Latin, and renders with little assistance and no dictionary, from Latin Grammar Practice, Part III.

"The matrons—to the daughters—by the feathers of the eagles—in the water of the ditch, &c."

Now that this is the way to teach grammar, that this is nature's own way to teach a language, that this plan combines the sound public-school system with all that is worth adopting in those of Hamilton and Ollendorf, and that it effectually solves the problem of teaching as much as possible in the least possible time, a very slight glance at Mr. Pycroft's book will prove to the most incredulous.

The volumes for teaching both Greek and Latin are on the same principle. The Vocabulary consists of more than 2000 words. The words selected, be it observed, are such as so commonly occur as to form a *complete* vocabulary to Valpy's five books of Cæsar. The lessons of the Vocabulary, Part I. Construing Part II. and Exercises Part III. correspond and exemplify all the principal parts of every Latin grammar equally.

Lastly, the Vocabulary is arranged so that the words shall explain each other; and that synonyms shall not escape notice; for instance, the following words are in juxtaposition—*ferrum*, iron; *ferreus*, made of iron; *ferratus*, covered with iron; followed by *aurum*, *auratus*,—*plumbum*, *plumbeus*, *plumbeatus*.

*Concilium*, a council, is followed by *Consilium*, counsel; *Porta*, a gate, by *Porto*, I carry; *Sublevo*, by *Subministro*, &c. &c.

In the Greek treatise the author has classified words compounded; and words of similar termination and corresponding meaning, to an extent that may teach the niceties of the language to those much too young to derive them from the usual sources.

We have only to add that we greatly desire to see these little books in every school. To parents preparing their sons for school they are invaluable; any governess might use them. We have been assured by a friend who has adopted the system that it enables him to teach as much in one year as by

the old method he can teach in three, and that too with the greatest entertainment to the pupil.

*Sermons preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Dumfries. By the Rev. W. P. M'Farquhar, A.M.*

THESE discourses, the author informs us, are intended more especially to illustrate Christian truth and obligation in connection with some of the *leading anniversaries* of the Church of England, with the ordinance of the ministry, and with the mode of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ. The Preface to the work still further enlarges upon the author's views on the subject; in which he shows, not only that the Church of England is distinguished by prominently setting forth "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," but that in her liturgical services she has adopted a method which pre-eminently entitles her to the claim of possessing it. She not only has provided for the exaltation of the Saviour by a correct theory of doctrine, but she has equally exalted him in those *practical forms* which are in continual recurrence in her public worship. She has made Christ, as it were, the Sun of her system, causing her services to revolve continually round him, as their great centre of attraction. But he considers also that the Minister of the Gospel should co-operate with the Church itself in the object which she seeks, and second the Church in advancing the great purpose of all,—the setting forth the glory of the Divine Redeemer. The discourses are well adapted to support these views, being sound expositions of the leading doctrines inculcated in the preface, under various views, and appropriate to the different festivals and sacred days appointed by the Church. The style and manner in which they are written, the exposition of doctrine, the selection of authorities, the enforcement of duties consequent on belief, assure us that they are intended for a serious, devout, and intelligent congregation, and to them we think the publication of them must be very acceptable. The sure mark of a careless and idle congregation is their saying "We have heard that sermon before;" the equally sure mark of an attentive one is, "We should like to hear that discourse

again." We do not intend, however, to limit the benefit of these discourses to so narrow a circle as to one Church, for we believe they will be far more

widely read, and, we trust, with the benefit of a juster confirmation of the faith and a more perfect obedience of the will.

*A Treatise on the Practical Drainage of Land.* By Henry Hutchinson.—Contains much information that cannot fail of being useful to owners and occupiers of wet land; giving, with a fair review of different modes of draining, the principles of tile-draining, and deep-draining for springy soils. Mr. Hutchinson produces some evidence of the credible geological fact that, east "from the range of hills which run from the north through Yorkshire, Derbyshire, &c. by some called the 'Backbone of England,' all spring water has its source from the west."

*A Course of English Reading.* By the Rev. J. Pycroft, B.A. Trin. Coll. Oxford.—This little book, like two others of the same author, "The Student's Guide to Oxford Honours," and "School Education," has the advantage of being founded on personal experience. Gray said of Boswell's *Corsica* that it showed that any man might write a useful book who had been placed in an uncommon position, about which the world was curious, and who would faithfully relate things which he had witnessed. So, Mr. Pycroft merely asserts that on such and such occasions he had conversed, in such a manner, with certain young persons, who would improve their minds if they only knew how, and that stated advice has been followed by stated effects. He divides his book into general remarks on systematic and methodical study, "how to remember what we read," "mark progress," "keep a common-place book;" and also special instructions for the study of history, ancient and modern; philosophy, moral, political, mental, natural; physiology; the fine arts, painting, sculpture, architecture; travels. Each of these subjects are treated so as to suit "those who have time only for a short course"—those who study more deeply, as at the universities, for the bar, for holy orders,—as men of taste, who need encouragement, who would know the history of literature, who would know an outline of the more common topics of conversation, &c. &c.

The author's argument is, that a man who has, after much wandering, found the path to knowledge, can guide another of less talent and industry in a shorter space of time. He remarks that, hitherto, there has been published no work fit to answer the question so commonly proposed by young persons to men of letters, namely,

"What would you recommend us to read?" The proper answer is, "That depends on your taste and curiosity;" and the work now published gives plain and practical advice in a common-sense way.

The style is easy and perspicuous, unaffected, and equal to the subject; there is no attempt at fine writing. Still the anecdotes and opinions, both of the author and of innumerable men of letters, makes it a very interesting book, rather after the style of D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a very useful companion to any lover of literature, and more peculiarly useful to young persons. It is the best of all school prizes, presents for youth; because the stories make it "an excitement;" and the instructions and advice direct the endeavours it has served to stimulate.

*Essays on some of the Prophecies of Scripture.* By S. G. Marsh, A.M.—This is the third Essay, relating to the second coming of Christ, in which the author examines the opinion "that at the commencement of the expected millennium our Lord will re-enter the world, and reign in person over all nations for a thousand years."—It is the author's object to prove the negative of this, which he does to our mind satisfactorily, by a particular examination of the different texts which are supposed to relate to the subject: and lastly, he considers the 21st verse of the 3rd chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, as demonstrating the very contrary to the doctrine of our Lord's reign upon earth for a thousand years.

*Lessons on Chemistry, for the use of Pupils in Schools, Junior Students in the Universities, and Readers who wish to learn the Fundamental Principles and the Leading Facts.* By William H. Balmain. 18mo.—This work is written in a simple and explicit style. Commencing with the constitution of matter, and the atomic theory, Mr. Balmain's lessons proceed to define the properties of all the elementary bodies, metals, &c. in a useful and satisfactory manner, and the value of the book is greatly increased by *diagrams* of the decompositions of bodies, which obviously tend, much more than mere narratives, to impress strongly on the mind that essential department of chemical knowledge.



*The Septuagint Version in English.* By Sir L. C. L. Brenton, Bart. In two volumes 8vo. pp. xiv. 930.—It is rather surprising that we have hitherto had no English translation of the Septuagint published in this country. In America, one has recently been made of it by a Mr. Thomson, but Sir L. Brenton's is independent of it, as he never had an opportunity of seeing it. However, he has enjoyed the principal advantages that might have resulted from it, as a friend (Mr. Pridham), who had the opportunity of comparing both, has furnished him with some observations and corrections, previous to publication. Our translator, we presume, is a son of Sir Jahleel Brenton, of whom so honourable a mention is made in Mr. Wolf's "English in France." He has filled up a blank in our Biblical literature; and at the same time, it is due to the enterprising publisher to say, that this work is an addition to the long Biblical catalogue of Mr. Bagster, who has earned for himself the appellation of *Bibliopole* in its highest sense. We confess that we approach the subject itself with some hesitation, as without imposing some restraint on ourselves we should speedily find our way into a discussion of the merits of the version, its several editions, and the importance of its readings. We will therefore refer the reader to Carpszoff's Introduction, prefixed to the Oxford edition, the materials of which, the late Bishop Lloyd considered as taken from the Dissertation of Hody. A long list of references on the same subject is given by Mr. Orme (*art. Septuagint*) and Mr. Hartwell Horne may also be consulted. The translator has proceeded on the basis of the Vatican Text, (which has received the commendations of all learned men, from Morinus to Masch.) with occasional insertions of the Alexandrine readings in the notes, by which, he observes, "many obscure passages are rendered clear, and many omissions supplied." We do not observe any notice of the labours of Messrs. Holmes and Parsons, the Mill and Griesbach of the Septuagint; but he seems rather to have avoided annotation, than to have displayed it. He certainly has not underrated the value of this version; and we may remark, on that head, that the additional words in Gen. iv. 8, as spoken by Cain, *Let us go into the field*, do not depend upon it only. If he had given more notes, we might have learned on what grounds he translated Πνευμα, in Gen. i. 2, by *Spirit*—for as the word is anarthrous, it is not in that passage that the LXX. will help us to interpret the Hebrew in that sense. If the reader will consult a notice of M. Le-

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vesque's *Etudes de l'histoire ancienne* in the Magazine for 1833, he will see that rendering advocated on the ground of parallel. On Gen. iv. 7, a verse which shews the difference between the two versions, we would refer the reader to some remarks in Archbishop Magee on the Atonement. The translator seems to anticipate, that this version, being now rendered into English, will be read in this country; our idea rather is, that it will serve as a Lexicon, or as a companion to Schleusner's enlargement of Biel on the Old Testament. One thing is certain, that a scholar's Biblical Library, in this country, cannot be considered complete without these volumes. We only wish that the translator had been less chary of annotation; but the field was a wide one, and, if he went further than he has done, where could he have stopped? It is not often that we have to complain of reserve in annotators; on the contrary, *non misura culum* is a motto that would suit some of them perfectly.

*Notices of the Churches of Warwickshire, Deanery of Warwick.* Royal 8vo.—This is the first number of a publication emanating from the Architectural Committee of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society, and contains views of the interior and South-east exterior of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, together with a ground plan, all extremely well executed in lithography, together with twenty-four pages of letter-press. The work commences with a brief review of the minor Churches or Chapels formerly existing in that town or its precincts, and which afterwards became incorporated with St. Mary's Church, viz. All Saints, which stood within the walls of the castle, but of which no traces remain; St. Helen, upon whose ruins the Priory of St. Sepulchre was afterwards founded; St. Michael, situated in the Saltisford, whose walls still remain, and a sketch of which we regret was not given; St. John Baptist, in the market-place, of which no traces are left; St. Peter, now standing over the east gate; St. Laurence, situated at the lower end of West-street, on the south side, on whose site a quantity of human bones and a Norman capital were dug up in 1837; St. James, still existing over the west gate; St. Sepulchre, formerly connected with the priory of that name; and St. Helen's, but of whose existence nothing now remains, save a corbel of sculptured foliage inserted in the wall of an outhouse.

St. Mary's Church has been so fully and ably illustrated by Sir W. Dugdale and Messrs. Gough and Nichols, that

little has been left to be done by a future editor. Nothing of this church is known prior to the Conquest; but its subsequent history is satisfactorily detailed from the reign of Henry I. when Roger de Newburgh made it collegiate. The additions and alterations made by successive Earls of Warwick, and subsequently to the fire in 1694, are described; and its architectural state is clearly and ably defined. Some interesting extracts from a MS. inventory of goods belonging to the church in 1464, in the British Museum, are then added; and also others from an account roll of the income and expenditure of the Church from 1464 to 1465, in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge. The extract relating to the books bequeathed to this Church, to be used by John Rous, the antiquary, is interesting, and is rendered still more so by the publication of the indenture corroborating the grant, inserted at the instance of Mr. Staunton, whose kind assistance in imparting information from his antiquarian stores to topographical works, is well known and appreciated.

Many useful notes are added in explanation of these extracts, but there still remain various obsolete words and passages, which are not sufficiently obvious even to the antiquarian reader. In a few instances the contractions of the Latin words are rather defective.

In the dreadful fire which took place in 1694, "sparing neither temples or houses," only two of the many brass plates in the church were preserved, viz. one bearing the portraits of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and his Countess—and the other, Thomas Oken, (and his wife,) a great benefactor to the town of Warwick. The former brass has been repeatedly engraved,\* but not so the latter. We should, therefore, have been much gratified had a vignette been devoted to the representation of this liberal and benevolent man.

During the Civil Wars, it is recorded in two of the tracts published at that period, that a cannon shot was fired from the summit of the church tower against Warwick Castle, then in a state of siege by the King's forces, and that a return shot from the castle knocked off one of the pinnacles. It is also stated, that subsequently Colonel Purefoy, with true fanatical zeal, not content with destroying the cross, mutilated also several of the noble monuments in St. Mary's Chapel.

\* Not effectively, however, until the recent publication of Messrs. Waller, who were the first to show the beautiful patterns in punctured work for which it is remarkable.

The description of this church is to be continued in the second No. and we find by the prospectus, that, if the work meets with suitable encouragement, the "Deanery of Warwick" will be followed by an account of the other churches in the county. To this we confidently look forward, not doubting from the splendid appearance of this beginning, and from the talents of the Committee in selecting proper materials, that the "Churches of Warwickshire" will meet with ample support and patronage.

To the casual visitant, ancient country churches appear nearly to resemble each other; but, to the eye of the practised antiquary, a great dissimilarity is frequently exhibited in the interior as well as the exterior. In the remains of painted glass in the windows are sometimes to be seen the portraits and arms of benefactors to the Church hitherto unnoticed, and occasionally curious inscriptions on some of the ancient bells, brasses and engravings of eminent persons on obscure flat stones, and paintings nearly covered by white-wash, &c. There was a splendid specimen of painting on fresco, on the western wall of the Lady's Chapel in St. Mary's Church, now totally obliterated, and which, on the authority of the late Mr. Wells, was extant in the middle of the last century. Another has been lately discovered in the church of the Holy Trinity, in Coventry. In some churches are doorways and arches of a very early period, viz. Kenilworth, Beaudesert, Stoneley, &c. All these points will of course receive due attention, and as we are aware that drawings are in existence of several ancient churches, now taken down, we have only to hope that their appearance may be preserved and perpetuated in this very desirable publication.

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*Visiting Societies and Lay Readers: in a Letter to the Bishop of London. By Presbyterian Catholicus.*—Although we have no room to make extracts, as we could have wished, from this admirable Letter, we earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers. The subjects treated of are of importance, and the view which the writer takes of them, to our mind, is quite correct. The Letter is composed in an easy, pleasing, and animated style, and has much dramatic force and interest. It is written by a person possessing a sound practical knowledge of his subject, and who has been personally familiar with the habits of the poor, and professionally instrumental in relieving them.

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*An Essay on Cathedral Worship.* By H. D. Ryder, A.M.—We have been much pleased by the perusal of this Essay; and we hope it will be instrumental in restoring our cathedral worship to its proper form, and giving it some of the due splendour and popular character which it formerly possessed.

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sadness too far, and to leave an impression of pain upon the mind. There is quite enough of misery always existing in real life, without heightening its colours with the pencil of imagination.

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*Peril in Security; a Memorial of Nathaniel Edward Parker.* By Samuel W. Rix.—This little piece of affectionate biography has gone through a second edition; a proof, at least, that a certain circle of readers is affected by its narration. It contains the life of a young man, a native of Harleston in Norfolk, who was educated for the medical profession, who distinguished himself during the progress of his studies by diligent study and exemplary conduct, who left London and the hospitals to practise at Macclesfield, and who thence, first feeling the symptoms of incipient consumption, returned home to the arms of his parents and friends, and died in the 29th year of his age, with deep religious sentiments, and full of Christian

hope. The short but well-written narrative is the production of a friend. A portrait of the subject is prefixed; and the whole forms an equally pleasing and instructive piece of biography, very gratifying, doubtless, to his friends and family, and not to be read by strangers without interest in the circumstances and advantage in the moral lessons to be derived from them.

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Course of Psalms, adapted to the Services of the United Church of England and Ireland, selected from the New Version by the Rev. T. J. BARNETT, D.D. New edition; to which are added, the Psalms and Hymns in the Morning and Evening Services daily throughout the year, with the Pointing completed for Chanting. By J. L. BROWNSMITH. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The fourteenth meeting of the British Association has gone off with more than usual spirit. York was the nursing mother of the Association, and she has welcomed back her wandering children with hearty good will. Every thing was done, without parade or ostentation, to make the time pass pleasantly.

The General Committee assembled on Wednesday the 25th of September, at two o'clock, and the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosse. The Report of the Council stated that application had been made to the Master-General of the Ordnance for aid in conducting experiments on captive balloons, and that he had issued instructions to the Commandant at Woolwich to afford every facility for the purpose. A resolution had been adopted at the Cork Meeting, at the joint recommendation of several Sections, stating the desirableness of having contour lines of elevation engraved on the maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, as had actually been done in the map of the county of Kilkenny, so as to show all the varieties and direction of level in the country surveyed. A memorial pointing out the advantage of such indications for drainage, road-making, regulation of water-supply, mining operations, and several other important purposes, had been presented to the Government, and, though no distinct reply was given, information had been received that the contour lines had been ordered to be continued. The application for aid in the publication of Prof. Forbes's Researches in the Ægean Sea, had been favourably received by Her Majesty's Ministers; the sum of 5000l. had been granted for the purpose; 500 copies were to be printed, 50 of which were to be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government for presentation to various foreign bodies, 50 to be given to Prof. Forbes, and the remainder to be sold to the public at a considerable reduction on the cost-price. The Government had also advanced a thousand pounds in aid of the publication of the Catalogue of Stars in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Council has transferred the geological sections of railways, and various documents connected with railway cuttings, to the Museum of Economic Geology, on condition that they should be open for public inspection and use, like the other departments of that establishment.

The several Sections proceeded with their business on the morning of Thursday: our space allows but a brief enumeration of the principal topics of discussion, but we prefix in each case the names of the presiding officers.

Section A. *Mathematical and Physical Science.* President, the Earl of Rosse; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Mac Cullagh, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Whewell, Prof. Wheatstone. Secretaries, Prof. Stevelly, Rev. W. Hay.

Sir D. Brewster gave a provisional report on the hourly Meteorological Observations carried on at Inverness, at the expense of the Association, by Mr.



Thomas Mackenzie. Papers followed, "On the Analogy of the existences or forces, Light, Heat, Voltaic and ordinary Electricities, by John Goodman; on a principle in the theory of Probabilities, by Prof. Young; on Diverging Infinite Series, by the same; on the defect of Elasticity in Rigid Bodies, by Mr. E. Hodgkinson; and others. On Monday the Earl of Rosse described the construction of his gigantic Reflecting Telescope, now nearly completed, at Birr Castle, King's county.

**Section B. Chemistry and Mineralogy.** President, Professor T. Graham; Vice-Presidents, Marquess of Northampton, Prof. Grove, Dr. Danbary; Secretaries, Dr. L. Playfair, Mr. E. Solly, Mr. T. H. Barker.

Papers were read on the mineral springs and other waters of Yorkshire, by W. West, esq.; on the influence of light on the germination of Seeds and the growth of Plants, by Mr. R. Hunt; on Mr. Phillips's method of discovering adulteration in Tobacco, &c. &c.

**Section C. Geology and Physical Geography.** President, Mr. H. Warburton; Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Eoniskillen, Sir H. T. De la Bèche, Mr. R. I. Murchison (President for Geography), Rev. Prof. Sedgwick; Secretaries, Prof. Ansted, Mr. E. H. Bunbury.

A Report was received from the Committee for registering Earthquake Shocks in Scotland, (during the last twelve months thirty-seven have been registered by Mr. M'Farlane, at Comrie in Perthshire); papers on a newly discovered species of *Unio*, from the Wealden strata of the Isle of Wight, by Dr. Mantell; on the importance of preserving Mining Records, by Prof. Ansted; on Subterranean Temperature in Ireland (undertaken at the request of the Association), by Mr. Oldham, &c. On Friday some interest was excited by a discussion on the geological theories of the formation of the Earth: it was commenced by the Dean of York offering some "Critical Remarks on certain passages of Dr. Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise*," and which were published on the following day, in the form of a pamphlet entitled "The Bible defended against the British Association." He attempted to explain the present appearances of the earth by the operations of a deluge of a few weeks' duration; but received a very complete as well as energetic reply from Professor Sedgwick.

**Section D. Zoology and Botany.** President, the Dean of Manchester; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Owen, Mr. H. E. Strickland, Mr. W. R. Spence, Dr. Falconer; Secretaries, Prof. Allman, Dr. Lankester, Mr. H. Goodsir.

Mr. H. E. Strickland read the report of a committee on the Vitality of Seeds; **GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.**

Mr. Peach a paper on the Marine Zoology of the coast of Cornwall; besides which there were various communications on single specimens of animals, &c. &c.

**Section E. Medical Science.** President, J. C. Prichard, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, W. P. Alison, M.D., H. S. Belcombe, M.D., G. Goldie, M.D., T. Simpson, M.D.; Secretaries, Mr. J. Erichsen, R. S. Sargent, M.D.

The first paper read was a report on Asphyxia by Mr. Erichsen; which was followed by a paper on a disease of the Tongue, by Dr. Kenning.

**Section F. Statistics.** President, Colonel Sykes; Vice-Presidents, Sir J. V. B. Johnston, Bart, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Mr. T. Tooke, Mr. G. R. Porter; Secretaries, Mr. G. Haywood, Mr. J. Fletcher, Dr. Laycock.

Mr. Porter read a paper on the Mining Districts of France; Col. Sykes an account of the rate of mortality at Calcutta; and Mrs. Davies Gilbert sent a communication on Agricultural Schools.

**Section G. Mechanical Science.** President, Mr. G. Rennie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. S. Russell, Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Mr. John Taylor; Secretaries, Mr. C. Vignolles, Mr. T. Webster.

Mr. Hodgkinson reported on the grant made last year for examining the law of the defective electricity of Iron and Stone; and Mr. Scott Russell stated that the committee on the Forms of Ships had completed its labours. It is suggested, from the result of experiments made with a vessel of four tons measurement, that the *wave* form, as the form of least resistance, may be adopted with great advantage in the construction of sailing vessels, as it has already been in the fastest class of steam vessels.

At the evening meeting on Thursday, the Earl of Rosse resigned the chair to the Very Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, the President of the year, who then delivered a very pleasing and eloquent address. After paying due acknowledgment to "the courteous, dignified, and able manner" in which the Earl of Rosse had discharged the duties of his office, he alluded to "the magnificent works which are accomplished or in progress at his noble residence at Birr Castle. Whatever met the eye was upon a gigantic scale; telescopic tubes through which the tallest man could walk upright; telescopic mirrors, whose weights are estimated not by pounds but by tons, polished by steam power with almost inconceivable ease and rapidity, and with a certainty, and accuracy, and delicacy exceeding the most perfect productions of the most perfect manipulation; structures, for the support of the telescope and its machinery, more lofty and massive than those of a Norman keep; whilst the same arrangements which secure the stability of masses which no

ordinary crane could move, provide likewise for their obeying the most delicate impulse of the most delicate finger, or for following the stars in their course, through the agency of clockwork, with a movement so steady and free from tremors, as to become scarcely perceptible when increased a thousand fold by the magnifying powers of the eye-glass. The instruments, which were mounted and in operation at the time of my visit, exceeded in optical power, and in the clearness and precision of their definition of celestial objects, the most perfect productions of the greatest modern artists; and though much had been then accomplished, and great difficulties had been overcome, by a rare combination of mechanical, chemical, and mathematical skill and knowledge, in the preparation for mounting the great telescope of six feet diameter and fifty-four feet focal length, yet much remained to be done: but I am quite sure that the members of the Association will learn with unmixed satisfaction, that the noble Lord has entirely succeeded in his great undertaking—that the great telescope has already made its essay, and that its performance is in every way satisfactory.... It is now more than sixty years since the elder Herschel, by the superior optical and space-penetrating powers of his telescope, began a brilliant career of astronomical discovery; and the interest which the construction of his great forty-foot reflector, a memorable monument of his perseverance, genius, and skill, excited amongst men of science of that period, was not, if possible, less intense than what now attaches to the similar enterprise of the noble Lord: nor were the expectations which were thus raised disappointed by the result; for, though this noble instrument was generally reserved for the great and state occasions of astronomy only, requiring too great an expenditure of time and labour to be producible for the daily business of observation, yet the very first time it was directed to the heavens it discovered the 7th satellite of Saturn, and contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the more complete development of those views of the construction of the heavens (I use his own expression) which his contemporaries never sufficiently appreciated, but which present and future ages will probably regard as the most durable monument of his fame. It is no derogation to the claims of this great discoverer that art and knowledge are progressive, or that a successor should have arisen, who, following in the track which he has pointed out, should bring a considerable zeal and more ample means to prepare the way for another

great epoch in the history of astronomical discovery; and I know that I do not misstate the sentiments of the accomplished philosopher who has succeeded to his name and honours, and who throughout his life has laboured with such exemplary filial piety, and such distinguished success, in the development and extension of his father's views, that no one takes a deeper or a more lively interest in the success of this noble enterprise, and no one rejoices more sincerely in the vast prospects of discovery which it opens."

The President then proceeded to make some observations on the state and prospects of the Association; and, after alluding to deaths which have occurred during the thirteen years of its existence, among the list of its founders,—“of Mr. W. Smith, who first received at our meetings the ample recognition of the value of those original and unaided researches, which entitle him to be considered as the father of English Geology; of Dr. Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the father of our excellent colleague Prof. Lloyd, and the founder of that truly illustrious school of accurate science in that university, which has given to the world a Robinson, a Hamilton, and a McCulloch; of Sir J. Robison, who inherited from his father, the well-known Prof. Robison, his taste for science and its application to the arts; of Dr. Henry, one of our most distinguished chemists, and only second in reputation to his fellow townsman, Dr. Dalton,”—he proceeded to pronounce upon the last-named philosopher a more extended eulogy, which we have transferred to the columns of our Obituary.

After some remarks on the reduced income of the Association in the latter years of its progress, and on the principles on which money grants are made, the Dean of Ely thus noticed the most onerous undertakings of the Association:

“It was at the memorable meeting of the Association at Newcastle, a period of great financial prosperity, that it was resolved to recommend and to undertake a very extensive system of astronomical reductions and catalogues: the first was the republication, under a greatly extended and much more complete form, of the Astronomical Society's catalogue, exhibiting the latest and most accurate results of astronomical observation, reduced to a common epoch, with the permanent coefficients for their reduction, which the Nautical Almanac does not supply. The second was the reduction of all the stars in the *Histoire Céleste* of Lalande, nearly 47,000 in number, containing the most complete record which existed 60 years ago of the results of observation,

and affording, therefore, an interval of time so considerable, as to enable astronomers, by comparing them with their positions as assigned by modern observations, to determine their proper motions and other minute changes, almost independently of the errors of observation. A third was a similar reduction of stars in the *Cœlum Stelliferum Australe* of Lacaille, 8,700 in number, which had assumed an unusual degree of importance from the recently completed survey of the southern hemisphere by Sir John Herschel, and the establishment of observatories at Paramatta and the Cape.

"Another work of still greater expense and labour, was the reduction and publication of the Planetary and Lunar Observations at Greenwich, from the time of Bradley downwards, which was undertaken by the Government at the earnest application of a committee of the Association appointed for that purpose, and acting in conjunction with the Royal Society. This great undertaking has been nearly brought to a conclusion under the systematic and vigilant superintendence of the Astronomer-Royal.

"The publication of these works must form a great epoch in astronomy; and, though the expense to which it has exposed the Association has been very considerable, and will amount, when completed, to nearly 3000*l.* yet it cannot fail to prove a durable monument of the salutary influence which it has exercised upon the progress of science. The catalogues of Lacaille and Lalande are to be printed and published, as is already known to you, at the expense of Her Majesty's Government; and the first, which has been prepared under the superintendence of Prof. Henderson, is nearly complete. The catalogue of Lalande and the British Association catalogue were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Francis Baily;" to whose memory the speaker then paid a passing tribute. (See our Obituary of the present month.)

"It was the same meeting at Newcastle which gave rise to the design for the greatest combined scientific operation in which the Association has ever been engaged for the extension of our knowledge of the laws of magnetism and meteorology. It was the publication of Col. Sabine's Report on the variations of the magnetic intensity at different points of the earth's surface, and the map which accompanied it, which appeared in our volume for 1837, which first enabled the celebrated Gauss to assign provisionally the co-efficients of his series for expressing the magnetic elements: the proper data of this theory are the values of the magnetic elements at

given points uniformly and systematically distributed over the surface of the earth; and it was for the purpose of supplying the acknowledged deficiency of these data, and of determining the laws which regulated the movements of this most subtle and mysterious element, the Association was induced to appoint a committee to apply, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to her Majesty's Government, to make a magnetical survey of the highest accessible altitudes of the Antarctic seas, and to institute fixed magnetical and meteorological observatories at St. Helena, the Cape, Hobarton, and Toronto, in conjunction with a normal establishment at Greenwich, and in connexion with a great number of others on the continent of Europe, where systematic and simultaneous observations could be made, which would embrace not only the phenomena of magnetism, but those of meteorology also. Much of what was then anticipated has been accomplished, much is in progress, and much remains to be done; but the results which have already been obtained have more than justified our most sanguine expectations. Sir James Ross has returned without the loss of a man, without a seaman on the sick list, after passing three summers in the Antarctic seas, and after making a series of geographical discoveries of the most interesting and important nature. The scientific results of the first two years of this remarkable voyage have been discussed and published by Col. Sabine in his contributions to *Terrestrial Magnetism in the Transactions of the Royal Society*. They have shown that observations of declination, dip, and intensity, the three magnetic elements, may be made at sea with as much accuracy as on land, and that they present fewer anomalies from local and disturbing causes: that the effects of the ship's iron are entirely due to induced magnetism, including two species of it,—one instantaneous, coincident with and superadded to the earth's magnetism, and the other a polarity retained for a shorter or longer period, and transferable therefore during its operation by the ship's motion from one point of space to another: that in both cases they may be completely eliminated by the observations and formulæ which mathematicians have proposed for that purpose: no intensity greater than 2.1 was observed; and the magnetic lines of equal declination, dip, and intensity, were found to differ greatly from those laid down in Gauss's Theoretical Map, the northern and southern hemispheres possessing much greater resemblance to each other than was indicated by that primary and necessarily im-

perfect essay of the theory. The range of Sir James Ross's observations extends over more than three-fourths of the navigable parts of the southern seas; and you will learn with pleasure that one of his most efficient officers, Lieut. Moore, has been dispatched from the Cape, with a vessel under his command, to complete the remainder."

The President then stated that "the complete organization and discipline of the system of magnetic observations was amply tested by the observations made of the great storm of the 25th Sept. 1841, and mentioned the services of Mr. Snow Harris, Mr. Birt, and Sir J. Herschel, in this department of scientific inquiry. The system of magnetic observatories was at first designed to continue for three years only, but was subsequently extended to the 1st of January 1846: for it was found that the first triennial period had almost elapsed before the instruments were prepared, or the observers instructed in their duties, or conveyed to their stations. The extent also of co-operation increased beyond all previous expectation: six observatories were established, under the zealous direction of M. Kupffer, in different parts of the vast empire of Russia, — the only country which has established a permanent physical observatory. The American government instituted three others at Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington; two were established by the East India Company at Simla and Singapore; from every part of Europe, and even from Algiers, offers of co-operation were made. But will the work, which has thus been undertaken with such vast prospects, be accomplished before the termination of the second triennial period? or is it not probable that the very discussion of the observations will suggest new topics of inquiry, or more delicate methods of observation? If the march of the diurnal, monthly, and annual movements of the needle be sufficiently determined, will its secular movements be equally well known? In other words, shall we have laid the foundations of the theory, which may even imperfectly approximate to the theory of gravitation, in the accuracy and universality of its predictions? It is with reference to these important questions, and the expediency of continuing the observations for another triennial term, that M. Kupffer, too, addressed a letter to Col. Sabine, suggesting the propriety of summoning a Magnetic Congress, to be held at the next meeting of the British Association, and at which himself, Gauss, Humboldt, Plana, Hansteen, Arago, Lamont, Kairil, Bache, Quetelet, and all other persons who had taken a leading

part in conducting, organizing, or forwarding these observations, should be invited to attend. This proposal has been for some time under the anxious consideration of your Committee of Magnetism, consisting of Sir J. Herschel, Col. Sabine, the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Lloyd, the Master of Trinity College, and myself; and it will be for the General Committee, before we separate, to decide upon the answer which must be given. I think I may venture to say, that there would be but one feeling of pride and satisfaction, at seeing amongst us the whole or any considerable number of these celebrated men. If it should be the opinion of such a congress that it was expedient to continue the observations for another triennial period, and if such an opinion were accompanied by an exposition of the grounds upon which it was founded, there can be little doubt that there is not a government in the civilized world which would not readily acquiesce in a recommendation which was supported by such authority.

"The last volume of our Transactions is rich in Reports on Natural Science, and more especially in those departments of it which have an important bearing on Geology: such is Prof. Forbes's Report On the distribution of the Mollusca and Radiata of the *Ægean Sea*, with particular reference to the successive zones of depth which are characterized by distinctive forms of animal life and the relation between existing and extinct species. You will, I am sure, be rejoiced to hear that Her Majesty's Government has not only secured the services of its author, in connexion with the geological survey, but has most liberally undertaken, upon the application of the Council, to defray the expense of printing the very interesting work upon which this Report is founded. The Report of Mr. Thompson, of Belfast, on an analogous branch of the Fauna of Ireland, is remarkable for the minuteness and fulness of the information which it conveys. Prof. Owen has continued his Report on the British Fossil Mammalia, which was begun in the preceding volume, and towards procuring materials for which a contribution was made from the funds of the Association. I regret to find that a class of Reports on the recent progress and existing state of different branches of science, which occupied so large a portion of our earlier volumes, and which conferred upon them so great a value, have been almost entirely discontinued: if the authors of these Reports could find leisure to add to them an appendix, containing the history of the advances made in those branches of science during the

last decod of years, they would confer an important benefit on all persons engaged in scientific inquiries.

"The history of the sciences must ever require these periodical revisions of their state and progress, if men continue to press forward in the true spirit of philosophy to advance the boundaries of knowledge; for though there may be impassable boundaries of human knowledge, there is only one great and all-wise Being, with whom all knowledge is perfect, who can say, Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther. The indolent speculator on the history of the sciences may indulge in an expression of regret that the true system of the universe is known, that the law of gravitation is discovered, that the problem of the three bodies is solved, and that the rich mine of discovery is exhausted, and that there remain no rich masses of ore in its veins to make the fortune and fame of those who find them: but it is in the midst of this dream of hopelessness and despondency that he is startled from time to time by the report of some great discovery—a Davy has decomposed the alkalies; a Dalton has discovered, and a Berzelius has completely developed, the law of definite proportions; a Herschel has extended the law of gravitation to the remotest discoverable bodies of the universe; and a Gauss has brought the complicated and embarrassing phenomena of terrestrial magnetism under the dominion of analysis; and so it will ever continue to be whilst knowledge advances, the highest generalizations of one age becoming the elementary truths of the next. But whilst we are taking part in this great march of science and civilization, whilst we are endeavouring to augment the great mass of intellectual wealth which is accumulating around us, splendid as may be the triumphs of science or art which we are achieving, let us never presume to think that we are either exhausting the riches or approaching the terms of those treasures which are behind. Still less let us imagine that the feeble efforts of our philosophy will ever tend to modify the most trivial and insignificant—if aught can be termed trivial and insignificant which He has sanctioned—of those arrangements which the great Author of Nature has appointed for the moral or material government of the universe. Far different are the lessons which he taught us, by the revelation of his will, whether expressed in his word or impressed on his works. It is in a humble and reverent spirit that we should approach the fountain of all knowledge; and it is in a humble and reverent spirit that we should seek to drink

of the living waters which ever flow from it."

Mr. John Taylor read the Treasurer's account, from the 15th Aug. 1843 to the 26th Sept. 1844. The receipts (including a balance of 496*l.*) amounted to 2,657*l.*, and the disbursements to 2,201*l.*

On Friday, Sept. 27, Earl Fitzwilliam, as President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, gave a dinner to the more distinguished members of the Association, and in the evening Mr. Lyell delivered a discourse on the Geology of North America. On Saturday, Sept. 28, at three o'clock, Lieut. Carte exhibited some rocket experiments, and his inventions for saving life in case of shipwreck; and in the evening Dr. Falconer described the gigantic Fossil Tortoise of the Sivalik Hills, North India.

At the meeting of the General Committee on Monday, Sept. 30, invitations having been read from Bath, Cambridge, and Southampton, it was resolved, that the next meeting should be held in Cambridge, to assemble on the 19th of June. The following officers for the ensuing year were then appointed:

Sir J. F. Herschel, *President*.—Earl of Hardwicke, Bishop of Norwich, Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, Prof. Airey, Prof. Sedgwick, *Vice Presidents*.—W. Hopkins, esq. Prof. Anstey, *Secretaries*.—Mr. Babington, *Local Treasurer*.—Col. Sykes, Mr. L. Horner, Mr. Hutton, *General Auditors*.—Sir H. T. De la Beche, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, Prof. E. Forbes, Prof. Graham, Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson, Mr. Snow Harris, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. L. Horner, Mr. R. Hutton, Dr. Hodgkin, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Lyell, Marquess of Northampton, Earl of Rosse, Prof. Owen, Mr. Strickland, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Sir James C. Ross, Col. Sykes, Mr. W. Thompson, Prof. Wheatstone, Mr. H. Warburton, M. P. and Mr. C. Williams, *Council*.

R. I. Murchison, esq. and Col. Sabine, were re-elected *General Secretaries*; Prof. Phillips, *Assistant General Secretary*; and Mr. John Taylor, *Treasurer*.

Oct. 2. The Committee met to consider the Grants proposed by the Committee of Recommendations, which were severally adopted, as follows:

<i>Recommendations involving Grants of Money.</i>	
<i>Kew Observatory.</i>	
Establishment .. .. .	150
Barometrograph .. .. .	30
<i>Mathematical and Physical Science.</i>	
Robinson, Rev. Dr.—British Association Catalogue of Stars .. .. .	615
Robinson, Rev. Dr.—Captive Balloons .. .. .	50
Herschel, Sir J.—For Magnetic and Meteorological co-operation .. .. .	50
Meteorological Instruments at Edinburgh (Bills) .. .. .	18 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Harris, W. S. esq.—For Reduction of Anemometrical Observations .. .. .	25
Herschel, Sir J.—For Nomenclature of Stars .. .. .	10
Ronalds, F. esq.—For Electrical Experiments at Kew .. .. .	50

Electrical Apparatus (Bills) .. 57  
Balance due at Inverness .. 30l. 18s. 11d.

*Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their application to Agriculture and the Arts.*

Bunsen, Prof.—For Gases from Iron Furnaces .. 50  
Daubeny, Dr.—For Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances .. 10  
Kane, Dr.—For Report on Tannin .. 10  
Kane, Dr.—On Colouring Matter .. 10  
Hunt, R. esq.—For Experiments on the Actinograph .. 15  
Graham, Professor.—For Ashes of Plants grown on different soils, provided the Royal Agricultural Society join in defraying the expense .. 50

*Geology and Physical Geography.*

Oldham, T. esq.—For Subterranean Temperature in Ireland .. 5  
Carpenter, W., M.D.—For Microscopic Structure of Shells, &c. .. 30  
In this Section a grant had been proposed for collecting Fossils in Cornwall, but was withdrawn, the Marquess of Northampton having undertaken to defray the expense.

*Zoology and Botany.*

Owen, Professor.—For Periodical Phenomena of Organized Beings .. 5  
Jardine, Sir W.—For Exotic Anopleura .. 35  
Strickland, H. E.—For Vitality of Seeds .. 10  
Forbes, Captain.—For Zoology of Corfu .. 10  
Forbes, Professor R.—For Marine Zoology of British Isles .. 30  
Owen, Prof.—For Marine Zoology of Cornwall .. 10  
Hodgkin, Dr.—For Varieties of the Human Race .. 25

*Medical Sciences.*

Blake, J. esq.—For Physiological Action of Medicines .. 20

*Statistics.*

Laycock, Dr.—For Statistics of Sickness and Mortality in York .. 40

Total .. £1,431 11 5

*Recommendations not involving Grants of Money.*

For the Reduction of Stars in the *Histoire Céleste*, and the *Catulus australis stelliferum* of Lacaille. Sir John Herschel, the Astronomer Royal, and Lieut. Stratford, R.N.

For investigations on the action of different bodies on the Spectrum. Sir D. Brewster.

That Col. Sabine's paper "On the Meteorology of Toronto," be published entire among the Reports.

That the publications of the Association be presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Alton, in Norwegian Lapland.

For a Report on Ozone, by Prof. Schönbein.

For Researches on the Silification of soft Minerals, by Prof. Kuhlman, of Lille.

That Dr. Forehammer's paper on Metamorphic Phenomena in the

Scandinavia, be printed entire among the Reports.

That Mr. West be requested to extend his analysis of Mineral Waters, and report the results.

That a representation be made to her Majesty's Government on the importance of providing adequate funds for the development of the Cantley Collection of Fossils, and publication of an account of the same. The representation to be made by a Committee consisting of the President of the British Association, the President of the Royal Society, the President of the Geological Society, in co-operation with the President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

For a Report on the Cirripeda, by H. Goodsir, esq.

For a Report on the British Annélida, by G. J. Johnston, M.D.

For application to Government to permit the transmission of Scientific Journals through the General Post Office.

For Experiments on the Hydrodynamical Phenomena of the Reservoir and Fountain at Chatsworth, by — Paxton, esq. J. Taylor, jun. esq. J. S. Russell, esq. and E. Hodgkinson, esq.

For continuation of Experiments on the Strength of Materials, by E. Hodgkinson, esq.

For Report on the fall of Rain, and the collecting and disposing of it for engineering purposes, by John Baleman, esq.

A Report on the internal constitution of Metals, by Mr. Fairbairn.

It was recommended that all Meteorological Observations involving expense to the Association should be discontinued.

It was finally recommended that the Council should invite distinguished foreigners to meet in Congress, as advertised to by the President, to determine on the propriety of continuing the Magnetical Observations.

Mr. John Taylor stated that the following was an account of the attendance and receipt at the meeting:

	Tickets.	Payment.
Old Life Members ..	366....	—
Old Annual.....	47....	£ 57
New Life Members..	146....	730
Ladies' Tickets.....	257....	257
Sectional Tickets....	9....	9
Books sold.....		133l. 4s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

We resume our long-delayed notices of valuable papers read before this Society.

March 28. "Inedited notices relating to some early ~~works~~ on the Compositae," by Mr. ~~the~~ <sup>competent</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>ages</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>was</sup>

employed in calculating the seasons, more particularly with reference to the festivals of the Church; it was, therefore, in those times an important part of the knowledge necessary for ecclesiastics. Among the more celebrated writers on the *computus* were Hilperic in the 10th, and Gerland in the 11th century. It was to these two writers, both of whom were eminent in mediæval science, but whose history is involved in obscurity, that the notices contained in Mr. Wright's memoir related. Of the treatise of Hilperic (or, as the name is variously written, Heleric, Elpric, Hilderic, and Chilperic) many manuscripts remain, several of them in the British Museum; it was printed, though not from a good manuscript, by Pes, in the "*Thesaurus Novus Anecdotorum*." The date of its composition, as given by Pes, is 1090; but several others much earlier were supplied by Mr. Wright. Hilperic, notwithstanding the Frankish form of his name, was apparently one of the many Anglo-Saxon scholars who visited France in the 9th and 10th centuries. On the contrary, Gerland, hitherto generally considered as an Englishman, Mr. Wright has ascertained, from careful research among the various manuscript tracts on the *computus*, to have been a native of Lorraine. He was one of the first mathematicians of the middle ages; and his work on the *computus* brings forward views so much at variance with those of his contemporaries, respecting the time of celebrating Easter, as to have caused its proscription by the Church.

May 23. 1. "On some Antique Vases and Fragments of Pottery in the British Museum," by Mr. T. Burgon. The monuments described in this paper, a drawing of which was laid on the table, are all of that kind of pottery in which zig-zags, spirals, and concentric circles abound; ornaments which invariably indicate remote antiquity. These ornaments distinguish the Treasury of Atreus, and other architectural remains at Mycenæ, of whose antiquity proofs were adduced by Mr. Burgon. A remarkable evidence was given of the antiquity of one of the objects to which this paper related. It is a beautiful vase, covered with the peculiar ornaments already described, which was found by the writer at Athens, in a sepulchre by the road-side leading to the Academy; and so remote was the era at which it had been deposited there (at least 3000 years since), that the earth over it had so completely resumed the appearance of virgin soil as to deceive an acute man employed in excavating, whose whole life had been passed in tilling the soil of Attica. From these and other

facts tending to the same conclusions, Mr. Burgon connected the style of pottery which distinguishes these monuments with the period of Cyclopean architecture, or, in other words, with a very remote period of Grecian history, coeval with the heroic ages; and he was thus enabled to accomplish two very desirable objects in archæology, namely—1. to fix the approximate era to which this early pottery belongs; and, 2. to confute the erroneous opinion, that the ornaments on the Treasury of Atreus are of the Byzantine times.

2. "On the Palmyra Cylinder," by Mr. I. Cullimore. The Palmyra Cylinder belongs to the collection in the British Museum, and is a rare specimen of a curious class of antiques, the wrought signets of the Orientals. It bears no inscription, but is executed in the most perfect style of Eastern art. The subject represented shows, on one side, a king in the Babylonish costume, receiving homage as a divinity; and, on the other side, three royal personages in the Egyptian costume, worshipping the bull-headed Isis, or Astarte. Between the two oriental figures are introduced astronomical characters pointing to the equinox in Taurus. These may refer to any date between the 8th and 16th centuries B. C.; but the indefinite epoch is reduced to a definite one, by the introduction of the winged scarab, the supposed symbol of the erratic Thoth, over the two royal Egyptian figures; by comparing which with the opposite symbols an intermediate date is obtained, B. C. 1013, when the erratic month Thoth and sign Taurus would correspond; which nearly coincides with the era of the foundation by Solomon of Tadmor, or Palmyra, in the ruins of which city this monument was found. It is probable that this monarch at the time referred to had lapsed into idolatry, and might perform the idolatrous rites of the Babylonians in the magnificent costume of that nation. It is further to be remarked, that his allies and relations by marriage, Rhamses the Fourth and Osorkon, were about this time present within his territories, and in that part of Asia where Tadmor is situated. The conclusion to which Mr. Cullimore arrived, from the concurrence of these particulars, was, that the remarkable monument under consideration commemorates a congress of the three sovereigns mentioned at Tadmor.

3. A second paper by Mr. Cullimore was read, on "A Comparative Table of the Egyptian Succession, according to the Monuments, to Manetho, Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and Eratosthenes, and

on the self-connecting principles of the Egyptian system of Herodotus and Diodorus."

June 13. 1. "Remarks on a recent Publication of documents relating to the Nunciature of Rinuccini in Ireland in the 17th century," in a letter to the secretary from Mr. H. Hallam. There exist three original works on the mission of the Nuncio Rinuccini:—1. The Nuncio's Memoirs; a Latin history, compiled by some unknown person after Rinuccini's death, and comprising translations of nearly all the letters written by him from Ireland. 2. A translation into Latin of the Report written in Italian by Rinuccini himself after his return to Italy. These works were consulted by Carte for his "Life of Ormonde," and by Birch for his "Inquiry into the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan;" and they were described by the late Mr. Roscoe in his account of the Holkham Manuscripts, published in the second volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature." 3. The original Report of Rinuccini, with his Letters written to the Court of Rome during his nunciature, recently published by Signor Aiazzi. The object of Mr. Hallam's remarks was, first, to show the groundlessness of the statement made by the Signor Aiazzi, to the effect that Mr. Roscoe had mistaken the compilation called the Nuncio's Memoirs for the Report of the Nuncio himself. Secondly,—having admitted some particulars, in which Signor Aiazzi's publication throws light on the history of the transactions with the Roman Catholics in Ireland during the period referred to,—to give an account of a document relating to those transactions, which has not yet been published. This document (a copy of which was supplied by Mr. Hamilton) is a letter addressed by Charles I. to the Pope, which Mr. Hallam conceives to be the same with that mentioned by Rinuccini as having been received and transmitted by him to Rome in the year 1645. Mr. Hamilton's copy, from which that which accompanied Mr. Hallam's remarks was transcribed, is a tracing made from the original in the Vatican by a foreign honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature. A second letter is appended, addressed to Cardinal Spada, signed like the former by King Charles I., and bearing the same date, viz. Oxford, 23d Oct. 1645. Both these letters were designed to accredit at Rome the mission of Glamorgan.

2. Letter from Mr. B. Frere to Mr. Hamilton. In this letter Mr. Frere mentions the remarkable fact, that the English breed of sheep, of late years so

much improved by the introduction of the Spanish race, were, 500 years ago, held in such estimation in Spain, that some of them were imported from this country, and an office of dignity was created by the King of Spain for the superintendence of them, with the title of "Juez de Mesta y Pastoria." The document by which this fact is established is a letter written in 1437 by the physician of the Spanish king John II. It contains the particulars of a dispute which occurred in the presence of the king between the respective partisans of two gentlemen of rank; when a supporter of one of the parties, Gomez Carrillo, tauntingly observed, that Carrillo was not the son of a "Judge of Shepherds." The taunt was taken up by an advocate of the claims of the other, Fernan Sanchez de Tovar, who tells the speaker that he understands his allusion, but that he is a bad marksman, and his arrow recoils upon himself. He then asserts that the office of "Juez de Mesta y Pastoria" had always been one of great dignity; and that he who now referred to it as a reproach was himself descended from the person who first held that office, which was created by the King Don Alfonso, and the title conferred on Inigo Lopez de Orozco, when the sheep were brought from England for the first time in the transports to Spain. The dispute was at length terminated by the King's ordering both the disputants into custody. In the letter which narrates it are contained numerous details illustrative of this singular but characteristic quarrel.

3. A letter from Mr. G. Vine, containing further particulars respecting the remains of a Greek or Roman temple at Damascus, as described by Mr. Hamilton in a paper printed in the third volume of the Society's Transactions.

June 27. At this meeting (the last of the session) the following were the readings:

1. "On some *lacune* in Thucydides, and the means of supplying them from satisfactory sources," by Mr. G. Burges. Mr. Burges commences his paper by stating that something had been done by Canter, Barnes, Markland, Valckenaer, Hermann, and others, towards restoring the numerous *lacune* in Homer, and the remains of Greek tragedy and comedy, by the aid of different writers who have preserved the missing matter. The supplying of *lacune* in the prose writers of Greece had likewise engaged the attention of various scholars, who have brought forward portions that had dropped out from the works of Herodotus, Xenophon, Plato, Ptolemy, Dio Cassius, Demosthenes, and



others, but which had been found in the quotations of subsequent writers. For Thucydides, however, not only has less been done in this respect than was required in the case of a writer that has come down to us in a state almost as corrupt as *Æschylus* himself; but some modern editors have rejected, without reason, supplements furnished by *Stobæus*, *Julius Pollux*, and *Suidas*, which preceding scholars had already pointed out, and which Mr. Burges has fully confirmed. He then proceeds to produce some of the fruit of his own researches.

2. Mr. Cullimore read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hincks, adverting to several points in Egyptian and scriptural chronology, of which the chief related to the age of King Mandouothph. This king is referred by Dr. Leemans to the first ages; by Champollion and Rosellini to the twenty-first dynasty; by Mr. Sharpe to the age of the Saites and Persians. Dr. Hincks observed: "I cannot find a single character in either of the inscriptions relating to King Mandouothph that was not in common use before the eighteenth dynasty, and this makes me very confident that he reigned then." In a subsequent letter he remarks: "I am quite satisfied of the antiquity of this King Mandouothph, or Monthothph, whose tablets are on the Cosseir road (Burton's *Æscrypta Hiero-*

*glyphica*, pl. iii. and v.), as prior to the twelfth dynasty (the monumental predecessors of the eighteenth), and probably to Papei (a monumental predecessor of the twelfth):" and the still more subsequent examination of a tablet attributed by Rosellini to the twenty-first dynasty (No. 132 and 133 of 'The Names and Titles of the Kings of Egypt according to the Original Monuments'), has led him to further confirmation of these views. Dr. Hincks also proposes a corrected reading of the date 440 in the Septuagint translation of 1 Kings vi. 1, which stands 490 in the Hebrew, and our authorised translation, viz. the 640th year, this being the difference between the date of the exode, *s.c.* 1667 (or 345 years before the Egyptian canicular era, *s.c.* 1322), and that of the Temple, *s.c.* 1027, as both are stated in the patristic system of Clement of Alexandria, which he, Dr. H. conceives, derived from the original reading of the Seventy, as above corrected.

3. A letter from Colonel Leake to the Secretary, with a corrected copy of the Greek inscription on the great stele at Xanthus, published in the fourth volume of the Society's Transactions, p. 257. This copy was transcribed by Mr. Fellows from the mould obtained by him during his late residence at Xahunts.

## ARCHITECTURE.

### NEW CHURCHES.

*Sept. 26.* A new chapel of ease for the Fen-end parts of *Walpole* parish, which has been some time building, was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich. It has neither steeple nor side-aisles, is built in the Norman style, and is 46 feet long by 25 wide, with a circular apse at the east end, and a small vestry adjoining the north side of the apse. The front is plain, consisting merely of a door, surrounded with a circular arch and zig-zag moulding, and two windows in the same style above, surmounted with a turret, in which two bells are hung under zig-zag arches. The roof, which is of very high pitch, is covered with scale tiling, and the ridge is covered with an open *fleur-de-lis*. Four small windows on each side of the chapel are divided by plain flat buttresses, and five spaces in the apse are similarly divided. The only attempt at ornament in this part of the chapel is the introduction of a series of heads and carvings, rudely executed, beneath the nave of the

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roof. The seatings, which fill the entire chapel, leaving only a small space up the centre, are all open, and terminated by a finial carved in oak by the hand of Mr. Moore, the rector, which consists generally of clustered leaves disposed somewhat like a trefoil. They are calculated for about 400 persons. The floor is composed of tiling with raised figures and inscriptions — *Vigilate et Orate* — copied from some found in one of the Norfolk churches. Between this part of the chapel and the apse is a fine arch spanning nearly three parts of the entire breadth of the chapel. The pulpit is let into the wall on the north side of the chancel arch, and is of Caen stone. A small reading-desk of oak, well executed in open work of the Perpendicular style, stands below it. The roof is open, consisting of plain timber, with leg-beams resting on plain brackets. Immediately beneath the roof is a moulding painted in ribbons and gilt with stars, and along its centre course are eight verses of the "*Te Deum*," in Latin.

The apse, or chancel, is very small—

being about 15 feet by 12. A stone altar-table, mounted on three steps, and surrounded at the upper edge by a kind of dog-tooth quatrefoil, is the most conspicuous object here. Four small windows of stained glass, containing figures of St. Katharine, St. Peter the Virgin, and another Saint, twinkle down on the floor of beautiful encaustic tiling, and lead the eye upwards to the roof, composed of four broad flat groinings, radiating from a central boss. On the south is a piscina on a twisted column, and on the north a credence table on a bracket. Two stone niches, intended for seats, face the entrance to the vestry on the north side.

The expenses were limited to 1400 or 1500 pounds. To the enthusiastic feeling of the Rev. A. Moore, the rector, who has himself worked as hard as any labourer, the principal credit is due; and the specimens of carving, both in wood and stone, which the chapel displays, will be lasting evidences of his skill and industry. Except in a few minor details, the building is pretty regular in its style; but the finials of the seats, the reading desk, and the altar-table, all remind us of other periods than that which the rest of the chapel furnishes. Mr. Buckle is the architect.

*Sept. 30.* The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated Trinity Church, Dilton's Marsh, *Westbury*. The Bishop, in his sermon, referred to the enormous amount of schism in the parish (no less than twelve meeting-houses existing therein), which his Lordship acknowledged to have in great measure arisen from the neglect of the Church. The building is of Norman design, being cruciform, the eastern end circular, and with a low tower. The north doorway and font are very good; the pulpit elaborate; the seats are low, open, and of good design, but, by a strange mistake, *adapted only for seats*, the under part of the seat having been blocked up to make *sitting* the more convenient, whilst *kneeling* is rendered totally impossible! The windows in the chancel are of stained glass, representing the Incarnation, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of our Lord; they are the gift of Mrs. Phipps, of Leighton, who also presented the altar cloth. The windows in the transept are also of stained glass. The altar is a massive table of wood, supported on Norman pillars.

*Oct. 1.* *Horningsham* Church, in the county of Dorset, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by the same diocesan. The sum collected at the offertory, being above 40*l.* was given to the Diocesan Church Building Society, there being no collection for the church itself, which has been built at the sole expense

of the Marchioness of Bath, through whose kind liberality one of the parish churches of Dorchester, All Saints, has received additional enrichment in the gift of the West Door. The Marquess of Bath, at present in his minority, and at Eton, presented in person at the altar rails the deed of endowment. The church was built under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the diocesan architect, the architecture being of a date similar to the old church, *i. e.* of the 15th century. The seats are all of oak, and open, the chancel seats having very enriched ends. The font, altar, screens, and pulpit, are all of stone, the roof of open woodwork, with carved spandrels and corbels. The chancel windows are of painted glass, and appropriate texts are painted on various parts of the walls.

*Oct. 2.* The church of *Codford St. Mary*, Wilts, was consecrated, having been nearly rebuilt. The old tower, and a portion of the south wall, belonged to the original structure. The south wall having fallen, in the course of 1843, whilst the rubbish was being removed from around the foundations, it was resolved to build an additional aisle. In carrying out this intention, it was found necessary to take down the old walls, and thus various fragments of carved stone, clearly indicating the age of the original Church, were brought to light. The date is supposed to have been about 1000. (See the "Memorials of Codford St. Mary," by Dr. Ingram, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, who is a native of the parish.)—The additional aisle is built in the Decorated style, which pervades the entire building; Early-English windows are formed on the north side of the chancel, and the east window is Perpendicular. (If this account be correct, the parishioners have secured a very singular variety of architecture!) The east window of the Church is filled with stained glass of various allegorical and heraldic designs. It contains the coat of St. John's College, Oxford, patrons of the living, in the first light, the Queen's arms in the centre one, and those of the diocese in the third. The east window of the south aisle contains the arms of the Rector, and the south window nearest the door is a memorial window to Dr. Ingram's family, with the armorial bearings, and an inscription in diagonal lines. A beautiful tablet, designed by Mr. Wyatt, and according with the prevailing style of the church, commemorates the same family, and is placed over the south door. The fittings are chiefly of stained and varnished deal, with oak, as far as practicable. The sittings are open, and the altar and pulpit hang.

ings of crimson cloth, worked by some young ladies with suitable devices and emblems. There is a square niche in the north wall of the chancel, for receiving the elements prior to oblation.

All Saints' Church, *Liverpool*, has passed into the hands of the Romanists, for 2700*l.* It was only a church "so called"—having been merely licensed by the Bishop for the performance of Divine worship.

Oct. 2. A Church at *Welshpool*, erected by subscription in honour of the coming of age of Lord Viscount Clive, was consecrated (in consequence of the illness of the venerable Bishop of St. Asaph,) by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made, which amounted to the sum of 210*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* There is room for 1000 persons in the Church, and one-half of the sittings are free. The sum of 6000*l.* was subscribed for the building, but this, it appears, is not sufficient to pay the cost. On the 4th, the new Church at Chapel Lawn, in the parish of *Clun*, Salop, was consecrated by the same Bishop.

Oct. 3. The consecration of the parish church at Newton Tony, *Wilt*, by the Bishop of Salisbury, took place. It is intended to accommodate more than 230 persons, and has been rebuilt on nearly the same site as the old one. It is a picturesque and chaste building, from the design of Mr. Wyatt.

The new church at Wood-green, in the parish of *Tottenham*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. The hamlet contains a population of about 400, and the church affords accommodation for about half that number. It is of the Early-English style, and has been constructed under the superintendence of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. It is entirely of stone, Kentish rag, dressed with Bromhill stone. The pulpit and font have been carved in Painswick stone, by Mr. Cox, of Oxford. The service for the Holy Communion has been made after the fashion of that lately presented to the church at Malta. The roof is open, and the seats are open also.

Oct. 4. The old Church of St. Mary the Virgin, *Marlborough*, after having undergone substantial and judicious repair, was re-opened for divine service. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, attended by a numerous body of the neighbouring Clergy, including the Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, proceeded from the residence of the Vicar to the Church, where the Corporation of the borough and a large congregation (amongst whom were the Marquess of Ailesbury, with Lord and Lady E. Bruce), were awaiting their arrival. The fine old

Norman door-way at the west end, which had been closed from time immemorial, was now thrown open, and the peals of the recently enlarged and full-toned organ welcomed the reverend body as they advanced to occupy the places appointed for them at and about the altar. The prayers were impressively read by the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, and the Bishop delivered a powerful and appropriate discourse from Ps. xv. 1. At the Offertory a collection was made amounting to 80*l.* 14*s.*

Oct. 7. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church at North Moor, in the parish of *North Petherton*, and preached the Consecration Sermon.

Oct. 9. The new Church of *Clifton Hampden*, near Abingdon, was used for the first time for the performance of public worship. It stands on the site of the old church, and has been built at the sole expense of Henry Gibbs, esq. the lord of the manor of Clifton, from plans prepared by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London. One of the south windows contains a painting of St. Michael, to whom the building is dedicated; and the chancel window, supplied by Mr. Willement, contains in the lower part three large compartments, in which are representations of the Baptism of Christ by St. John; the Crucifixion; and the Supper at Emmaus. The openings of the head are occupied by Angels in adoration. At the base of the window is the following inscription upon a scroll: "Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith." The pulpit, altar, and font, are of stone, from the chisel of Mr. Cox.

Oct. 10. The consecration of the new church of the Holy Trinity at *Halsted*, Essex, which had been delayed owing to the fall of the tower, was performed by the Bishop of London, who was attended by eighty-nine clergymen. The Bishop preached an eloquent sermon, and the collection at the door amounted to 381*l.*

Oct. 11. St. Paul's Church, *Macclesfield Common* (the first stone of which was laid on the 18th of April, 1843), was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. It is situated upon an elevated plot of land to the north of Brook-street, belonging to the trustees of the Macclesfield Grammar School, and is built of white stone, in the Perpendicular style. It has a tower at the west end, 71 feet in height, and this is surmounted by a spire rising 70 feet from the base to the apex, making the whole 141 feet in height. The Church consists of nave and side aisles, with clerestory, and its interior dimensions are about 120 feet by 50 feet. There are seats for about nine hundred

persons, of which more than one-half are free: and there is no other distinction between the free seats and those which are to be let, except that the latter are inclosed by doors and the former are open at the ends. The seats are finished with stall elbows and enriched finials, and there are twenty-two on each side the aisle. The altar screen, of dark-coloured wainscoting, is quite in keeping with the rest of the building, and the sedilia on each side of the chancel add much to the general effect. The communion table is covered with a crimson velvet cloth, the gift of a lady, and the communion service was presented by Edward Procter, esq. The reading-desk is a large open chair, with square back, and a cherub supporting the book-board. The pulpit is supported by a pedestal, and ornamented with roses and battlemented cornices. The roof is open, finished with oak-coloured panelling. The contract price for the building was 4,485*l.*; but the whole cost, including the levelling of the ground and the approaches, and the hot-water apparatus for heating the Church, will be little short of 5,000*l.* The architect is Mr. Hayley, of Manchester, and the builder Mr. John Evans, of Macclesfield.

Oct. 15. The new church at Clifton-park, *Bristol*, was consecrated by the the Bishop of the diocese. It is designed in the Early-English style of architecture which prevailed in England between the years 1200 and 1250, as exemplified by parts of the cathedrals at York, Salisbury, Peterborough, Carlisle, and Durham. Accommodation is provided for upwards

of 1,000 persons, including 347 free sittings.

Oct. 16. The restorations and repairs in the chancel and chapels of the old Norman church of St. John the Baptist, *Devizes*, which have been in progress during the last year, are now completed, and the recommencement of divine service took place this day. Matin service was celebrated at eight o'clock, in the presence of a very numerous congregation. The Litany and Communion service at eleven was attended by the distant clergy and country residents, who flocked into the town in large numbers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. T. Phipps, Rector of Devizes, who dilated on the grievous mutilation that had been suffered to go on from generation to generation unheeded, till at last scarcely a vestige of the ancient Norman arcade and carved woodwork remained as a guide to restoration; this had been happily effected by the skill and intelligence of the architect (Mr. B. Ferrey), and he trusted that nothing had been introduced that had not the stamp and feeling of the original founders. Mr. Phipps advocated a full, earnest, and firm maintenance of the entire church system, as most calculated to give confidence to friends, and to paralyse the efforts of the sectarian and Romanist. During the reading of the Offertory five selected clergymen collected the alms, which amounted to 73*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* After which nearly two hundred persons received the holy communion.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### CHURCH PAINTING AT TRURO.

As Mr. W. Pearce, statuary, of Truro, was removing a portion of the plaster on the north side of St. Clement's Church, Cornwall, for the erection of a tablet, he came upon a rudely executed painting, but the colours well preserved, about 12ft. by 10ft. inclosed in a quatrefoil border. It is thus described in the *Western Luminary*: "The principal figure is recumbent, and he holds in his right hand a palm branch. By his side stands a female figure in royal ermined robe, and holding a globe and cross. Beneath is an antique ship, with quaint high fore-castle and poop, and around it are sporting a number of mermaids and dolphins. In the upper part of the painting are some rude representations of

and at the open entrance of one of them is shown a man pulling a bell in the steeple, by means of a leverage something similar to that by which we see our smiths' bellows now worked. The whole painting exhibits a thorough disregard of proportion, grouping and perspective. It is conjectured that the design of the painting was to commemorate the return of Admiral Hawkins, of Trewithian, in the adjoining parish of Probus, one of the commanders of the English fleet which conquered the 'Invincible' Armada; with Queen Elizabeth welcoming him home, and his countrymen also testifying their joy at his return."—This is an amusing instance of the prevalent inclination in such every thing to persons and events

in their history; and also a more uncommon example of an object of antiquity being post-dated instead of ante-dated. The painting was evidently the very prevalent subject of St. Christopher. The upper part of his figure alone seems to have been uncovered, and thus was mistaken to be recumbent. The supposed "female figure" was the infant Christ, holding as usual the orb and cross. The dolphins and other aquatic accessories are also the conventional features of the subject, and its identity is finally confirmed by the hermit tolling his bell in the background.

#### MR. THOMAS'S COLLECTION OF COINS.

The very fine collection of Coins and Medals belonging to the late Mr. Thomas, lately sold by auction by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, comprised such a suite of Syracusan medallions, all in the highest condition, and executed at a time when numismatic art had attained its zenith, as have never before been brought to the hammer; a surprising accumulation of Cyrenæan staters in gold; a beautiful series of Asiatic coins in electrum; the Kings of the Bosphorus in gold and silver; coins of Alexander the Great; silver coins of the Seleucids; a wonderful and most valuable series of the Ptolemies in gold; together with an immense assemblage of Roman gold coins in the finest state, ranging from the consular times down to the extinction of art under the Emperors of Byzantium.

The following is a list of the prices of some of the most important articles:—Lot 17, gold coin of Campania, 41*l.* 10*s.*; 233, Julius, 23*l.* 10*s.*; 239, an unique medal of Commodus, relating to Britain, 75*l.*; silver medallion of Carthage, lot 381, 43*l.*; medallions of Syracuse, 30*l.* to 35*l.* each; 630, medallion of Hiero, 35*l.*; 704, medallion of Annus Verus, 34*l.*; 883, unique and unpublished coin of Alexander, in silver, 112*l.*; 1003, didrachm of Philippi, in gold, 30*l.*; 1069, medal of Julia Titi, in gold, 47*l.*; 1293, coin of Matidia, in brass, 42*l.* 10*s.*; 1373, drachm of Pyrrhus, in gold, 36*l.*; 1420, gold coin of Thebes, 23*l.* 10*s.*; 1498, gold didrachm of Athens, 30*l.* 10*s.*; 1500, silver medallion of Athens, 30*l.*; 2129, stater of Clazomene, in gold, 67*l.*; 2132, gold coin of Ephesus, 101*l.*; 2262, coin Smyrna, in silver, 38*l.*; 2304, Septimius Severus, in brass, 21*l.*; 2405, Nicocles, in gold, 71*l.*; 2431, gold didrachm of Antiochus, 60*l.*; 2474, Maximus, in gold, 38*l.*; 2548, tetradrachm of Demetrius and Laodice, in silver, 40*l.* 10*s.*; 2855, gold coin of Berenice, with unique symbol, 165*l.*; 2884, Ptolemy IV. in gold, 176*l.* &c. The

competition throughout was most spirited. The sum realised by the sale is nearly 17,000*l.* and we are happy to find that many of the rarer and more interesting treasures have passed into the collection of our National Museum.

#### SAXON CHURCHES.

Some members of the Cambridge Camden Society, who have been touring through the north and east of Lincolnshire, have sent reports to their society of the discovery of seven Saxon towers, St. Martin's, Waith; St. Giles, Scartho; St. Mary's, Clee, Holy Trinity, Swallow, St. Nicholas, Caburn; St. Mary's, Rothwell; and St. John's, Nettleton. These parishes lie near the high road between Louth and Grimsby. They state that the souls at Waith, Scartho, Holton, Caburn, and Clee, are apparently all as old as the towers. They are rude cylindrical stones with some coarse sculptured ornament round the top. The tower at Rothwell is, perhaps, the most complete example of this style. The belfry windows all remain in their original condition. The masonry is very rough sandstone, with large quoins. All the towers are of two stages, and have neither pilasters nor staircase. They also state that the condition of the Lincolnshire churches in the Wolds, and especially near Spilsby, is most deplorable. The state of dilapidation, neglect, and utter desecration into which they have been suffered to fall must be seen to be credited. Many of them are brick rooms in the Pagan style, rebuilt in the last century; some are quite modern, literally of no style at all. The parishes of Raithby, East Keal, Hundelby, Great and Little Steeping, Firby, Irby, Gunby, Langton, Ashby, Scremby, and Aswardby, may be quoted as verifying their remarks; and the fact is noticed by them in the hope that the authorities will look into the matter.

*Stone Coffins.*—On clearing away some earth from an old barn-yard, connected with the farm of Broom Park, in the neighbourhood of Mid-Calder, a great number of stone coffins were found a few feet below the surface of the ground. On removing the lids the bodies were found in good preservation, the principal bones being perfectly entire. They appear to have been placed in their coffins without any kind of covering, as no habiliments of any kind, or anything to indicate their rank, condition, or occupation in life, could be discovered. The coffins consist of slabs of stones got from the river, rudely put together and constructed on the spot.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

A royal ordonnance, dated from Eu, remits the remainder of the punishment of all the political prisoners in France who were condemned before the commencement of the present year, and whose imprisonment would not have terminated in due course before the first of January, 1847. The same act of clemency is also extended to twelve political prisoners, who had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment of from six to twenty years, making the whole number thus favoured nearly sixty.

## SWEDEN.

Nearly all the Swedish provinces have suffered severely from inundations, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roeyo, which rose 13 feet in less than an hour, rushing in torrents upon the large village of Konradafont and its environs, which were quickly submerged; sweeping away all the houses and factories, and 22 windmills, and, in fact, leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About 500 persons are said to have perished, and the loss of property is estimated at 800,000 rix-dollars.

## INDIA.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta on the 23d of July, and was immediately sworn into office. On the next and subsequent days he held levees and durbars. Prior to his departure, Lord Ellenborough was entertained publicly by the officers of the army at Culcutta. He

embarked on the 1st of August on board the steamer Tenasserim, and immediately started for Suez; and is since arrived in this country, and been advanced to an earldom. A mutiny of the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry has been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, and produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Sind. The colours were taken from the regiment, and forty ringleaders placed on trial for mutiny.

## POLAND.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an edict by which the division of the kingdom of Poland is changed from its present number of governments to five. This new division is to be effected by the union of the government of Sandomir with that of Kielce, under the denomination of the government of Radom, and of Poldachia with Warsaw, under the denomination of Warsaw; the governments of Ploak, Lublin, and Augustowo, are to remain in their present state.

## CHINA.

Great dissatisfaction is felt at the meddling of the French and Americans in the now settled affairs with China. It is mentioned that Sir H. Pottinger, prior to his departure for England, had introduced his successor, Mr. Davis, to Keying, when they held a conversation without the aid of an interpreter. This is considered a great advantage.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

We have this month to record an event which will form a bright page in the annals of England. For the first time in our history a reigning monarch of France has voluntarily landed on our shores. He has come with the general approbation of the great nation he governs so sagaciously; he has been received by the consort of the Sovereign and the great hero of his age at Portsmouth; has been welcomed wherever he appeared but for a moment by the hearty and honest acclamations of the popular voice; and has been met at Windsor with something dearer than even regal magnificence, the affectionate regard

of the Queen, and the respectful homage of her court and government—homage in which honour of his kingly position is blended with admiration of the noble qualities that have distinguished his memorable career, as an exile, a prince, and a monarch.

It was fixed that the King should take his departure from Eu, in Normandy, on Monday, Oct. 5. He embarked from Tréport in *Le Gomer* steam-ship, accompanied by his son the Duke de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral le Baron de Mackau, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by *Le Capitaine Pellion*, R.N. and *Le Capitaine Page*,

R. N. Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi; Dr. Fouquier, Physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, Surgeon in ordinary to the King. Le General Baron Athalin, Le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas were Aides-de-Camp in attendance on the King; and Colonel Thierry, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke de Montpensier.

Of course all was expectation and anxious preparation for the royal visitor at Portsmouth. It was contrived that a sort of fleet, as it were, formed of the squadron of experimental gun-brigs and one or two ships-of-the-line, and some other vessels, should, by stretching out for some miles off the harbour in the direction of the French coast, at once act as heralds of the approach of the French vessels, and as a sort of escort to his Majesty up the harbour. The *St. Vincent*, 120, was at Spithead, and at a short distance from her was the *Queen*, 110. There were also in the line of outlying ships several of the royal yacht squadron, extending far out in the horizon, and awaiting the moment when the appearance of the first French vessel should call them into activity. The fleet of gaily-decorated vessels grew, as it glided slowly on, augmented every minute by some additions, by large and small steamers, brigs, cutters, yachts, traders—in short, by every description of craft that floats in these waters, not to omit thousands of small sailing and row boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen in gay attire, and reminding one of the boat fairs in the rivers of China. As soon as the *Gomer* had anchored, Sir Charles Rowley sent a boat to take aboard the French *corps diplomatique*, which consisted of the Ambassador (his Excellency the Comte de Ste. Aulaire), the Counts de Jarnac and de Noailles, the Baron de Talleyrand, M. M. de Rabaudy, de la Belinaye, &c. Hardly had they been introduced to their royal master than the corporation of Portsmouth came aboard to present their address. The Recorder Mr. Rawlinson read an address, to which his Majesty immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, Messrs. Aldermen and Burgesses, and Gentlemen who now surround me, it is with peculiar satisfaction that I acknowledge the gracious permission of her Majesty Queen Victoria to admit you to present to me this address. I have heard it read with unfeigned satisfaction, for, having in former years long enjoyed the shelter and hospitality of your generous shores, it affords me the highest gratification to be able to express the

warm feelings of my heart on the present occasion.

"Last year her Majesty kindly paid me a visit, which I felt as a great favour, and which I know has much tended to maintain and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two countries, and which most warmly subsists between the hearts of the two Sovereigns. My wish has always been to promote sincere union between my country and yours. When I formerly shared your hospitality, I long lamented the war which then unhappily raged between the two nations. I blessed its termination, and it was ever my desire and intention to cultivate good relations between the two countries. I felt, of course, that my first interest was towards my own country; but I felt that it was much more my interest that my country should be at peace with your country, and that your country should be at peace with my country. I felt also that this was necessary no less for our mutual prosperity than for that of mankind and all the world, inasmuch as no country can increase in prosperity but by the increase of the prosperity of its neighbours. I felt, and still feel, it our mutual interest that there should be no feelings of national jealousy subsisting between nations, and that, if such feelings cannot be entirely destroyed, we should at least always work to put an end to them. Such has always been my aim; and I account it my very good fortune to be again visiting your shores, and enabled to express to her Majesty my sincere affection, my warm friendship, and my gratitude for the many tokens of friendship she has bestowed upon me.

"I am happy, also, on this occasion, to be able to express how much I am gratified by this address. I assure you the recollection of the reception I have met with in England will never be effaced from my heart. Long may we all, gentlemen, enjoy the blessings of peace. Such is my aim and my wish. Depend upon it I shall be warmly assisted in France in its maintenance and cultivation, and be assured at least that no effort on my part shall be wanting for it."

His Majesty spoke with great fluency in the purest English accent, and evidently with much feeling. The Recorder ventured to express a wish that his Majesty had a copy of his speech. The King's answer was, "I have no copy—I have improvised, but it is spoken from my heart."

At half-past ten his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Victuallery, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and embarked in a barge to welcome the King, who immediately after landed, and proceeded at once to the

railway, by which he travelled to Farnborough. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the lady in waiting, and by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Hon. George Anson, and other principal officers of the household, awaited the King's arrival at the grand vestibule of Windsor Castle at a quarter past two o'clock. Their Majesties embraced affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the illustrious party proceeded up the grand staircase; the Queen on the arm of the King of the French, the Duchess of Kent with the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot following with the Earl of Jersey.

On Thursday the Queen, Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duke of Montpensier, &c. proceeded to Claremont, and from thence to Twickenham, to the house formerly occupied by his Majesty, and now in the occupation of the Earl of Mornington. The royal party then went through Hampton Court to Claremont House, and then returned to the Castle, where a grand banquet was served at seven o'clock in St. George's Hall.

On Friday a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter was held by the Queen in the Throne-room, when the King was invested with the insignia of the Order, by her Majesty. The knights present were Prince Albert, the Dukes of Cambridge, Rutland, Wellington, Devonshire, Buccleuch, Beaufort, and Buckingham; Marquesses of Anglesea, Exeter, Lansdowne, Westminster, and Salisbury. A banquet in honour of the occasion was then given to 100 guests in St. George's Hall.

On Saturday the Duke de Montpensier visited Woolwich Arsenal, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Royal party honoured Eton College with a visit that day. The Mayor and Corporation of London attended in the afternoon, and presented an address of congratulation to the King on his arrival in this country; to which his Majesty returned a suitable answer.

On Saturday his Majesty, &c. attended mass in the Chapel at Clewer, and in the afternoon walked on the Terrace.

On Monday morning the King departed for France, accompanied by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their way to the Isle of Wight. Having arrived at the Gosport terminus, the royal party were received by the Duke of Wellington, and Major-General Pakenham, and proceeded to the intended place of embarkation, amid the cheers of the multitude and firing from the batteries. The

rain, however, came down in torrents, and it was deemed advisable, from the stormy state of the weather, that his Majesty should return to London, and proceed to France *via* Dover. Having taken leave of Her Majesty in the most affectionate manner, the King entered the train, which reached Nine Elms at half-past ten, and he was from thence escorted to the terminus of the Dover Railway at New Cross (where the octagonal building was at the time in flames), and immediately proceeded by special train for Dover, at which place he remained during the night at the Ship Inn. On Tuesday morning he embarked in *Le Nord*, one of the French Post-office steamers, for Calais, through a rough sea. His Majesty landed safely at Calais, from whence he proceeded that evening to the Chateau of Eu.

The last time Louis Philippe visited England was in 1815, during the hundred days. When Louis XVIII. went to Ghent, the Duke of Orleans took refuge in England, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo enabled him once more to return to the Palais Royal.

Shortly after the departure of the King of the French, the Queen and Prince Albert embarked, and on the following morning Her Majesty breakfasted on board the *Gomer*. Her Majesty was received by Vice-Admiral La Susse. The royal party then returned to the yacht and steered direct to Cowes.

*Sept. 28.* A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at Haswell Colliery, situate in the very centre of the great Durham coal-field, about seven miles from the city of Durham, and nine from Sunderland, the property of Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Plumer, and others. It is one hundred and fifty fathoms deep, and the workings are in the well-known Hutton Seam. The character of the mine, in respect of ventilation, has always stood high. Not a soul has been left to tell the mournful tale of how the accident occurred, the whole of the men employed in the working, ninety-five in number, having been swept into eternity without a moment's warning. Four men, who were at the bottom of the shaft, escaped, by the fire having burned itself out before it reached them. Between fifty and sixty carts were employed in conveying the dead bodies to the places of interment. Fifty-four were buried in the burying-ground of South Hetton Church, the others at Easington and Hallgarth villages, about three miles distant. Haswell colliery is one of the most extensive in the county of Durham. It employs upwards of 300 men and boys.



## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Sept. 17.* William Turner Holloway, of Nash-court, in the parish of Cam, co. Gloucester, gent. eldest son of Samuel Holloway, by Nancy his late wife, daughter (and whilst living co-heir expectant) of Thomas Hadley, both of Cam aforesaid, gent. to take the surname of Turner, in lieu of Holloway.

*Oct. 2.* On the recommendation of Field Marshal the Commander in Chief, brevet Major John Henry Cooke, half-pay, Unattached, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

*Oct. 4.* 43d Foot, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K. C. B. to be Colonel.—65th Foot, Capt. C. E. Gold to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. E. O. Wrench, 4th Drag. Guards, to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.—Sir Robert Smirke, Knt. James Pennethorne, esq. and Thomas Cubitt, esq. to constitute, with the Official Referees appointed under the Act for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, a Board for the examination of any persons who may present themselves for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of qualification for the office of District Surveyor within the limits of the said Act.

*Oct. 8.* 6th Dragoons, Capt. the Hon. Henry Crichton to be Major.—31st Foot, Major John Byrne to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major George Baldwin to be Major.

*Oct. 11.* Brevet, Capt. Gustavus Thomas Hume, 4th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

*Oct. 14.* Edward Lord Ellenborough created Viscount Southam, of Southam, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Ellenborough, co. Cumberland.—William Henry Draper, esq. to be Attorney General for Upper Canada; Wm. Morris, esq. to be Receiver General for Canada; J. H. Papineau, esq. to be Commissioner for Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, esq. to be Attorney General for Lower Canada; Dominick Daly, esq. to be Secretary for Canada; John Downie, esq. to be First Puisne Judge for British Guiana; and Francesco Dalmas, esq. to be Cashier to the Government of Malta.

*Oct. 15.* James Bellairs, of Haverfordwest, esq. (in compliance with the last will of Wm. Stevenson, late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, esq. to take the name and arms of Stevenson only.

*Oct. 19.* John Kincaid, esq. late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, to be Exon of Her Majesty's Guard of the Yeomen of Her Guard.—Col. John Shelton to wear the insignia, of the second class, of the Order of the Doornick empire.

*Oct. 21.* James Earl of Glasgow to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Renfrew.

*Oct. 22.* 11th Regiment of Foot, Major John Casemir Harold, from 74th Foot, to be Major, vice John Fordyce, who exchanges.—23d Foot, Capt. Charles Crutchley to be Major.—Randall Gossp, of Thorp Arch-hall, co. York, esq. and Christiana his wife, only daughter of the late William Marshall, of Newton Kyme, in the said county, esq. sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d West York Militia, deceased, and sister and sole heir of William Hatfield (heretofore William Marshall), late of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, and of Newton Kyme, esq. to take the surname of Hatfield, in lieu of Gossp; and the arms of Hatfield in the first quarter.

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### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Blyds, to be a Canon of Wells.  
Rev. J. Collyer, to be Archdeacon of Norwich.  
Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, jun. D.D. to be a Canon of Westminster.

Rev. T. Apperley, St. Paul, Shadwell R. Middx.  
Rev. T. Barclay, St. Simon New Church P.C. Bristol.

Rev. J. Booth, St. Stephen, Salford, P.C. Manchester.

Rev. J. Bradford, Pinhoe V. Devon.  
Rev. T. Brayshaw, Eastwood, Keighley, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. Briant, St. Paul's, Macclesfield, New Church P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. J. H. Butcher, to the District Church of Ramsbottom P.C. Bury, Lancashire.

Rev. J. E. Carter, Marden R. Wilts.

Rev. J. H. Cartwright, Winterborne Dauntsey and Winterbourne Earl's P.C.C. Wilts.

Rev. W. S. Chapman, Kemble V. Wilts.  
Rev. W. J. Clayton, Ickington V. Camb.

Rev. A. Clements, St. Jude New Church P.C. Bristol.

Rev. H. A. Coles, Marnham V. Notts.  
Rev. A. Coote, Marsh Gibbons R. Bucks.

Rev. J. Cree, Chaldon Herring V. Dorset.  
Rev. H. B. Davies, St. George's Church, Hulme, P. C. Lanc.

Rev. J. H. Delawere, Fallsworth New Church P.C. near Manchester.

Rev. T. Dixon, Stockleigh English R. Devon.  
Rev. E. Dodd, St. Giles's with St. Peter's P.C. Cambridge.

Rev. E. W. Greaves, Tooting R. Surrey.  
Rev. T. R. Green, Byker District Church P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. C. Gregory, Holt R. Wiltshire.  
Hon. and Rev. A. H. Gore, Withcall R. Linc.

Rev. J. H. Gossett, Northam V. Sussex.  
Rev. A. Hackman, St. Paul's P.C. Oxford.

Rev. J. Haigh, St. Paul's, Huddersfield, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. W. Harris, Rudbaxton R. Pemb.  
Rev. G. Hawkins, Honington R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. F. Hart, Arundel V. Sussex.  
Rev. J. Hensman, Christ Church, Clifton Park, P.C. near Bristol.

Rev. T. Howes, Moulton Magna R. Norfolk.  
Rev. H. P. Hughes, Christ Church, Dolphinholme P.C.

Rev. R. C. Kennicott, All Saints New Church P.C. Monkwearmouth.

Hon. and Rev. T. R. Keppel, North Creak R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. D. Littlejohn, Sydenham V. Oxon.  
Rev. H. Lowther, Aikton R. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Mallock, Cheriton Bishop's R. Staff.  
Rev. G. W. Manning, St. Juliet P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. H. E. Massey, Shocklach P.C. Cheshire.  
Rev. C. Moreton, Sciasset P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. F. O. Morris, Nafferton V. Yorkshire.  
Rev. S. Pagan, Leverbridge New Church, Bolton-le-Moors, P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. P. H. Palmer, Woolthorpe R. Linc.  
Rev. B. Pearson, West Bilney P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Postlethwaite, Grove R. Notts.  
Rev. G. Pretymann, Great Carlton V. Linc.

Rev. P. V. Robinson, Landewednack R. Cornw.  
Rev. L. H. Rudd, Ruscombe P.C. Berks.

Rev. H. Sewell, Burgate R. Suffolk.  
Rev. D'Arcy Surr, Yoxford R. Suffolk.

Rev. B. Smith, St. Mary the Less P.C. Cambridge.

Rev. F. Sockett, St. James's, West Bromwich, P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. A. Thompson, Hotham R. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. J. Trevit, Horndon-on-the-Hill V. Essex.  
 Rev. J. Wallas, Stainton-on-Crosscrae P.C. Cheshire.  
 Rev. T. Watkins, Llanvillo R. Brecon.  
 Rev. D. Wheeler, St. Paul's P.C. Worc.  
 Rev. W. Williams, Stokesay R. Herefordshire.  
 Rev. S. J. Wilson, Weston near Nantwich R.  
 Rev. C. M. Wimberley, Keddington V. Linc.  
 Rev. H. Wynter, Etruria District Church Shelton P.C. Staffordshire.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. F. L. Russell, M.A. to Lord Keane.  
 Rev. H. Thompson, B.A. to the Earl of Westmorland.  
 Rev. T. C. Price, to Lord Howden.

## BIRTHS.

May 20. In the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the wife of the Bishop of New Zealand, a son.

Sept. 13. At Woburn, the Lady Charles Russell, a dau.—19. At Tidmarsh Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Atherton Leigh Powys, a son.—At Swinerton Park, the wife of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, a dau.—At Dover, the widow of Major Charles Baillie Brisbane, late of 34th Regt. a son.—In Berkeley-sq. the wife of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P. a dau.—20. At Preston Candover, Hants, the wife of F. Jervoise Ellis, esq. a son and heir.—25. At Eislefield-house, Mrs. R. F. Wykeham Martin, a son.—26. At Barnstable, the wife of the Rev. H. Luxmore, of twins, a son and dau.—In Bennett-street, St. James's, the wife of Alexander Bridge, esq. surgeon, a dau.—29. At Angelsea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a dau.

Lately. At Lyncombe-hill, Bath, the wife of John B. Cardale, esq. a dau.—At Queen-sq. Bath, the wife of H. N. Goddard, esq. of the Manor House, Cliffe, Wilts, a son.—At Salisbury, the wife of W. B. Brodie, esq. a son.—At Podymore rectory, Mrs. Henry Digby Serrell, a son.—At Buckland, near Faringdon, Berks, Lady Throckmorton, a dau.—At Westbrook, Herts, Lady Georgiana Ryder, a son.—At Oteley-park, the wife of C. K. Mainwaring, esq. a son and heir.—At Bandon, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, a son.—Near Carlow, the wife of Capt. Fitzmaurice, R. N. a son—her 20th child, 14 of whom are now living.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a dau.—In St. James's-pl. the wife of Wm. Cripps, esq. M.P. a son.—At Louth-hall, Lady Louth, a dau.—At Gievering, Lady Huntingfield, a dau.—The Marchioness of Ormond, a son and heir.—In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Maude, a son.

Oct. 3. At Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.—At the Vicarage, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropsh., the wife of E. M. Moultrie, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, a son.—5. At the Vicarage, East Brent, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. William Towry Law, a dau.—6. At Dartmouth, the wife of Jonas Coaker, esq. R.N. a son.—At Haversham-house, near Hishorthorpe, the wife of Geo. Edw. Wilson, esq. a dau.—8. In Grosvenor-sq. the wife of Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart. M.P. a dau.—9. At Frant, Mrs. Michael Smith, of Gordon-sq. a son.—At Portsmouth, the wife of M. Bourchier, esq. Lieut. of H. M. S. Excellent, of twin sons.—At Honingham Hall, Norfolk, Lady Bayning, a son and heir.—17. At the house of Sir F. Hamilton, Bart. in Cumberland-place, Mrs. Henry C. Hamilton, a son.—18. The Countess of Chichester, a son.—

20. At Matfen, Northumberland, Lady Blckett, a dau.—22. In London, Mrs. H. Merewether, a dau.—24. At Hatton, Lady Pollock, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

April 18. At Sydney, William Barker Boydell, esq. of Caer-Gwrie, co. Durham, New South Wales, to Mary Phoebe Broughton, elder dau. of the Lord Bishop of Australia.

May .. At Hobart Town, Mr. J. W. Roberts, publisher of the Government Gazette, and late of Truro, to Miss Hardwicke, niece of Major-Gen. Hardwicke, of that colony.

16. At Richmond, New South Wales, Lewis Duncan Whitaker, esq. Justice of the Peace, son of Edmund Whitaker, esq. late of Bampton, Oxon, to Rebecca, youngest dau. of Wm. Cox, esq. of Hobartville House, Justice of the Peace, and Warden of the district.

23. At St. Helena, John Henry George Powel Blachford, esq. of the Commissariat Department, nephew of the late Gen. Blachford, of Kew, to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of J. Moss, esq. of St. Helena.

June 3. At Calcutta, Maj. Ferdinand Whyte, 40th Regt. to Henrietta-Patricia, widow of Major Sholto Douglas, and sister-in-law of Sarah, Marchioness of Queensberry.

July 4. In Bombay, Metcalfe Larken, esq. of the Civil Service, to Maria, fourth dau. of the Hon. James Henry Crawford, Member of Council at Bombay.

25. At Georgetown, George Mackintosh Montague Browne, esq. second son of the late Rev. T. A. Browne, of Montague House, Grand Sable, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Browne, of Newton House, Yorksh. to Jean Mackey, eldest dau. of Alex. Mac Leod, esq. of Tourama.

Aug. 1. At Jamaica, David Turnbull, esq. her Majesty's Judge of the Court of Mixed Commission, to Alice, dau. of the late John Musson, esq. of Paynter Vale, Bermuda.

17. At Florence, Alberic, eldest son of the Marquis Balbian, of Colcavagno, Piedmont, to Emilia, youngest dau. of S. Price, esq. of Hendon House, Hendon.

20. At Stoke Newington, Frederick Elid Nicholl, esq. of Portland-pl. to Eliza-Louisa, dau. of William Bode, esq. of Stoke Newington.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. to Catherine-Isabella, only dau. and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bt. of Newtown Anner, Tipperary.—At Livery Dole, Capt. J. Herbert Clay, 29th Regt. youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Clay, to Jane, third dau. of P. Boyd, esq. Baring-Crescent.—At Dawlish, George Edward Coryton, esq. son of the late J. T. Coryton, esq. of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, to Mary-Louisa-Pender, dau. of the Rev. Charles Phillott, of the Cleevelands, Dawlish, and Vicar of Frome Selwood.

—At Hanxwell Hall, Frederick Gordon Christie, esq. 13th Prince Albert's Light Inf. only son of Sir Archibald Christie, K.C.H., Deputy-Gov. of Stirling Castle, to Augusta, second dau. of the late Col. Coore, of Scruton Hall, and Firby, Yorkshire.—At Stonehouse, Lieut. James Jarvis, 38th Regt. son of James Jarvis, esq. of Ledbury, Herefordsh. to Isabella, only dau. of the late James Rose, esq. of Bequia, St. Vincent.—At Liverpool, Robert Hall, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Teresa-Briggett, second dau. of the late Thomas Tunstall, esq. formerly of Preston-le-Skerne, Durham.—At St. James's, Robert Pryor, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Caroline, dau. of Wryley Birch, esq. of Wretham-hall, Norfolk.—At Newington-green, the Rev. Thos. Madge, to Eleanor, dau. of Jas. Bischoff, esq. of Highbury-terrace.—At Chester,

Tanat Wynne Denton, esq. M.D. of Denbigh, to Margaret-Alice, only dau. of the late John Colley, esq. of Liverpool.—At Ringstead, William-Henry, eldest son of J. G. La Serre, esq. of Hackney, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Wilkins, esq. of Ringstead House, Northamptonshire.

21. At Naples, Capt. Lord William Compton, R.N. second son of the Marquis of Northampton, to Eliza, dau. of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliott.—At Rushall, Wilts, John Gale, esq. of Ogbourn St. George, to Miss Thomson, of York-terr. Regent's Park.—At Colyton, John Latysonere Scarbrough, esq. of Shaldon, to Marian, only child of Rear-Admiral Impey, of Coly Villa, Devon.—At Paris, Joseph Silvester Godfrey, esq. of Highgate, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Anne-Priestley, grand-dau. of the late William Madden, esq. of Lincolnshire.—At Wantage, J. Zaba, esq. of Paris, to Belinda, youngest dau. of Robert Church, esq. of Bishopstone, Wilts.—At Beverley, George Frederick Smith, esq. of Golden-sq. to Ann, second dau. of the late S. Shepherd, esq. of Beverley.

22. At Beaulieu Hill, Norwood, Surrey, John Coates, esq. of Demerara, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Charles Bingham, esq. of Beaulieu Hill.—At Rendcomb, Gloucestersh. Henry Miller, esq. of Preston, Lanc. to Caroline-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Robbins, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—At Streatham, John, younger son of Joseph Dawson, esq. of Streatham Hill, to Mary, younger dau. of the late William Bousfield, esq.—At Westminster, Barnard Wight Holt, esq. of Abingdon-st. Westminster, to Sarah-Margaret, only child of Dyer Dew, esq. of Walcot-place, Kennington.—At Cheltenham, Evanston Alchorne, esq. to Cordelia-Sophia, second dau. of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhill, Dorset.—At Paris, at the Chapel of the British Ambassador, the ceremony having been previously performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church, Aimé François, Comte de Broc de la Tuveliere, Chamberlain of the King of Bavaria, to Louisa, only dau. of the late George Rowland Minshall, esq. of Aston Clinton, Bucks, during many years a Magistrate at the Police Office, Bow-st.—At Newport, I.W. John Stileman Bostock, esq. of Ventnor, to Sarah, dau. of the late Robt. Hurst, esq. of Horsham Park, Sussex.—At Plymouth, Charles Appleyard, esq. of York-street, Portman-square, to Catharine-Eleanor, youngest dau. of Captain William Philip Daykin, of Oriel Mount, Totnes, Devonsh.—At Hanwell, Charles Rivers Freeling, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. to Louisa, third dau. of Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Edinburgh, Jackson Townsend, esq. of Liverpool, to Pauline-Frances, youngest dau. of Felix Yaniewicz, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A. of Christ Chapel, St. John's Wood, to Fanny-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late George Lackington, esq.

24. At Kennington, J. H. Thorne, esq. H.C.S., third son of the late Joshua Thorne, esq. of Old Stratford, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late James Combes, esq. of Aldgate.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Robert Deverell, eldest son of Robert Pypier, M.D. late 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, to Harriette, youngest dau. of Capt. Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, R.N. C.B.—At Islington, Edward James Gouly, eldest son of Gouly de Chaville, esq. late of Southern Hill, Berks, to Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Hanson Dearsly, esq. of Shinfeld, Berks.—At Fulham, B. F. Foster, esq. to

Mariana, only dau. of the late Charles Stuart Nixon, esq.—At Eaton, Norfolk, Daniel Cullington, esq. Jun. of Craven-st. to Anna-Maria, dau. of John Sherren Brewer, esq. of Mile-end House, near Norwich.—At Hull, Thomas Adolphus Knoblock, esq. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Rennarda, esq. of Cottingham.—At Chichester, John Hamilton, eldest son of John Burrill, esq. of Cosham House, Hants, to Caroline, dau. of the late J. W. Wilkinson, esq. of Surbrook House.—At Dorking, John, second son of the late Heathfield Young, esq. of Dorking, to Caroline, youngest dau. of James Cheesman, esq.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Philip Roberts, esq. of Upper Montagu-st. Russell-sq. and Carey-st. Lincoln's-inn, to Sarah-Rew, only dau. of the late John Rawlinson Harris, esq. M. P., of Winchester House, Southwark.

26. At St. Pancras, Alexander Hay, esq. surgeon, to Jane, eldest dau. of John Charles Bristow, esq. of Eusemere Hill, Ulleswater, Westmoreland.

27. At Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, Hunter, eldest son of William Rodwell, esq. of Ipswich, to Mary-Packer, dau. of James Boggis, esq. of Baddow Court, Essex, and only grandchild of the late William Packer, esq.—At Totnes, Stephen Francis Shairp, esq. banker, Totnes, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Charles Michelmore, esq. of Highfield.—At the Church of Charles the Martyr, J. C. Lambton Carter, esq. Capt. 63rd Regt. son of the late Col. Carter, 44th Regt. to Susan-Frances, second dau. of Capt. James Lillcrap, R.N.—At Battersea, Adolphus F. Slade, esq. of Battersea-fields, to Charlotte-Amelia, eldest dau. of Henry P. Hulme, esq. of the Clapham-road.—At Portsea, the Rev. Robert P. Hutchison, B. A., of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, to Catharine-Bronncker, second dau. of William Atfield, esq. of Grove House, Southsea, Hants.—At Twickenham, Edward Nathaniel Conant, esq. eldest son of John Edward Conant, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st., to Gertrude-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Proby, Canon of Windsor and Vicar of Twickenham.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Strachey, esq. Bengal Civil Serv., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Wilkieson, of Woodbury, Cambridgesh. and Bath.—At Clonfert, the Rev. Edward I. Phipps, Rector of Devizes, Wilts, and son of the late Thomas Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, to Susanna-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Ven. I. S. Rutson, Archdeacon of Clonfert, only son of the late Bishop of that diocese.—At Chelsea, Ponsonby Arthur, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Moore, of Ballyhale, co. Kilkenny, to Augusta-Sophia, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. the Hon. William Henry Gardner, of Cadogan-pl.—At St. Pancras, Augustus Frederick Hamilton, esq. of Kentish Town, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Richards, esq. of Bedford-pl. Hampstead-road.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Edward Baines, Rector of Bluntisham, Hants, to Catharine-Eularia, youngest dau. of the late John Baines, esq. of Shooter's Hill, Kent.—At St. Mary's, Islington, John Alexander Weir, esq. of North End, Fulham, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Dr. Venables, Royal Art.—At Great Malvern, the Rev. Edward Otto Trevelyan, A.M. of Stogumber, Somerset, younger son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Trevelyan, to Emma, only dau. of Charles Horsfall Bill, esq. of Horthes Hall, co. York.—At Stirling, Capt. C. Thorold Hill, 29th Regt. Madras Army, to Emma-Harriet, eldest dau. of G. E. Russell, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.—At St. Pancras New Church, Rich. James Barrow, esq. of Hawley-road, Kentish

Town, to Sarah, third and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Charles Keys, East India Co.'s Bombay Marine, and of Ramsgate.

28. At Dublin, William Charles Brown, esq. of Manchester, to Harriett-Anne, dau. of Thomas Cade Battley, esq. barrister.

29. At Budock, J. C. Fitzgerald, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary, eldest dau. of John Symonds, esq. of Stratton House, Falmouth.—At St. Stephen's, Coleman-st. William Eden Waddington, son of James Waddington, esq. of London Wall, to Jane, dau. of the late William Melton, esq.—At Kennington, Mr. Ford Hale, jun. of St. John-street, second son of Ford Hale, esq. of Cannon-st. to Elizabeth, second dau. of Robt. Nesham, esq. of Spencer House, North Brixton.—At Chigwell, Essex, Charles, eldest son of the late Charles Podmore, esq. of Forest House, to Martha, eldest dau. of James Weddell Bridger, esq. of Belmont Chigwell.—At Salisbury, the Rev. Charles Newby Wawn, of North Ferriby, Yorksh. to Emily-Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. C. H. Hodgson, of the Close.—At Tunbridge Wells, William Crofts, esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the late Rev. William Crofts, B.D. Vicar of North Grimston, Yorksh. to Stephana-Springett, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Tapson, esq. of London.—At All Souls', Marylebone, R. L. Baker, esq. of Bordesley, Aston, Warwicksh. to Emma-Matilda, dau. of James Large, esq. of Old Cavendish-st. Cavendish-sq.—William Williams, esq. banker, Newport, Monmouthsh. to Miss Collins, dau. of the late J. D. Collins, esq. of Duffryn.—At Upper Holloway, Chas. Bowman, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. Tavistock-sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Lees, esq. of the Hanley-road, Hornsey.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Roberts, M.D. of Paris, to Anna, relict of Charles William Tailmadge, esq.—At Walworth, Charles Wellbourne, esq. solicitor, Tooley-st. Southwark, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of P. A. Spence, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Henry Bingley Clark, esq. to Julia, eldest dau. of Thomas Staveley, esq.—At Hornsey, Henry Daniel, son of Daniel Davies, esq. of Warwick-st. Regent-st. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Crouch End, Hornsey.—At Leighton, Beds, David Cowie, esq. of Calcutta, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Edward Thomas Deverell, esq. and niece of the late Edward Lawford, esq. of Leighton.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Col. Peter Hawker, to Helen-Susan, widow of the late Capt. Symonds, R.N., and dau. of the late Major Chatterton.

*Lately.* At Bexley, Charles Edward Beauchamp, esq. to Penelope, dau. of the late Edward Hulkes, esq.—At Manchester, the Rev. William Nassau Molesworth, Incumbent of Spotland, Lancashire, to Margaret, youngest dau. of George Murray, esq. of Ancoats Hall, Manchester.—At Bath, John Andrew, second son of J. A. Edwards, esq. late of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, to Julia, third dau. of the late Francis Hill, esq. of Burton Hill, Wilts.

*Sept. 2.* At Peckham, Mr. Robert Fitzroy Holderness, to Ellen-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Andrews, East India Co.'s Service.—At Rushall, John Henry Gale, esq. of the Manor-house, Oxboyn St. George, to Miss Thompson, only dau. of Mrs. Bertlett, of Rushall Cottage.—At Leamington, the Rev. Francis de Soyres, Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, to Andalusia, youngest dau. of John Fitzgerald, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Leamington, Capt. Meredith, R.N. to Marian D'Oyley, widow of James Bealow Hog, esq. of Thornhill Park, South-

amptonshire, and dau. of the late Shearman Bird, esq.

3. At Leamington, Capt. Woodfall, 47th Madras Nat. Inf. to Mary-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Henry Lynch, Rector of Clarendon, Jamaica.—At Camberwell, John Jope Rogers, M.A. Oxford, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Maria, eldest dau. of William Hitchens, esq. of Camberwell Grove.—At Sidmouth, Capt. Massingberd, R.N., to Julia, eldest dau. of M. Gutters, esq. of Belmont.—At St. Marylebone, James Arthur Morgan, esq. second son of the late John Morgan, esq. of Highbury, and grandson of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A., to Mary, second dau. of Joseph Anderson, esq. of the Holme, Regent's Park.—At St. Mary's, Southwark, Howard Jackson, esq. to Catharine-Hannah, widow of J. W. Medley, esq. and second dau. of the late Sir George Most Keith, Bart. R.N.—At Aylesford, Frederick William Etheredge, esq. to Mary-Nash, eldest dau. of Thomas Spong, esq. of Mill Hall.—At Old Widcombe, Thos. Anstey Mansford, esq. of Entry Hill, solicitor, third son of John Griffith Mansford, esq. to Anne-Jefferys, eldest surviving dau. of A. Stark Symes, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At Boldon, the Rev. Thomas Dalton, son of Richard Dalton, esq. of Candover, Hants, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon, Durham.—At Abbot's Langley, Herts, Murray Johnson, esq. of Highgate, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Milbourne Jackson, R.N. of Hill Side, Abbot's Langley.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Russell Riccard, esq. of the Nunnery, Southmolton, to Marian, only dau. of the late R. Hamer, esq. of Kennington.—At Hardenhuish, Alexander B. Rooke, esq. late 77th Regt. son of Capt. F. W. Rooke, R.N. of Lackham House, to Ellen, dau. of Thomas Clatterbuck, esq. of Hardenhuish House, Wilts.—At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, the Rev. J. Frederick Fagge, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir John Farge, Bart. of Mystole Park, Kent, to Rose-Emily-Ward, 4th dau. of the late George Baker, esq. of Beverley, St. Stephen's, and grand-dau. of the late Very Rev. Gerard Andrewes, D.D. Dean of Canterbury.—The Rev. George Edmundson, Vicar of Saintfield, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late N. S. Machin, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Camden Town.

4. At Melcombe Regis, the Rev. John Sabine, of Thorn Coffin, Somerset, eldest son of the late Richard Sabine, esq. of Muckleford-house, Dorset, to Mary-Anne-Hart, eldest dau. of the late William Talbot, esq. of Broad Mayne, Dorset.—At Hurst, Sussex, the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Rector of Slinfold, Hants, to Maria-Copley, youngest dau. of the late Robert Herries Young, esq.—At Kessingland, Capt. W. H. Henderson, C.B. son of the late Alexander Henderson, esq. of Stempster, Caithness-sh. N.B. to Elizabeth-Martha, relict of Capt. Lord James Townsend, R.N. of Yarrow, Norfolk.—At Handsworth, Staffordsh. George Hay Donaldson, esq. of Harwood-sq. to Emma-De-Blois, youngest dau. of James Russell, esq. of Endwood Court.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D. Master of Sidney Sussex Coll. to Mary-Lorraine, youngest dau. of Julian Shrive, esq. of Lensfield, Cambridge.

5. At Ashham Richard, Yorksh. the Rev. Peter Jackson, of Sandal Magna, to Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Russell, esq.—At Brixton, Lewis William Moncrief, esq. to Sarah, dau. of the late Joseph Lachlan, esq. of Great Alle-st.—At Llandegai, Carnarvonsh. Osmond Arthur Wyatt, esq. of Troy House, Monmouthsh. to Louisa-Anne, second dau. of J. Wyatt, esq. of Lime Grove, near Bangor.

—At Bradpole, Dorset, Henry Augustus, second son of James Temple, esq. of Bradpole, to Harriot, fifth dau. of Thomas Collins Hounsell, esq. of Wykes Court, Dorset.—At Beverley, Richard Champney, esq. solicitor, to Rachel-Anne, dau. of Fennock Tigar, esq. of Grove House, near Beverley.—At Paddington, the Rev. Towneley Ward Dowding, Clerk, of Downton, Wilts, to Elizabeth-Eamonson, only dau. of the late William Eamonson, esq. of Beal, Yorksh.—At Brixton, Mr. Thomas Nesham, of Harper-st. only son of Robert Nesham, esq. of North Brixton, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Van Voorst, esq. merchant.—At Hampton, the Rev. J. Weistead S. Powell, A. M. Incumbent of Norbiton, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Viscount Massarene, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq. of Weston Hall, Suffolk.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas Farnell, Vicar of Staverton and Boddington, and only son of J. R. Farnhill, esq. of Kingshill, Gloucestersh. to Anne, only dau. of the late Major Johnson Wilkinson, Madras Art.—At Lansaber, Merionethsh. George Blaxland, esq. of Bromley, Kent, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of William Jones, esq. of Glandwr, Merionethshire, and Crosby-square.—At Teignmouth, Comm. Dennis, Royal Navy, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Parson, R. N.—At St. Pancras, Josiah Dimmock, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent, to Helen-Mackenzie, youngest dau. of George Stephen, of Camden Town.—At St. Marylebone, Joseph Wilson, esq. of Clifford House, near Sheffield, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Griffith, esq. of Bedford-row.—At St. Pancras New Church, Henry, son of George Wells Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, Kent, to Betsy, eldest dau. of the late Israel Thomas, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey.

7. At Exmouth, John Redman Ord, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Craven Ord, M.A., of Greenstead Hall, Essex, Vicar of St. Mary's, and Preb. of Lincoln Cathedral, to Christine-Aurora, youngest dau. of the late William Kirkpatrick, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Col. Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.—At Windrush, John Clibborn, esq. of Lypnisky, King's County, Ireland, to Eliza, relict of Arundel Roberts, esq. and eldest dau. of Lovell Todd, esq. of Westfield House, near Bath.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord William Hervey, second son of the Marquess of Bristol, and Secretary of Embassy at Paris, to Cecilia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c. The marriage was also performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Thomas Jessop, esq. of Mount Jessop, Longford, Ireland, to Maria-Lucy, eldest dau. of Alexander Copland, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-square.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Beaumont, of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Isabell-Anne, eldest dau. of Lord Kilmaine. The marriage was also performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

10. At Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, Rector of Aberfeldy, son of the late Sir T. M. Hayes, Bart. to Ellen, second dau. of G. E. Beauchamp, esq. of the Priory, Berks.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Norman, eldest son of Norman Unisacke, esq. Mount Unisacke, co. Cork, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Col. Drinkwater Bethune, of Balfour, co. Fife.

11. At Cheltenham, the Rev. James Norris, D.D. President of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late

Rev. J. J. Hume, Rector of West Kingston, Wilts.—At Devizes, Wilts, John Lawrence, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdon, to Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Lavender Manning, and grand-dau. of the late Matthew Rungeley, esq. of Potton, Beds.

12. At Lacock, Thomas Abdy Fellowes, esq. of Langley-lodge, son of Sir Thomas Fellowes, R.N. Knt. C. B., &c. to Eliza-Sophia, dau. of Capt. F. W. Rooke, R.N. of Lackham House, Wilts.—At St. Mary's, Bathwick, George Stuckey Lean, esq. third son of James Lean, esq. of Clifton, to Caroline-Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Charles Harris, esq. Madras Civil Serv., Senior Member of Council at Fort Saint George, and of Bath.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Viscount Grimston, M. P. for Herts, eldest son of the Earl of Verulam, to Elizabeth, dau. of Major Weyland, of Woodcote, Oxfordshire.—At Brixton, the Rev. Thomas George Postlewaite, B. A., of Petersfield, Hampshire, to Julia, youngest child of the late T. Sharp, esq.—At St. Pancras, Henry Mills, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet, eldest dau. of John Blanshard, esq. deceased, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

14. At Trinity Church, Southwark, William Henry Harris, grandson of the late Alderman Harris, of Bristol, to Harriet-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late W. Tucker, esq. of the Customs.—At Plymouth, the Rev. H. S. Hulme, of Cheddar, Staffordshire, to Mary-Maryn, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Symons, esq. of Terise, East Newlyn, Cornwall.—At Bruton, Somerset, Edward Mitchell, esq. to Fanny, relict of the late Rev. S. H. Cassan, and third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Ireland, of Frome, Somerset.

16. At Jersey, Lieut. James W. Gossett, R.E., son of Isaac Gossett, esq. of Jersey, to Maria-Asia-Hull, dau. of Lieut. J. K. Woodriff, R.N. of Preston, near Weymouth, and grand-dau. of Commissioner Woodriff, R.N. C.B. late of Greenwich Hospital.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Martin Guise, second son of Wm. R. Jolley, esq. of Torquay, to Lady Henrietta, widow of Sir J. Sykes, Bart. and dau. of Sir E. H. Smyth, Bart. M.P. for Colchester.

17. At Clifton, Capt. William Ashmead Tate, late East India Co.'s Bombay Eng., to Miss Isabella Prideaux, of Clevedon.—At Plymouth, Thomas Rundle, esq. of Montpelier House, Weston Peverell, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Sole, esq. of Torr.—At Kingateington, Wm. Marshall, esq. of Plymouth, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Whiteway, esq. of Oakford House.—At Wotton, second son of Wotton Isaacson, esq. of Mildenhall, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Ward, esq. of Huntingdon.—At Kennington, John Augustus Cory, esq. of Durham, youngest son of the late Robert Cory, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Emily-Anne, fourth dau. of Joseph Holl, esq. of South Lambeth.—At Alverstoke, Capt. Larcom, R.N. to Westmoreland-Jane, dau. of Vice-Adm. M'Kinley.—At Loughborough, the Rev. T. Bowles, D.D. Rector of Woodstock, and domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Sussex, to Ellen-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Walker, Leicestershire.—At Liverpool, Roger Dawson, esq. Tyddynroo, near St. Asaph, to Barbara-Yelverton, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powys, and cousin of Lord Lilford.

18. At Penzance, the Rev. Edward Cooper, of Zeal Monachorum, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Robyns, Vicar of Marystowe and Thurston.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

*Sept. 28.* At his seat, Euston Hall, Suffolk, in his 85th year, the Most Noble George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, co. Northampton, Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford and Ipswich, Baron Arlington, of Arlington, Middlesex, and Baron Sudbury, co. Suffolk, Hereditary Ranger of Whitlebury Forest, Receiver-General of the profits of the Seals in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the King's Game Keeper at Newmarket, a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of the Eclectic Society of London, &c. &c.

His Grace was born on the 14th of Jan. 1760, whilst George II. was still the reigning sovereign; and he had, therefore, lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs. His father was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and that circumstance led to the son becoming first a member of Trinity college, and afterwards one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield, afterwards Chief Justice, had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable India Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. At this juncture, in 1784, Mr. Pitt (who had previously, but unsuccessfully, contested the University, in 1780,) and Lord Euston offered themselves to the learned body, of which the former had been a most distinguished member, and the latter, if he had no other claim to their support, at least possessed the recommendation of being the heir apparent of their Chancellor. Against such opponents the Mansfield and Townshend interest could not bear up, and the result of the contest was as follows:—

Right Hon. William Pitt	351
Earl of Euston .....	292
Lord John Townshend ..	278
James Mansfield, esq. ....	181

It is therefore sixty years since the deceased Duke took his seat, in this memorable manner, for the first time as a member of the House of Commons. On the 16th Nov. in the same year (being then in the 25th year of his age), he married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave. Her ladyship was the second daughter of James second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester, an event which is considered to have had much in-

fluence in producing the Royal Marriage Act.

In 1790 Mr. Laurence Dundas stoutly contested his seat for the University with him, the poll being, for

Right Hon. William Pitt	510
Earl of Euston .....	483
Laurence Dundas, esq. ....	207

but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in undisturbed possession of that much envied distinction with Mr. Pitt for his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Petty (now the Marquess of Lansdowne), Lord Althorp (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three the first named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again found himself under the necessity of encountering a formidable opposition, presented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Henry Petty. On that occasion the numbers were:—

Earl of Euston .....	324
Sir Vicary Gibbs .....	312
Lord Palmerston .....	310
Lord Henry Petty .....	265

Thus, during seven-and-twenty years, he sat for Cambridge, nor did his parliamentary connexion with that University cease until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke, which event took place on the 14th of March, 1811.

It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of his colleague Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrassments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him, and cross the floor of the House of Commons, in order to establish for himself a connexion with the political adversaries of the Minister. Long before the death of Mr. Pitt Lord Euston became a Whig: it is, however, only fair to state that, in addition to whatever other considerations might have influenced him, the weight of his father's authority could not have been altogether without its effect. That noble Duke had retired from public life for some years; but towards the close of his days he adopted the resolution of again attending the House of Lords, and throwing himself in

Oppo-

sition—a course in which the son thought it becoming to co-operate.

When the noble Duke just deceased was transferred to the Upper House, he pursued, as might be expected, the same line of party politics which for some years previous had governed his conduct in the House of Commons; but, though he had quitted the Tory ranks, he did not carry on hostilities against his former associates with the earnestness which usually characterises one who has changed his creed. On the 1st of Feb. 1808, he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of eleven children, of whom six survive.

His Grace was formerly Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Suffolk, but was obliged to resign that appointment on account of his increasing infirmities some time since, and was succeeded by the Earl of Stradbroke. He was also, previously to the Municipal Reform Act, Recorder of Thetford. His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1834.

The remains of the late Duke were interred, on October 15, at Euston, Suffolk, the place of sepulture of all his ducal ancestors. The late Countess of Euston was interred at Grafton, Northamptonshire.

The children of the Duke of Grafton by the lady already mentioned were as follows. By a singular fatality the five youngest are all dead, whilst the six eldest survive. 1. Lady Maria-Anne, married in 1810 to Sir William Oglander, Bart.; 2. Lady Georgiana Laura Fitzroy, unmarried; 3. Lady Elizabeth-Anne, married in 1814 (as his second wife) to her cousin John Henry Smyth, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Smyth, by the Lady Georgiana Fitzroy, and was left his widow in 1822; 4. Henry now Duke of Grafton; 5. Lord Charles Fitzroy, a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for Bury; he married in 1825 Lady Anne Cavendish, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Burlington, and has issue; 6. Lady Isabella-Frances, married in 1824 to Joseph St. John, esq.; 7. Lord William, who died in 1804, aged ten; 8. Lord Hugh-George, who died in 1797, in his 2d year; 9. Lord Richard-James, who died an infant in 1798; 10. Lord Richard-William, who died in 1801, in his 2d year; and 12. Lord James-Henry, who died in 1834, aged 30.

The present Duke was formerly M.P. for Ipswich and for Thetford. He married in 1812 Mary-Caroline, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir

George Cranfield Berkeley, and has issue William-Henry Earl of Euston, two other sons, and two daughters.

#### THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.

*Oct. 5.* At Ormeau, co. Antrim, aged 75, the Most Hon. George Augustus Chichester, second Marquess of Donegall and Earl of Belfast (1791), sixth Earl of Donegall (1647), seventh Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, and Baron of Belfast (1625), all peerages of the kingdom of Ireland; and second Baron Fisherwick, co. Stafford (1790); K. P.; a Privy Councillor of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Donegal, and President of the Belfast Academical Institution.

His Lordship was born Aug. 13, 1769, the elder son of Arthur fifth Earl and first Marquess of Donegall, by his first wife Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of James fifth Duke of Hamilton. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Jan. 5, 1799. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1821.

He married Aug. 8, 1795, Anna, the reputed daughter of Sir Edward May, of Mayfield, co. Waterford, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue seven sons: 1. the Right Hon. George-Hamilton now Marquess of Donegall; 2. the Very Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe, who married in 1821 Amelia-Spread-Deane, daughter of Henry Deane O'Grady, esq. of Stillorgan, co. Dublin, and Lodge, co. Limerick, and has issue; 3. Lord Spencer-Augustus, who died in 1825, in his 20th year; 4. Lord Arthur, who died in 1840, in his 32nd year, unmarried; 5. Lord Hamilton Francis Chichester, who married in 1837 Honoria-Anastasia, daughter of the late Henry James Blake, esq. and sister to Lord Wallscourt; 7. Lord John Chichester, a Lieutenant in the 87th Foot; and 8. Lord Stephen Algernon Chichester, born in 1814.

The present Marquess (who has borne the courtesy title of Earl of Belfast) is Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Antrim. He was formerly M.P. for that county, but was raised to the House of Lords in 1841 by the title of Baron Ennishowen and Carrickfergus. He was born in 1797, and married in 1822 Lady Harriet-Anne Butler, eldest daughter of Richard first Earl of Glengall, by whom he has issue Frederick-Richard Earl of Belfast, and one daughter.

The remains of the late Marquess were interred in the family vault in Carrickfergus church.

**JOHN WILLIS FLEMING, Esq. M.P.**  
 July 19. At Athens, John Willis Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park, Hampshire; and late one of the Members in Parliament for that county.

Mr. Fleming was descended in the male line from Browne Willis, esq. of Whaddon Hall in Buckinghamshire, the celebrated antiquary, whose wife was Katharine, daughter of Daniel Eliot, esq. of Port Eliot, in Cornwall, by Katharine, daughter of Thomas Fleming, esq. of Stoneham. Thomas Willis, esq. the grandson of Browne Willis and Katharine Eliot, assumed the name and arms of Fleming in 1737; he was succeeded by his brother John, who also took the same name and arms; and he, dying without issue in 1802, was succeeded by his cousin John Willis, esq. the gentleman now deceased, who also assumed the name and arms of Fleming, on inheriting the estate of Stoneham. He was the son of Thomas Willis, esq. by Catharine, daughter of Colonel Hyde.

Mr. Fleming served the office of High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1817. He was first elected M.P. for that county at the general election in 1820, without a contest, and again in 1826 and 1830, but not at the Parliament which enacted the Reform Bill in 1831.

Upon the first election for the Southern division of the county, after the Reform Act, in 1832, he came forward single-handed on the Conservative interest, and, though not returned, polled a large proportion of the electors, the numbers being, for

Lord Palmerston	1627
Sir G. T. Staunton	1542
John Fleming, esq.	1266

In 1835, when there were two Conservative candidates, both were elected, the poll terminating as follows:

John Fleming, esq.	1746
H. C. Compton, esq.	1689
Lord Palmerston	1504
Sir G. T. Staunton	1450

In 1837 there was another contest, which produced a still greater majority:—

John Fleming, esq.	2388
H. C. Compton, esq.	2371
Sir G. T. Staunton	2080
Sir J. A. Ommanney	1962

In 1841 Mr. Fleming and Mr. Compton were rechosen without a contest. He resigned his seat last year.

Mr. Fleming married Christophena, daughter of James Buchanan, esq. of that ilk, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. The former: 1. John Browne Fleming, esq. born in 1815, who

married in 1840 Lady Katharine Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter of the Earl of Dundonald; 2. Thomas, born in 1819, who possesses a fine estate in Dorsetshire, left him by an uncle; and 3. Henry-Temple, born in 1828. The daughters: 1. Honoria, married in 1836 to James F. Armstrong, esq. of Castle Iver, King's County; 2. Katharine; 3. Harriet; and 4. Charlotte.

The remains of Mr. Fleming were brought home for interment at North Stoneham. The splendid mansion of North Stoneham is supposed to have cost him 100,000*l.* A great part of the first building was burnt down while in the course of erection, and the whole rebuilt in a style of elegance and taste which render it one of the great architectural ornaments of the county. Mr. Fleming's expenditure in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton averaged 18,000*l.* a-year, and immediately after his departure for the Mediterranean the loss of such an expenditure was most sensibly felt. Mr. Fleming was one of the largest landed proprietors in the county, owning, at the time of his death, 15,000 acres; and so richly wooded has it always been, that he is supposed to have cut no less than 300,000*l.* of timber from first to last, and yet left the whole as full as the land will bear, having regard to proper cultivation, and the timber in the park is magnificent for age and size.

#### SIR ROBERT JOHNSON EDEN, BART.

Sept. 3. At Windlestone Hall, Durham, in his 70th year, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, the fifth Bart. (1672).

He was born Oct. 25, 1774, the elder son of Sir John Eden the fourth Baronet, (who was the elder brother of William first Lord Auckland, and of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, K.B. the first Lord Henley,) by his second wife Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. Recorder of York. On the death of that learned gentleman, in 1811, he inherited his estates, and assumed, by royal sign manual, the name of Johnson before that of Eden. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 23, 1812, and in 1841 he succeeded to Beamish Park, in the same county, and the other estates of his only brother Morton John Davison, esq. who had taken the name of Davison in 1812.

Sir Robert Eden was a man of very retired habits, but highly respected in the county of Durham, for his attainments, as well as truly beloved for his unbounded benevolence and charity.

Having died unmarried, he has left the estate of Windlestone to his cousin and



heir male Sir William Eden, Bart. whose grandfather was created a Baronet in 1776, and who has also now succeeded to the older patent of 1673.

Beamish Park (which is in the parish of Chester-le-Street) has devolved on John Methold, esq. second son of Henry Methold, esq. by Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir John Eden; and that gentleman, in compliance with the will of his uncle the late Mr. Davison, has taken the name and arms of Eden only, by royal licence dated Sept. 26, 1844.

**SIR NEIL MENZIES, BART.**

*Aug.* 20. At Edinburgh, aged 64, Sir Neil Menzies, the sixth Bart. of Castle Menzies, co. Perth (1665): Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Highland Perthshire Militia; Hon. Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, &c.

He was the son and heir of the fifth Baronet by a daughter of Duncan Ochiltree, esq. of Linnaig, and succeeded his father in 1813.

He married first, in 1818, Emilia, daughter of James Balfour, esq. of Fernie; by whom he had two daughters, Catharine, and Emilia-Frances-Balfour-Boswell; and secondly, Dec. 3, 1816, the Hon. Grace Conyers Charlotte Norton, eldest daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, and sister to the present Lord Grantley. By that lady, to whom the precedence of a Baron's daughter was granted in 1831, and who survives him, Sir Neil has left issue a son and heir, now Sir Robert Menzies, born in 1817, and who is married and has issue; another son, Fletcher-Norton, born in 1819; and a daughter born in 1830.

**SIR JOSEPH WHATLEY, K.C.H.**

*Sept.* 8. At Englefield Lodge, Egham, aged 80, Lieut.-Col. Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H. for 20 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their Majesties George IV. and William IV.

He was the son of Edward Whatley, esq., who was mayor of Bristol in 1768, by his marriage with Miss Smith of the same city. He served in the Royal South Gloucestershire militia, of which he was Lieut.-Colonel for many years: and having been for nearly twenty years Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent, George IV., and William IV. he received the honour of Knighthood, in 1831, from the latter monarch, as a mark of his Majesty's personal esteem.

Sir Joseph Whatley was twice married: first, in 1790, to a daughter of Richard Marchant, esq. and, secondly, in 1827, to

Augusta-Charlotte, daughter of Richard Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth, Yorkshire, sister to the first Lord Rendlesham, and widow of Thomas Champion Crespigny, of Ufford, co. Suffolk, esq.

**GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. F.S.A.**

*Sept.* 28. At Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, aged 85, Granville Penn, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Granville Penn was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, Dec. 9, 1761, the fifth but second surviving and youngest son of the Hon. Thomas Penn, esquire, (son of the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania,) by Lady Juliana Fermor, fourth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret. He was formerly an assistant chief clerk in the War department, for which office he received a pension of 550*l.* He succeeded to the family estates in 1834, upon the death of his brother John Penn, esq. of whom a memoir appeared in our vol. II. p. 650.

Mr. Granville Penn was the author of several learned works, chiefly on theological subjects, and of which the following is a list:

Critical Remarks on Isaiah, vii. 18. 1799, 4*to*.

Remarks on the Eastern Origination of Mankind, and of the Arts of Cultivated Life. 1799, 4*to*.

A Greek Version of the Inscription on the Rosetta Stone, containing a decree of the priests in honour of Ptolemy the Fifth. 1802, 8*vo*.

Observations in illustration of Virgil's 4*th* Eclogue. 1810, 8*vo*.

A Christian's Survey of all the principal Events and Periods of the World. 2*nd* edit. 1812, 8*vo*.

The Bioscope, or the Dial of Life explained. 1814, 8*vo*.

The Prophecy of Ezekiel, concerning Gog the last tyrant of the Church; his invasion of Ras, his discomfiture and final fall, explained, and in part illustrated. 1814, 8*vo*.

Original Lines and Translations. 1815, 8*vo*.

Institutes of Christian Perfection, of Macarius the Egyptian, called the Great. Translated from the Greek. Small 8*vo*. 1816.

An Examination of the primary Argument of the Iliad. 1821, 8*vo*.

A Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaical Geologies. 1822, 8*vo*. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with relation to the latest publications on Geology. 1825, 2 vols, 8*vo*.

Memorials of the Professional Life and Times of Admiral Sir William Penn.

Mr. Granville Penn married June 24,

1791, Isabella, eldest daughter of General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th Foot, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Benjamin Sullivan, esq. of Cork, and had issue four sons and five daughters: The former were: 1. John-William, who died an infant in 1802; 2. Granville John Penn, esq. M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, and a barrister at law, who has succeeded his father, and is at present unmarried; 3. the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford; 4. William, also M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford.

The daughters: 1. Juliana, who died in 1804; 2. Sophia, married to Colonel Sir William Gomm, K.C.B. and died without issue in 1837; 3. Louisa-Emily; 4. Isabella-Mary; and 5. Henrietta-Adna.

#### CAPT. THOMAS FORREST, R.N.

Sept. 5. At his estate, South Efford, in the parish of Aveton Gifford, Devonshire, aged 65, Capt. Thomas Forrest, R.N. late of H. M. S. Howe, a Companion of the Bath, of Balesdon Lodge, Torquay, and South Efford House.

He entered the Navy in July 1795, and had his Lieutenant's commission April 29, 1802. He served as senior Lieutenant of the Emerald frigate, Capt. (now Lord James) O'Brien, by whom he was employed on a very hazardous service, in March 1804. He was accompanied by 30 volunteers, on board the Fort-Diamond armed sloop, with directions to bear down on an armed schooner which had anchored close in shore, under cover of the battery at Seron, when he laid the enemy's schooner on board, under a heavy fire from her and the battery. In the performance of this service great judgment was exhibited, as by the mode of doing it a chain, by which she was fastened to the shore, was broken, 20 feet of which was left hanging to the schooner's bow. The crew of this vessel (consisting of about 60 whites and blacks) finding it impossible to withstand British intrepidity, jumped overboard and swam ashore, whilst the exploit was performed without any loss on our part, two men only being slightly wounded. He was made a Commander Jan. 22, 1806; and in the following year was employed in regulating the Impress, and acting as agent for prisoners of war, at North Yarmouth. His next appointment was to the Prometheus sloop of war, and in July 1809, in command of a detachment of boats, he captured three Russian gun-vessels, each mounting two long eighteen pounders, and an armed transport at Fredericksheim, in the Gulf of Finland.

The prizes taken on this occasion were very dearly purchased, no less than 70 of the British being killed and wounded, including among the latter Captain Forrest. The enemy's total loss amounted to 87 killed and wounded. Sir James Saumarez, when reporting this sanguinary affair to the Admiralty, informed their lordships that "the undaunted bravery displayed by Captain Forrest, the officers and men employed under his orders, was beyond all praise." For his gallantry on this occasion, Captain Forrest was immediately advanced to post rank, and his commission dated back to July 25, 1809.

On the 9th Feb. 1812, he was appointed to the Cyane 22, in which ship he accompanied Rear-Admiral Durham to the Leeward Islands at the commencement of 1814. "His meritorious conduct, not only in assiduously keeping sight of, but repeatedly offering battle to the Iphigenia, a French frigate of the largest class," during her flight from the Venerable 74, was duly acknowledged by that officer in his public letter reporting the subsequent capture of the enemy's ship. In March 1814, Captain Forrest was removed to the Sybille frigate; and subsequently to the Peace he commanded the latter of 48 guns on the Mediterranean station; the Isis 50, bearing the flag of Sir Lawrence W. Halsted, at Jamaica; and more recently the Howe and the Impregnable 104, which he very recently paid off, after having commanded her in the Mediterranean. He obtained the insignia of a C.B. in 1815; and was in the enjoyment of a good-service pension of 150*l*.

He has left a family of eight children.

#### CAPT. PETER FISHER, R.N.

Aug. 28. At Sheerness dockyard, Captain Peter Fisher, esq. Post Captain R.N., Superintendent of that establishment.

Captain Peter Fisher was midshipman of the Culloden at the taking of Martinique; in Howe's action in 1794; in the London in Lord Bridport's in 1795; was Lieutenant in the Northumberland in the operations on the coast of Italy and surrender of Malta in 1800; served at the landing in Egypt, and was present at the subsequent battles; was senior of the Barfleur, and wounded in Sir Robert Calder's action; and of the Ardent at the taking of Monte Video. He was made Commander Dec. 27, 1806, and in that rank served at the taking of the islands Ischia and Procida; and commanded the Meteor bomb at the siege of Dantzic, and in the operations against South Beveland. He was posted Feb.

18, 1814, and was appointed to Sheerness dockyard, Dec. 17, 1841.

The circumstances attending his decease arose from the anxious discharge of his onerous duties. The utmost activity prevailed at Sheerness. The *Achille*, 76, advanced ship of the line, had been in the basin, and was masted and discharged with the tide. It was whilst overlooking this duty, in the broiling sun, that Captain Fisher was observed to stagger and fall, and he was immediately taken to his house insensible. His body was removed for interment to Walmer, where he formerly resided.

#### COMMANDER C. HOLE, R.N.

*Sept. 4.* At Barnstaple, aged 63, Charles Hole, esq. Commander R.N.

He was a son of the Rev. William Hole, and was born at West Buckland, near Barnstaple, Feb. 27, 1781. He entered the Royal Navy on board the *Atlas* 98 in 1795, and continued in that ship until Oct. 1799, when he was rated master's mate of the *Stag* frigate. On the 29th Aug. 1800, he commanded a boat at the capture of the *la Guêpe* privateer of 18 guns, which lost sixty-five men before her surrender. Eight days after, the *Stag* was wrecked in Vigo bay.

Mr. Hole afterwards served in the *Renown* 74, the flag-ship of Sir J. B. Warren, on the coast of Spain, and in the Mediterranean, where he was removed to the *Genereux* 74 in July 1801. He was appointed acting master of the *Delight* sloop in Sept. following, and returned to England in Lord Keith's flag-ship the *Foudroyant*, during the peace of Amiens.

In June 1803 he joined the *Tonnant* 80, commanded by the late Viscount Exmouth; and in May 1804, went in the *Culloden*, the flag-ship of the same officer, to the West Indies, where he was successively appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Howe* frigate and *Harrier* sloop, both commanded by Capt. Edward Ratsey, in the early part of 1805. He was present in an undecisive action with the *Semillante* Aug. 2, in that year; and at various captures in the Java sea. His "very exemplary conduct" during an action which terminated in the surrender of the Batavian frigate *Pallas* and her two consorts in July 1806, was highly spoken of by his Commander, the present Sir E. Thomas Trowbridge.

From Jan. 1807 to Aug. 1812 Mr. Hole served as Sir Edward Pellew's first Lieutenant in the *Culloden* 74, *Christian* VII. 80, and *Caledonia* 120, on the East India, North Sea, and Mediterranean stations. He was then promoted, by Sir Edward, to the command of the *Badger*

sloop, in which he captured the *Adventure* privateer, of two guns, Oct. 30, 1813. Previous to his joining her, he acted for about two months as Captain of the *Resistance* frigate. His subsequent appointments were to the *Guadaloupe* and *Pelorus* sloops, which last he left, from ill-health, in Nov. 1814.

Commander Hole was married, but had no issue. One of his brothers, Lewis, attained post rank in Dec. 1813, and survives him.

#### MAJOR URMSTON.

*June 27.* At Kalka, Bengal, Brevet-Major Lambert B. Urmston, Captain in the 31st Foot.

Major Urmston was the fourth son of the late Capt. James Urmston, of the East India Company's maritime service. Major Urmston's commission as Ensign was dated April 1, 1813, and that as Lieutenant May 11, 1815. He served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in the Peninsula with the 45th, including the battles of the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He purchased a company in the 36th Feb. 12, 1822, and served with that regiment throughout the Burmese war, including the capture of Rangoon, storm and capture of the stockades of Kemundine and Kumaroot; battles of Rangoon Kolzein, and Pagahm-Mew; attack and capture of Donabew, Promé, and Maloon; actions of Sembike and Napadee. He served the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan with the 31st, including the actions of Mazeener, Jugdulluck, and Teezen, and the re-occupation of Cabul.

On several occasions this officer was sent on detached service, commanding himself such detachments; and he received the handsomest testimonials of his conduct from General Pollock, Brigadier Monteith, and from his own immediate commanding officer, Colonel Bolton. By the latter his death was announced in the following very handsome terms:—

"*Umballa, June 28, 1844.*

"Colonel Bolton feels deep regret in having to announce the death of Major Urmston, at 2 p. m. yesterday, while on his way on sick leave towards Kiew-sowlee. In him the commanding officer has lost an esteemed and faithful friend, and the regiment at large a gallant and good officer. When to these well-known qualities in Major Urmston it may with truth be added, that he was devotedly attached to his profession, and that he was ever truly kind and considerate towards all subordinates to him, and in every way the soldier's friend, Colonel Bolton is well convinced that deep sor-

row will be felt by every individual of the corps at this announcement."

JOHN DALTON, D.C.L. F.R.S.

We are now enabled to append to the brief particulars of this distinguished philosopher, given in our last Magazine, p. 431, the following more connected account, delivered by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, in his address as President of the recent meeting of the British Association at York:

"Dr. Dalton was one of that vigorous race of Cumberland yeomen amongst whom are sometimes found the most simple and primitive habits and manners combined with no inconsiderable literary or scientific attainments. From teaching a school as a boy in his native village of Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, we find him at a subsequent period similarly engaged at Kendal, where he had the society and assistance of Gough the blind philosopher and a man of very remarkable powers, and of other persons of congenial tastes with his own. In 1793, when in his 23rd year, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College in Mosley Street, Manchester, a situation which he continued to hold for a period of six years, and until the establishment was removed to this city (York), when he became a private teacher of the same subjects, occupying, for the purposes of study and instruction the lower rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society in George Street, rarely quitting the scene of his tranquil and unambitious labours, beyond an annual visit to his native mountains, with a joint view to health and meteorological observations. He made his first appearance as an author in a volume of 'Meteorological Observations and Essays,' which he published in 1793, and which contains the germ of many of his subsequent speculations and discoveries; and his first views of the Atomic Theory, which must for ever render his name memorable as one of the great founders of chemical philosophy, were suggested to him during his examination of olefiant gas and carburetted hydrogen gas. His theory was noticed in lectures which he delivered at Manchester in 1803 and 1804, and much more explicitly in lectures delivered at Edinburgh and Glasgow; it was, however, first made generally known to the world in Dr. Thomson's Chemistry in 1807, and was briefly noticed in his own System of Chemistry which appeared in the following year; and though his claims to this great generalization were subject to some disputes both at home and abroad,

yet in a very short time both the doctrine and its author were acknowledged and recognized by Wollaston, Davy, Berzelius, and all the great chemists in Europe.

"But the atomic theory is not the only great contribution to chemical science which we owe to Dalton; he discovered contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whom many of his researches run parallel, the important general law of the expansion of gases—that for equal increments of temperature, all gases expand by the same portion of their bulk, being about three-eighths in proceeding from the temperatures of freezing and boiling water. His contributions to meteorology were also of the most important kind.

"Dr. Dalton was not a man of what are commonly called brilliant talents, but of a singularly clear understanding and plain practical good sense; his approaches to the formation of his theories were slow and deliberate, where every step of his induction was made the object of long-continued and persevering thought; but his convictions were based upon the true principles of inductive philosophy, and when once formed, were boldly advanced and steadily maintained. It is always unsafe, and perhaps unwise, to speculate upon the amount of good fortune which is connected with the time and circumstances of any great discovery, with some view to detract from the credit of its author; and it has been contended that Wollaston, Berzelius, and others, were already in the track which would naturally lead to this great generalization; but it has been frequently and justly remarked, that, if philosophy be a lottery, those only who play well are ever observed to draw its prizes.

"Though Dalton's great discovery," says the historian of the Inductive Sciences, was 'soon generally employed, and universally spoken of with admiration, it did not bring to him anything but barren praise, and he continued in his humble employment when his fame had filled Europe, and his name become a household word in the laboratory. After some years he was appointed a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, which may be considered as a European recognition of the importance of what he had done; and in 1826, two medals for the encouragement of science having been placed at the disposal of the Royal Society by the King, one of them was assigned to Dalton, 'for his development of the atomic theory.' In 1833, at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held at Cambridge, it was announced

that the King had bestowed upon him a pension of 150*l.*; at the preceding meeting at Oxford, that University had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, a step the more remarkable since he belonged to the sect of Quakers. At all the meetings of the British Association he has been present, and has always been surrounded with the reverence and admiration of all who feel any sympathy with the progress of science. May he long remain among us, thus to remind us of the vast advance which chemistry owes to him.' This was written in 1837, the year in which a severe attack of paralysis seriously impaired his powers; he last appeared among us at Manchester, when he received the respectful homage of the distinguished foreigners and others who were there assembled."

At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester the following resolution was come to:—"That it is desirable that a simple and suitable memorial should be placed in the cemetery at Ardwick over the mortal remains of this illustrious philosopher and exemplary Christian; and that it is most desirable to found a professorship of chemistry in some public place in Manchester, to be named the 'Daltonian Professorship,' one object of which shall be to illustrate the atomic theory, and the discoveries of Dalton in connexion with other branches of physical science."

FRANCIS BAILY, ESQ. F.R.S.

*Aug.* 30. In Tavistock-place, Russell-square, aged 70, Francis Baily, esq. D.C.L. President of the Astronomical Society, Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

This highly respected member of the scientific world was the third of the five sons of Mr. Baily, banker, of Newbury. He was engaged for many years in the business of the Stock Exchange, and realized in that arena an ample fortune. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821, and the main features of his scientific career were sketched in the following terms by the Dean of Ely, in his recent address to the British Association at York.

"Mr. Baily was, undoubtedly, one of the most remarkable men of his time. It was only in 1825 that he retired from the Stock Exchange with an ample fortune, and with a high character for integrity and liberality; but his subsequent career almost entirely belongs to astronomy, and is one of almost unexampled activity and usefulness. The Astronomical Society was organized by him, and throughout

life he was the most considerable contributor to its Memoirs. The catalogue of the Astronomical Society, the funds for which were contributed by several of its members, was entirely formed under his superintendence, and we are chiefly indebted to his exertions for the more ample developement which the Nautical Almanac has latterly received, and which has added so much to its usefulness. There was no experimental research connected with the more accurate determinations of astronomy or physical science, which was not generally intrusted to his care: the publication of the *Pendulum Observations* of Capt. Foster, which were confided to him by the Admiralty, gave occasion to the most complete series of pendulum experiments which had ever been made, in which many most important defects of those instruments were first brought to light: he undertook the repetition of the celebrated experiment of Mr. Cavendish, and his discussion of the whole question, which forms a recent volume of *The Memoirs of the Astronomical Society*, is a monument not less honourable to his patience, perseverance, and skill, than to the sagacity and accuracy of the great philosopher who first devised it.

"He had also undertaken, for the Commission of Weights and Measures, the conduct of the process for forming the new standard yard from the scale of the Astronomical Society, which he had himself compared with the imperial standard yard, destroyed in the burning of the Houses of Parliament.

"He published, at the request of the Admiralty, the correspondence and catalogue of Flamsteed; he presented to the Astronomical Society a volume containing the catalogues of Ptolemy, Ulugh Beigh, Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, and Halley, with learned prefaces and critical notes, showing their relations to each other and to later catalogues. His preface and introduction to the *British Association Catalogue*, and more than one-third of the catalogue itself, are printed; and from the critical examination of the authorities, upon which his assumed positions rest, and from the careful distribution of the stars which are selected (more than 8000 in number) in those parts of the heavens where they are likely to be most useful to observers as points of comparison, it promises to be the most important contribution to the cause of practical astronomy which has been made in later times. The whole of the stars of the *Histoire Céleste* are reduced, and a considerable portion (more than one-fifth) printed, but it is not known whether the introductory matter, which, from him, would have been

so important, was prepared at the time of his death.

"Mr. Baily was the author of the best *Treatise on Life Annuities and Insurances* which has yet appeared, as well as of several other publications on the same subject. His knowledge of the mathematicians of the English school was very sound and complete, though he had never mastered the more refined resources of modern analysis. In the discussion of the Cavendish and other experiments, he freely availed himself of the assistance of the Astronomer Royal and Mr. De Morgan in the investigation of formulas which were above his reach; but he always applied them in a manner which showed that he thoroughly understood their principle, and was fully able to incorporate them with his own researches. In the midst of these various labours (and the list which I have given of them, ample as it is, comprehends but a small part of their number,) Mr. Baily never seemed to be particularly busy or occupied. He entered freely into society, entertaining his scientific as well as mercantile friends at his own house with great hospitality. He was rarely absent from the numerous scientific meetings of committees and councils; he was a member of all of them, which absorb so large a portion of the disposable leisure of men of science in London: but, if a work or inquiry was referred to him, it was generally completed in a time which would seem hardly sufficient for other men to make the preliminary investigation. Most of this was undoubtedly owing to his admirable habits of system and order, to his always doing one thing at one time, to his clear and precise estimate of the extent of his own powers. Though he always wrote clearly and well, he never wrote ambitiously; and, though he almost always accomplished what he undertook, he never affected to execute, or to appear to execute, what was beyond his powers. This was the true secret of his great success, and of his wonderful fertility; and it would be difficult to refer to a more instructive example of what may be effected by practical good sense, systematic order, and steady perseverance."

The will of Mr. Baily has been proved in Doctors' Commons by John Baily the younger (nephew of the deceased), David Jardine, and Philip Martineau, esquires, the executors. The will is in the handwriting of the deceased; and, after the disposal of various estates in several counties to several of his relatives, gives a great number of legacies to relations and friends, varying from 200*l.* to 1,000*l.* His servants are all well provided for, in

addition to mourning, and he desires that some shares in the Stock Exchange to which he is entitled shall be given from time to time to poor members of that institution. The testator has not been unmindful of the various charitable institutions with which London abounds, leaving them many legacies varying from 200*l.* each; including the University College Hospital, King's College Hospital, Society of Foreigners in Distress, the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, &c. &c. He also places at the disposal of the magistrates at the numerous police-offices in London, Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, 20*l.* each, to be applied to such objects as the magistrates shall deem worthy.

#### MR. ROBERT TAYLOR.

*Sept. ...* At Tours, in France, aged 52, Mr. Robert Taylor, B.A., notorious as a blasphemous lecturer.

This eccentric man was the son of a respectable ironmonger who resided many years in Fenchurch Street, amassed a fortune, and retired upon it to Enfield. To his youngest and favourite son, Robert, he gave a good education, and sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was esteemed an admirable scholar, and attained the degree of B.A. in 1813. He took holy orders, and became Curate of Midhurst, where he remained for more than five years. It was at a christening that he first expressed his dissent to the doctrines of the Church, and subsequently, literally breaking into infidelity in the pulpit, he was stripped of his gown. He came to London and associated with the notorious Carlile. Mr. Taylor took the Rolls-rooms, in Chancery-lane; from thence he proceeded to the Paul's Head, Cateaton-street, then to Founders' Hall, Lothbury; at all which places he lectured (or preached, as Carlile termed it,) his favourite doctrines. He also visited several provincial towns. At Leeds he was confronted by Mr. Calvert, a clever actor, then in Mr. Cummin's company, who detected Taylor's false quotations from the Latin ecclesiastical writers, and induced him to beat a retreat.

Taylor was a constant visitor at Lunt's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green, where he associated with Gale Jones, Wenman, and other well-known characters of the day. He was also seen at Smith's, High Holborn, near Great Turnstile; and at the Globe, Fleet-street. In the summer his favourite resort was Temple-gardens, where he distributed his tracts, and sought disciples. Taylor's followers at length purchased for him Dr. Bengo Collier's

chapel, in Cannon-street, City. This place Taylor christened the Areopagus. Here he ran riot, and at the instigation of Alderman Brown, now Chamberlain, then Lord Mayor, he was prosecuted, and committed to the Compter. There Carlile brought Miss Richards (since known as Mrs. Dorey, one of the parties implicated in the Barber and Fletcher forgeries,) to him as a visitor. Taylor fell, or feigned to fall, desperately in love with the lady, and gave her a promise of marriage; but they were doomed to part, for Taylor having been tried and convicted of blasphemy, Oct. 24, 1827, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On the expiration of his sentence, he returned to his old lodgings at Mr. Russell's (a law stationer in Carey-street, Chancery-lane), and there, it is believed, he met a lady somewhat stricken in years, who subsequently became Mrs. Taylor. This wedding, of course, roused the ire of Miss Richards, who commenced an action for a breach of promise of marriage, and recovered 250*l.* damages, to avoid the payment of which Mr. Taylor and his bride departed for Tours. Though some disparity of years existed between Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, they lived very happily. He renounced his errors, and returned to the doctrines of the established church, and had latterly practised as a surgeon at Tours.

#### JOHN OVERS.

*Lately.* In Vauxhall-street, Lambeth, John Overs, the author of "The Evenings of a Working Man,"—a little volume lately ushered into public notice by Mr. Dickens.

He was born at Birmingham, July 2, 1808. His mother, a superior woman for her station in life, died when he was five years of age. He always remembered her with the most ardent affection. He received a very limited education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the cabinet-case-making business. At a very early period he devoted his hours of leisure to composition in prose and verse, contributing occasionally to various periodicals, especially "Tait's Magazine" and "Cruikshank's Omnibus." About four years ago he was seized with chronic pleurisy, since which time he suffered much, though he was occasionally able to pursue his ordinary employment. For the last twelve months, however, he was a confirmed invalid. During his long illness Mr. Dickens showed him invariable kindness. Through him Mr. Overs was introduced to Dr. Elliottson, whose constant attention he also experienced. Mrs. Overs is left with a family of six

children totally unprovided for, the eldest of whom is not more than ten years of age, the youngest only two months. Mr. Newby, the publisher of "The Evenings of a Working Man," has undertaken to promote a subscription for their benefit.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Feb. 29.* Aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas Barrow*, incumbent of Skerton, near Lancaster.

*Aug. 9.* At Thrumpton, near East Retford, the Rev. *John Wootton*, Curate of that parish. He was also Vicar of East Wyckham, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1811 by Mr. Ferriand. In the early part of his life he was Curate of Blaby with Countesthorpe, Leicestershire.

*Aug. 21.* The Rev. *John Young*, Rector of Killeshal, co. Tyrone, brother to Sir William Young, of Belleborough Castle, co. Cavan, Bart.

*Lately.* The Rev. *James W. Maguire*, Chaplain in her Majesty's Navy.

At Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Thomas Agmondisham Vesey*, Rector of that parish for 37 years, and for 60 years a clergyman in the diocese of Armagh. He was father of Mrs. Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire.

*Sept. 16.* Aged 79, the Rev. *George Arthur Evans*, of Newtown hall, Montgomeryshire, and Rector of Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1793; and was presented to Rudbaxton in 1804 by the Lord Chancellor.

*Sept. 17.* At Harwich, aged 41, the Rev. *Thomas Hutton Vyvyan*, brother to Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart. He was the third son of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart. by Mary-Hutton, only child of Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, of Lancaster, esq. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825.

*Sept. 20.* At Southerndown, near Bridgend, the Rev. *J. E. Morgan*, for twenty-three years Curate of St. Bride's Major.

*Sept. 22.* At Lackford, Suffolk, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Ellis Rogers*, Rector of Lackford and Hessayt. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805 as 14th Wrangler, M.A. 1808; was presented to Lackford in 1807 by Sir C. Kent, Bart. and to Hessayt in 1813 by Mr. Leheup.

*Sept. 24.* The Rev. *Daniel Rowlands*, Vicar of Llanllwch, near Carmarthen, to which church he was collated in 1816, by the Bishop of St. David's.

At Downham, near Ely, the Rev. *Will-*

*Nam Tilden*, M.A. Curate of that parish. He was the second son of the late John Tilden, esq. of Ifield Court, Kent; and was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

*Sept. 26.* At Torleven, in Sithney, Cornwall, aged 33, the Rev. *William Borlase*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry. He was the fourth son of Henry Borlase, esq. of Helston; and was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1833.

*Sept. 28.* At Aikton hall, near Carlisle, aged 83, the Rev. *Richard Fell*, Rector of Aikton for sixteen years, and previously for forty-three years Vicar of Warcop, Westmorland. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787.

*Oct. 19.* At Holme Head, near Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *William Waller*, for nearly forty years Perpetual Curate of Ingleton. He was formerly of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.D. in 1804. The loss of this venerable clergyman will be extensively and severely felt; for he had endeared himself to all classes of society, by the simplicity, the sincerity, and the benevolence of his character, as well as by an unwearied endeavour to fulfil his pastoral duties for the benefit, temporal and eternal, of the people committed to his charge. Mr. Waller succeeded his father in the incumbency of Ingleton, previously to which he had for some years been actively employed in tuition at the then celebrated school at Cheam. Amongst many other pupils who were there entrusted to him, he was accustomed to mention with peculiar satisfaction, the names of the present excellent Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Berens, and the no less amiable Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalene hall, Oxford, author of some admirable "Lectures Explanatory of the Diatessaron."

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*Sept. 3.* Capt. Joseph Hammell, late of the 9th regt.

*Sept. 5.* Aged 55, George Thomas Thorpe, esq. formerly of the Army Pay Office.

*Sept. 9.* At Islington, aged 17, Jane, younger dau. of the late Philip Chabot, esq. of Fashion-st. Spitalfields.

*Sept. 11.* At the residence of his mother, in College-hill, City, aged 31, Mr. J. O. Robinson, eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Ogle Robinson, bookseller.

*Sept. 12.* At Five Houses, Clapton, aged 65, Thomas Hovell, esq.

In Great George st. Westminster, Henry Robinson Palmer, esq. Civil Engineer. He was the favourite pupil, and for many years principal assistant, of the late Mr. Telford, Civil Engineer, and was one of the founders of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he was one of the Vice-Presidents.

*Sept. 14.* In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 80, Charles Haggerston Stanley Constable, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Honeyborn, esq. of Dishley, Leicestershire.

*Sept. 16.* Capt. Robert Macleod, one of the earliest members of the Union Club, Trafalgar-sq.

Aged 56, Mr. Moy Thomas, solicitor, for more than 35 years Vestry Clerk of the parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

In Augusta-pl. Clapham-road, aged 69, George Favenc, esq.

*Sept. 17.* Eliza, wife of Osmond Price, esq. of Paris.

In Ormond-st. Queen-sq. aged 74, Sarah, relict of Thomas Dale, M.D. of Devonshire street, Bishopsgate, and eldest dau. of the late W. C. Headington, surgeon, of Spitalfields.

*Sept. 20.* In Park-lane, aged 77, the Right Hon. Lucy Elizabeth dowager Countess of Bradford. She was the eldest daughter and coheirress (with Georgiana-Elizabeth Duchess of Bedford, Isabella-Elizabeth Marchioness of Bath, and Lady Emily Seymour) of George 4th Viscount Torrington, by Lady Lucy Boyle, only daughter of John Earl of Corke and Orrery. She was married to Orlando first Earl of Bradford in 1788, and left his widow in 1825, having had issue the present Earl, three other sons, and one daughter (the late Lady Lucy Elizabeth Whitmore).

*Sept. 21.* At her mother's house, in Harley-st. Anne, widow of the Rev. Peter Still, of Cattistock, Dorset.

At Horslydown, aged 31, Henry-Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Young, esq. of Dorset-terr. Clapham-rd.

Aged 24, John Burt, esq. surgeon, only son of George Burt, esq. surgeon, of Crescent-pl. New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

*Sept. 22.* In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 64, Nathaniel Fenn, esq.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 62, Dr. H. Young, formerly of the East India Co.'s Service.

*Sept. 23.* At Brixton, aged 38, William E. Browne, esq.

Aged 58, Samuel Emden, esq. late of Park-road.

In Mornington-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 82, Miss Louisa Mary Guy.



*Sept. 24.* Aged 75, George Willford Bulkley, esq. solicitor.

Aged 56, Edwin Hills, esq. of Claremont-terr. Pentonville.

*Sept. 26.* In South Lambeth, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of John Pittar, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Holmes, esq. of Farm Hill, co. Sligo.

At Christ's Hospital, Edward Heming Rice, of University Coll. Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Rice.

*Sept. 27.* In the Strand, aged 71, Mrs. Ellen Houlston, of the firm of Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row, and widow of Mr. Edward Houlston.

*Sept. 29.* In Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Francis Ludlow Holt, esq. Q. C. and Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Benchor of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 27, 1809, and to the rank of King's Counsel in Trin. Vac. 1831. He went the North Circuit, and was also an Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioner.

*Sept. 30.* Aged 66, Mary, wife of John Bright, esq. F.L.S. of Brunswick-place, Brixton Hill.

Aged 26, Robert William, second son of George Lovell, esq. of Ely-pl. her Majesty's Inspector of Small Arms.

In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq. aged 27, Mrs. Hey, relict of William Hey, esq.

*Oct. 1.* At Hackney, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Liddell Farrar, Vicar of Cratfield-with-Laxfield, Suffolk.

In Saville-row, aged 68, Edward Walpole, esq. He was the third and youngest son of the Hon. Richard Walpole (great-uncle to the present Earl of Orford), by Margaret, third dau. of Sir Joshua Vane, bart. and was of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. 1800, having previously taken his Bachelor's degree in 1797 as of Trinity Hall. He was unmarried.

Aged 77, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Waters, D.D. late Master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster.

*Oct. 3.* Aged 80, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mrs. Tomlinson, formerly of Trinity-st. and sister of Mr. John Tomlinson, of Portland-sq.

*Oct. 5.* At Roehampton, aged 42, Alexander Speirs, esq. of Elderslie, Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and late M.P. for Richmond, from 1837 to Feb. 1841. He has left a son and dau. both young, as his only heirs to his extensive estates in Renfrewshire.

At Holloway, aged 65, Maria-Margaret, wife of Benjamin Pitts Capper, esq. late of the Alien Office.

In Quality-court, Chancery-lane, aged 84, Mr. John Wright, for many years one

of the Messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Jane, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Buxton, esq. M.D. Physician to the London Hospital.

In Pont-st. Belgrave-sq. of scarlet fever, Emily, aged 7, and Ben James, aged 5, children of Benjamin Badger, esq. barrister-at-law.

*Oct. 6.* At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Toplis, of St. Paul's Church-yard, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Allen Hurrell, esq. of Arkesden, Essex.

*Oct. 7.* Aged 73, Edward Phillips, esq. of Connaught-terr. Edgware-road.

Aged 43, Mary, wife of Jekun Elwin, esq. of Pembroke-sq. Kensington.

*Oct. 9.* At Turnham Green, Sarah, relict of Philip Booth, esq. of Maughams, Waltham Abbey, Essex.

At Knowle Lodge, Hampstead, aged 58, John Alexander Thwaites, esq.

At the Manor-house, Brixton, the residence of her son, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Bennett Goldney, esq. of Willow Brook, Eton.

Ann, wife of John Docksey, esq. of Doughty-st.

At the residence of the Governor of the Queen's Prison, after giving birth to a son, Emily, wife of Capt. J. Hudson, R.N. Gov. of that establishment.

*Oct. 10.* At his mother's house, Lansdowne-terr. Notting Hill, aged 29, Frederick Oliver, esq. of Aldermanbury.

William Addams, esq. of Wapping Wall, and late of Rotherhithe, Surrey.

In Saville-row, Anna, wife of the Rev. Robert Syngé, Rector of Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokesh. and sister of Sir W. Webb Follett, M.P. her Majesty's Attorney-General.

In Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 93, Charlotte, relict of Thomas Howard, esq. M.D. of Uxbridge.

*Oct. 12.* In Salisbury-st. Strand, aged 32, Mark Oswald Rainalds, esq. late of Colombo, Ceylon, son of the late John Rainalds, esq. Consul-Gen. of the United States at Copenhagen.

In Thirza-place, Old Kent-road, aged 97, Esther, relict of William Hall, esq.

*Oct. 13.* Hannah, widow of Charles Smith, Paternoster-row, London.

**Bnds.**—*Sept. 10.* At Apsley House, aged 93, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Edward Orlebar Smith, Rector of Holcutt.

*Oct. 3.* At Cranfield rectory, Susanna, wife of the Rev. James Beard, and eldest dau. of the late B. Wilson, esq. of Ardwick, Lancashire.

*Oct. 8.* At Amphill Cottage, aged 91, Mr. David M'Lauchlan.

**BREKS.**—*Oct. 4.* At Benham Park, the seat of Frederick Villebois, esq. Caroline, the wife of Charles Bacon, esq. of Elcott.

*Oct. 7.* At Titness Park, Sunning Hill, aged 58, Harriet, widow of Jacob Ricardo, esq.

**BUCKS.**—*Sept. 20.* At Farnham Royal, Ann, wife of Hugh Kinnaird, esq. of her Majesty's Household.

*Oct. 6.* At Slough, Frances, wife of James Bedingsfield Bryan, esq. M.D. dau. of Philip Palmer, esq. of Cippenham House, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart. of Dawney Court.

*Oct. 8.* At Horton, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Evan Evans, esq.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—*Sept. 29.* At Ickleton, aged 41, John Hanchett, esq.; and on *Oct. 15,* at the same place, aged 67, his mother.

*Oct. 3.* At Wisbech, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Archbould, esq.

**CORNWALL.**—*Sept. 26.* At Truro, aged 65, Mrs. Thompson.

*Oct. 1.* At Newlyn, near Penzance, aged 80, Thomas Leah, esq.

**DEVON.**—*Sept. 27.* At Teignmouth, Eliza-Catharine-Hewson, youngest dau. of the late A. P. Lake, esq. R.N.

*Oct. 2.* Aged 59, H. M. Ford, esq. solicitor, Southernhay, Exeter.

*Oct. 6.* At Southland, Torquay, Katharine, wife of Wm. Pollard, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jelinger Symons, esq. Rector of Whitbourne, Durham.

*Oct. 10.* Aged 79, John Sillifant, esq. of Coombe.

**DORSET.**—*Sept. 29.* At Sherborne, Ann, relict of John Ensor, esq. late of Her Majesty's War Office.

*Sept. 30.* At Sherborne, aged 69, Miss H. Sherren.

*Latelly.* At Piddle-Trenthide, aged 79, Isaac Abbott, esq.

*Oct. 6.* At Sherborne, John Bartlett, esq. of the Royal Cornwall Militia.

*Oct. 7.* At Westhay House, Hawkechurch, aged 82, Mrs. Templeman, sister of the late Admiral Sir Wm. Domett, G.C.B.

**DURHAM.**—*Sept. 18.* At Burdon, near Darlington, aged 83, Margaret, relict of John Waldy, esq. of Yarm, Yorkshire.

**ESSEX.**—*Sept. 17.* At West Ham, Mary, third dau. of the late Joseph Cley-pole, esq.

*Sept. 18.* At Dovercourt Lodge, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late James Clements, esq. formerly of Harwich.

*Sept. 19.* At Wanstead, Esther, wife of William Birch, esq.

*Sept. 23.* Aged 74, John Church, esq. attorney-at-law, of Colchester.

At Fairy Croft, Saffron Walden, aged 69, Charles Fiske, esq.

*Sept. 24.* At Fingringhoe, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Clarke, esq.

*Sept. 27.* At Great Warley, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Latter, the last remaining sister of the Rev. Mr. Latter, many years Rector of Great Warley.

*Sept. 29.* At Colchester, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. D. B. Wells, aged 44, Anna-Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Tweed, esq. surgeon, of Bocking.

*Sept. 30.* At Higham Lodge, Walthamstow, aged 38, Eliza-Maria, wife of E. A. Lloyd, esq.

*Oct. 3.* Aged 71, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. Weare, of Epping.

*Oct. 7.* At Upminster Hall, aged 55, Champion Edward Branfill, esq. late Capt. in the 3d Dragoons, and for many years Deputy Lieut. and a Magistrate of the co. **GLOUCESTER.**—*Sept. 23.* At Clifton, aged 73, Robert Ball, esq. co. Wicklow, Ireland.

*Sept. 28.* At the residence of his father, Perryway-villa, Eastington, aged 21, William-Alfred, son of R. M. Stratton, esq.

Aged 63, Miss Catherine Handley, of Bristol.

*Latelly.* At Clifton, Mary-Ann, wife of John Tylee, esq. of Devizes.

Aged 67, Phillips White, esq. solicitor, Tewkesbury.

*Oct. 3.* At Clifton, aged 1 year and 10 months, Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Majendie.

*Oct. 7.* At Cheltenham, aged 64, Joseph Overbury, esq. a Magistrate of the county.

*Oct. 9.* At Cheltenham, George Hyde, esq. of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-sq.

*Oct. 10.* At Redland, Mary-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. W. Knight, Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

**HANTS.**—*Sept. 13.* At Odiham, John Angus, second son of Francis Cole, esq.

*Sept. 20.* At Andover, Elizabeth, wife of P. H. Poore, esq. M.D.

*Sept. 22.* At Southsea, aged 77, Harrison Deacon, esq.

At Chawton-house, aged 13, Annabella-Christians, dau. of Edward Knight, jun. esq.

*Sept. 26.* At her brother's residence, Penton, aged 55, Mrs. Callaway.

At the residence of his parents at Winchester, Mr. Fitzroy Colclough. He was assistant surgeon of the 1st Life Guards.

*Oct. 10.* At Ringwood, Caroline, dau. of the late Henry Oake, esq.

*Oct. 11.* Aged 95, Col. Peter Beaver, of Penton Mewsey.

**HERTS.**—*Sept. 23.* At Waterford, aged 33, Mary-Ann, wife of Charles Squire, esq. and dau. of Squire, esq.

*Oct. 1.* Aged 44, Ann, widow of George Knott, esq. of Bohun Lodge, East Barnet.

**HEREFORD.**—*Sept. 25.* At Hereford, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, sister of the late James Lane, esq. of Hereford.

**KENT.**—*Aug. 30.* At Canterbury, aged 77, Mary, relict of Lieut. James Dewhirst, Royal Art. Drivers.

*Sept. 7.* At Ramsgate, aged 77, William Sharp, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1830).

*Sept. 16.* At Dover, aged 19, Elizabeth Anderson, of Chesham, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Anderson, of Bristol.

*Sept. 17.* At Ramsgate, aged 62, Cecilia Pilgrim, of Atherstone, Warwickshire, relict of John Edward Pilgrim, esq. of Pentonville.

At Frinsbury, Rochester, aged 86, B. Young, esq.

*Sept. 19.* At Dover, Major Charles Baillie Brisbane, late of 34th reg. He received his commission of Ensign 1816, Lieut. 1819, Captain 1825, and brevet Major 1838.

*Sept. 20.* Aged 79, John Willis, esq. of Woodnesborough.

*Sept. 22.* At Nightingale Vale, Woolwich, aged 49, Joseph Briggs, esq. of the Royal Military Academy, late of Sloane-st.

*Sept. 25.* At Sydenham, aged 74, Anne, relict of the Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

*Sept. 26.* At Woolwich, aged 52, Commander Roger Carley Curry, R.N. He was made Lieut. Jan. 1810, and appointed to the Contest sloop, Dec. 1812. He was wounded when commanding the boats of that vessel and the Mohawk, at the destruction of the American schooner *Asp.* In June 1820 he was made first of the *Egeria* 24, on the Newfoundland station, from whence he returned home Commander of the *Pelter* gun-brig. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1832, and was appointed inspecting Commander in 1834.

*Sept. 29.* At Maidstone, aged 78, Edward Peale, esq.

*Lately.* At Tonbridge, aged 49, the Hon. Sybella Mary Harris, sister to Lord Harris.

*Oct. 2.* At Southborough, aged 49, Eliza, widow of Major Gavin Young, Judge Advocate-Gen. Bengal Army.

*Oct. 5.* At New Charlton, aged 74, Deborah, relict of John Peake, esq.

At Margate, aged 54, George Frederick Du Pasquier, esq. of Thistle Grove, Old Brompton, and of the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.

**LANCASTER.**—*Sept. 15.* Aged 82, Benjamin Barlow, esq. of the Sparth, near Rochdale.

*Sept. 24.* At the house of the Rev. Jo-

nathan Brooks, Rector of Liverpool, aged 68, Harriet, widow of William Statham, esq. Town Clerk of Liverpool, and dau. of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, formerly Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill.

*Oct. 3.* At Hurst House, Sarah, third dau. of the late Richard Willis, esq. of Halshead.

**LEICESTER.**—*Sept. 18.* At Barrow-upon-Soar, aged 59, Elizabeth-Storer, wife of Major-Gen. William Gray.

**LINCOLN.**—*Sept. 23.* At the vicarage, Swinderby, Mary, wife of the Rev. Walter J. Clarke.

*Sept. 24.* At Gunby Park, aged 41, Algernon Langton Massingberd, esq.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*Sept. 19.* At South Lodge, Edgware, aged 60, John Augustus Thrupp, esq. of Spanish-pl. Manchester-square.

*Lately.* At West Drayton, Commander Joseph Batt. He passed in 1820, was made a Lieut. in 1827, and a Commander in 1840. Was Senior Lieut. of the *Vesuvius* steam-sloop, and promoted to Commander for his services at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre.

*Oct. 9.* At Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, aged 73, Ann, widow of James Stilwell, esq.

At Friern Park, Finchley, aged 3, Anne-Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. H. L. Ventris.

**NORFOLK.**—*Sept. 29.* Aged 87, Robert Bygrave, esq. of Norwich.

*Oct. 1.* Aged 66, Mary, wife of John Culley, esq. of Cossey.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*Sept. 12.* At Oundle, aged 53, Ann, wife of Chas. F. Yorke, esq. of Peterborough.

*Sept. 25.* At Guilsborough, aged 72, Miss Anna Oliphant.

*Lately.* At Peterborough, aged 70, the widow of Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, who died May 1, 1839.

*Oct. 1.* At Hellidon, aged 32, Thomas Cleaver Canning, eldest son of Robert Canning, esq.

*Oct. 9.* Sarah-Bridget-Eliza, widow of John Smith, esq. of Oundle.

At Fawsley, Elizabeth, wife of William Lee, esq. of Cheaham-st.

**OXFORD.**—*Sept. 13.* At Henley-on-Thames, aged 78, Edward Chandler Weedon.

*Sept. 14.* Aged 72, Douglas Thomas Howard, esq. formerly a Lieut. in the Oxford Militia.

*Sept. 21.* At Oxford, aged 6, Adam-Sedgwick-Conybeare, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Canon of Christ Church.

*Sept. 23.* Lady Ellen-Catharine, wife of J. W. Fane, esq. of Shirborn Lodge. She was third dau. of the Earl of Mac-

clesfield, by his first marriage with Miss Edwards, eldest dau. of Lewis Edwards, esq. of Talgarth; and was married in 1829 to Mr. John W. Fane, eldest son of John Fane, esq. of Wormaley, Oxon, and nephew of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she leaves a son and daughter.

*Sept.* 26. At Oxford, aged 56, Mr. Wrighte, printseller.

At Lee-pl. Oxford, aged 29, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Capt. E. V. P. Holloway, of the Madras Army.

*Oct.* 12. At Blenheim Palace, the Most Noble Jane Duchess of Marlborough. She was the eldest dau. of George 8th Earl of Galloway, by Lady Jane Paget, 2d dau. of Henry 1st Earl of Uxbridge, and was married in 1819 to her cousin (through his mother, a dau. of the 7th Earl of Galloway) the present Duke of Marlborough, by whom she has left issue the Marquess of Blandford, two other sons, and one daughter.

*SALOP.*—*Sept.* 11. At Pontesford, near Shrewsbury, Stanes Brocket Brocket, jun. barrister, eldest son of Stanes Brocket Brocket, esq. High Sheriff of Essex, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

*Lately.* At Ludlow, aged 80, Mary, widow of John Sheward, esq.

*SOMERSET.*—*Sept.* 24. At Milverton, aged 66, Judith, widow of George Ansty, esq. of Russell-sq.

*Lately.* Sophia-Catharine, eldest dau. of Gen. Charleton, Royal Art. of Bath.

At Bath, Miss Cogswell.

At Huish Champflower, aged 61, Alex. Webber, esq.

At Westhill House, Wincanton, Caroline, wife of John Gatehouse, esq.

*Oct.* 1. At the house of Edward Dyne, esq. of Bruton, Harriet-Thrale, wife of Thomas Helton Keith, esq. of the Grove, Highgate.

*Oct.* 2. At Taunton, aged 75, Mary widow of Malachi Blake, M.D.

At Bath, Frederick, youngest son of W. Q. Wright, esq.

*Oct.* 4. At Bruton, aged 72, Julia-Sarah-Toogood, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Sampson, esq.

*STAFFORD.*—*Lately.* At Bilston, Mr. Thomas Brunton. After leaving numerous legacies to his relatives, 500*l.* to the Wesleyan Chapel at Bilston, and considerable sums to various chapels belonging to the "Primitive Methodists," he has directed that the residue of his property, which it is supposed will amount to upwards of 20,000*l.*, shall be equally divided between the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the Wolver-

hampton Dispensary, the Birmingham General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Edgbaston.

*SUFFOLK.*—*Sept.* 17. At the vicarage, Kessingland, Mary-Pellow, wife of the Rev. D. G. Norris, Vicar, and youngest dau. of the late Provost F. Wallis, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

*Sept.* 28. At Hopton, aged 86, Lieut. Allen Walker.

*Sept.* 29. At Ipswich, Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late Paul Smith, esq.

*SURREY.*—*Sept.* 14. Aged 85, William Bryant, esq. late of Reigate. Mr. Bryant was an admirer and collector of Topography. He assisted Mr. Bray in the History of Surrey, and caused to be engraved several plates as additional illustrations for that work. There is also a private portrait of Mr. Bryant. He possessed property in various parts of the county of Surrey; as the advowson of Chipstead, which he sold to Wm. Joliffe, esq. (see Bray, ii. 249); in 1808, a sixth share of the manor of Broadham, in the parish of Oxted (ii. 388); and also the manor of the Upper Court Lodge, in the parish of Woldingham (ii. 419).

At Battersea, Ann, wife of George Elson, late of Northampton, and formerly the wife of the late William Hall, esq. banker, of Daventry.

*Sept.* 16. At Petersham, aged 82, Maria-Theresa, relict of Joseph Gourdes, esq. of Turnham Green.

*Sept.* 21. At Richmond Hill, aged 76, Capt. Matthew Smith, R.N. He entered the service in 1779, was made a Lieutenant in 1794, Commander 1801, Capt. 24th April, 1808. He commanded the Milbrook, in the expedition against Ferrol, under Sir J. B. Warren; he engaged and beat off a French privateer of very superior force, after an action of nearly two hours, for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander. As Captain, he commanded the Comus and Nymph frigates. He received a good-service pension of 150*l.* Jan. 14, 1839.

*Sept.* 26. At her brother's residence, Carshalton, aged 45, Mary-Anne, dau. of the late William Charrington, esq.

*Sept.* 28. At Chertsey, aged 50, Mrs. Henry Street.

*Oct.* 1. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Barton Bouchier, Cheam-cottage, aged 87, Mary, relict of the Rev. Nathaniel Thornbury, Rector of Avening, Gloucestersh.

*Oct.* 2. At Epsom, aged 18, the Hon. Charlotte Bowes Lyon, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Glamis.

*Oct.* 8. At Frensham Hall, aged 63, Edward James Baker, esq.

Oct. 10. At Lower Tooting, aged 78, Peter Dormay, esq.

Oct. 13. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 66, Sarah, relict of George Roots, esq. of the Chancery Bar, and Recorder of that place.

Sussex.—Sept. 11. At Brighton, Dr. Thomas Best Pitt.

Sept. 15. At Brighton, aged 67, Thomas Atkins, esq. late of Walthamstow, Essex.

Sept. 17. At the residence of his brother-in-law, William John Faithfull, esq. Brighton, aged 39, Franklin, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Langridge.

Sept. 22. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thomas Comerford Bertram, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, younger son of Thomas Bertram, esq. of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

Sept. 29. At the Friars, Winchelsea, aged 50, Sarah-Curteis, wife of Richard Stileman, esq.

Oct. 2. At the house of Lady Twyden, Old Steyne, Brighton, Caroline, wife of J. G. B. Hudson, esq. of St. George's-terr. Hyde Park.

Oct. 6. At Brighton, of apoplexy, aged 64, Sarah, wife of Sir Geo. Hayter, Painter to Her Majesty. She died suddenly whilst visiting her nieces. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Oct. 8. At Brighton, Elisabeth, widow of John Vallance, esq. of Hove House, Hove.

Oct. 11. At Brighton, aged 74, Thomas Tourie, esq. late of Landport, near Lewes.

WARWICK.—Sept. 7. At the Ravenhurst, near Birmingham, Esther-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Webb, Vicar of Ashbourn, Derbysh. and niece of the late John Lowe, esq. also of the Ravenhurst.

Sept. 16. Jane, wife of William Wallis, esq. of Erdington Grange, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. M'Donnell, of Lockgarry, Perthshire.

Sept. 17. At Leamington, the Hon. Anne Cameron, widow of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, sister to Lord Dunfermline, and aunt to Lord Abercromby. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Ralph Abercromby, by Mary-Anne, daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton, co. Perth, esq. created Baroness Abercromby in 1801; she was married in 1795, and became a widow in 1839.

Sept. 24. At Leamington, aged 72, James Baston, esq. for many years Collector to the Excise.

Sept. 27. Emma, wife of William Handley, esq. of Barford.

Sept. 28. At the house of his brother, Kemilworth, aged 60, Charles Snawing, esq. late of London.

Oct. 4. At Leamington, aged 57, Capt. William Manning, Hon. Company's Service, of Euston-sq.

Oct. 10. At Coventry, Elisabeth, wife of John Twist, esq. Solicitor.

WESTMORELAND.—Sept. 22. At Hurrow Hall, Emma, eldest dau. of William Baker, esq. of Thames Ditton.

WILTS.—Sept. 14. Thomas Bayly, esq. of Warminster.

Sept. 21. At Sarum, aged 79, James Lewis, esq. of Wheeler-pl. Haverstock Hill.

Sept. 22. In the Close of Salisbury, aged 78, Miss Portman.

Sept. 28. At Salisbury, aged 58, John Rogers, esq.

WORCESTER.—Sept. 12. Aged 63, Mary, widow of William Duncombe, esq. of Bromsgrove.

At Amerie Court, Pershore, Charles Hodges, esq. formerly of Clifton.

Oct. 5. At Great Malvern, aged 79, William Wall, esq. of Worcester.

YORK.—Sept. 7. At Newton Kyme, aged 45, William Hatfield, esq.

Sept. 16. Aged 37, William, third son of the late Godfrey W. Wentworth, esq. of Wortley Park, near Wakefield.

Aged 86, Thomas Milne, esq. of Cliff Hill, near Halifax.

Sept. 22. At Raywill, near Hull, aged 79, Isabella, relict of Daniel Sykes, esq. formerly M.P. for that town.

At Broom Hall, near Sheffield, aged 18, Julia, dau. of Samuel Newbould, esq.

Sept. 30. At Gisbourn, J. Sykes, esq. of Bruton-st. son of the late G. Sykes, esq. of York.

WALES.—Sept. 26. Lydia, wife of Chas. Williams, esq. of Hillgrove, Pontypool.

Sept. 30. Aged 23, Daniel William, second son of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomerysh.

Lately. At Aberystwith, aged 63, Mary, relict of J. Compson, esq. of Pwllhugh-house, Westbury, Wilts.

Oct. 2. At Baglan Cottage, near Neath, the residence of her son-in-law, William Gilbertson, esq. aged 53, Eliza, widow of Francis Bramah, Civil Engineer.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. 17. At Edinburgh, Margaret, dau. of the late Sir William Honyman, Bart. of Armadale and Graemsay.

Sept. 21. At Edinburgh, of scarlet fever, aged 5, Alexander-Adam; and on Sept. 24, aged 6, Isabella-Heriot, children of Lieut.-Col. Howden, Madras army.

Sept. 23. At Brotherton, Kincardineshire, for which county he was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. aged 67, James Scott, esq.

*Sept. 27.* At Eastfield House, Larnkah, aged 73, Ann, wife of James Gray Buchanan, esq.

*IRELAND.—Sept. 2.* Mr. M'Knight, of Barlochan, aged 101, in possession of all his faculties except hearing.

*Sept. 9.* At Lord Carbery's seat, Castle Freke, near Cork, aged 70, Percy Evans Freke, esq. his lordship's brother. He married in 1797 Dorothea, dau. of the Rev. Christopher Harvey, D.D., of Kyle, co. Wexford; by whom he had a numerous family, and his eldest son, George Patrick Evans, esq. born in 1801, is now heir presumptive to the peerage.

*Sept. 13.* At Abbeyleix rectory, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Martha Wingfield, great-aunt to the late Viscount Powerscourt, and sister to the Hon. Col. Edward Wingfield.

*Sept. 15.* At Ballymacoll, co. Meath, aged 18, Gertrude-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Baron de Robeck.

*Sept. 19.* At Dublin, aged 70, James Morris Drought, esq.

*Sept. 23.* Aged 17, Miss Morris, dau. of Capt. Morris. She was drowned whilst bathing in the baths at the quay of Westport. Her companion, the dau. of Capt. Hemsworth, had a narrow escape.

*Lately.* Lieut. Joseph Wright, of the coast-guard service. He was a volunteer in the Maida, in 1807, at Copenhagen; midshipman of the Neptune, at the capture of Martinique, the Saintes, and French line-of-battle-ship Hautvolt, in 1809. He also served in the boats of the Castor, in cutting out a privateer from Morjat, near Barcelona.

In Dublin, aged 45, Mr. J. S. Balls, the celebrated comedian.

*Oct. 4.* At Dublin, Christopher, relict of Capt. Irwin, late of the 88th regt.

*Oct. 6.* At the Vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, the Right Hon. Maria-Rebecca Lady Heytesbury, wife of the Lord Lieutenant. She was the 2d dau. of the late Hon. William Bouverie, by Lady Bridget Douglas, 3d dau. of James 14th Earl of Morton; was married in 1808 to Sir William A'Court, now Lord Heytesbury, and has left issue one surviving son, the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, M.P. and one unmarried dau.

*Oct. 10.* At Cultra, co. Down, aged 55, William Cairns, esq.

*ISLE OF MAN.—Oct. 9.* In Castle Town, aged 39, Michael Spencer, esq. formerly a Capt. in the 39th regt.

*JURSEY.—Sept. 14.* William Prior Johnson, esq. late of Stock House, Essex.

*EAST INDIES.—June 13.* At Delhi, Lieut. J. S. Hawks, Adjutant of the 7th Nat. Inf.

*June 15.* At Allyhur, aged 43, Major

James Saunders, 50th Nat. Inf. second son of the late Capt. Nathaniel Saunders, of Harwich. He was on the eve of returning to his native country, after an absence of 24 years in the service.

*June 28.* At Agra, Amelia-Augusta, wife of Capt. Towgood, Adjutant of the 35th Light Inf. and dau. of Col. Moore, of the same regt.

*June 30.* At Calcutta, aged 30, Andrew M'Queen Dunlop, esq. of the Bank of Western India.

*July 1.* At Hyderabad, Scinde, Capt. Lewis Halliday, 86th regt. He received his commission of Ensign 1825, Lieut. 1826, and Captain 1830.

*July 5.* At Umballa, aged 26, Lieut. Frederick James Elsegood, Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 41st Bengal Nat. Inf.

*July 23.* Aged 18, on his passage to Madras, Frederick, youngest son of John Neale, esq. of Castle Hill, High Wycombe, a Cadet in the East India Co.'s Service.

*July 31.* At Ahmednugger, Lieut.-Col. Charles John Deahon, H. M. 17th reg. He received his commission of Ensign 1817, Lieut. 1825, Capt. 1826, Major 1837.

*Aug. 4.* At Dosandah, Bengal Presidency, aged 27, Richard John Graham, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. of Esk, Cumberland, Lieut. 72d Nat. Inf. and Adj. to the Ramghur Light Inf. Battalion.

At Ahmednugger, aged 26, Frederick Austin Richardson, esq. Assistant Surgeon to the East India Company, last surviving son of Major Richardson, of Cresswell Park, Blackheath.

*Aug. 12.* At Madras, aged 51, Henrietta, wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Moberly.

At Bangalore, Capt. John W. Baird, 15th Hussars, son of the late Dr. Baird, of the East India Co.'s Service, Bombay.

At Colabah, Bombay Presidency, Dr. James Jephson, recently appointed surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum at Colabah.

*Aug. 13.* At Surat, on his way to Bombay, for England, William Sprot Boyd, esq. Political Commissioner, and resident at Baroda, eldest son of Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, Wigtonsh.

*ABROAD.—March 4.* At Wellington, New Zealand, William Vitruvius Brewer, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of T. G. Brewer, esq.

*June 9.* Aged 22, on board the City of Derry, bound for Hong Kong, William James, chief officer of that ship, and eldest son of the Rev. J. F. Churton, Colonial Chaplain, Auckland, New Zealand, and grandson of W. Churton, esq. of Sutton Court Lodge, Chiswick.

June 19. At Sydney, Francis Kemble, esq.

Aug. 2. On the voyage home from the Cape of Good Hope, aged 43, Thomas M. Turner, esq.

Lately. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 13, G. L. Gilbert Cooper, youngest son of the late Col. Gilbert Cooper, East India Co.'s Nat. Inf.

Sept. 8. At Hofwyl, in Switzerland, George Taylor, esq. surgeon, Kingston-on-Thames.

Sept. 14. At Zante, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Gen. Tennent.

Sept. 15. At Liege, Jessie, eldest dau. of the late John Wigstone, esq. of Trent Park, Middlesex.

Sept. 19. At Vevey, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, Nathan Dunn, esq. Proprietor of the Chinese Collection, now exhibiting near Hyde Park Corner, and late of Philadelphia.

Sept. 20. At Paris, William Pemberton, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, and Alderman's Walk, New Broad-st.

At Valetta, Malta, on her return from Palestine, aged 26, Sophia, wife of Amedé Augustus Comti de Torri.

Sept. 21. At Madeira, Lieut. James Gordon Caulfield, eldest son of Major-Gen. Caulfield.

Sept. 30. At Boulogne, aged 27, Jane, wife of Samuel Pratt, esq. of Bentinck-terr. Regent's Park.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SEPTEMBER 28 TO OCTOBER 19, 1844, (4 weeks.)

Males	1930	}	Under 15.....	1980	}	3806
Females	1876		15 to 60.....	1164		
			60 and upwards	680		
			Age not specified	2		

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 7	36 4	21 8	41 5	34 9	34 9

### PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 21.			
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3849	Calves	97
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	30,010	Pigs	348
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>				

### COAL MARKET, Oct. 25.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 158.—Ellesmere and Chester, 62.—Grand Junction, 162  
—Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 25½.  
—Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 115.—St. Katharine's, 117.—East  
and West India, 137.—London and Birmingham Railway, 214.—Great  
Western, 71 pm.—London and Southwestern, 75.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian,  
49½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 67.—Imperial Gas, 85½.—Phoenix  
Gas, 40.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26 to October 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep. 26	54	61	50	in. pta.	fair, cloudy	11	56	61	51	in. pta.	fair, cloudy
27	46	56	58	30, 94	fog, fair	12	58	60	58	29, 66	do. lig. rn. do.
28	57	63	58	, 02	do. do.	13	60	64	58	, 53	do. rain
29	52	53	49	, 03	rain, cloudy	14	55	57	50	, 40	hea. do. clou.
30	54	59	46	, 32	fair	15	55	59	50	, 04	do. do. do. fair
O. 1.	59	65	57	, 04	do.	16	49	54	45	, 06	cloudy, rain
2	59	64	54	29, 59	do. rain, fair	17	50	56	46	, 27	do. fair
3	54	66	54	, 76	do. fair	18	49	54	41	, 56	do. do.
4	54	64	55	, 98	do. do.	19	45	54	40	, 61	fair, cloudy
5	55	64	55	, 89	do. do. hea. rn.	20	52	55	48	, 48	do. do. rain
6	55	57	49	, 98	alt. rain, clouy.	21	50	48	44	, 50	rain
7	54	58	45	, 94	fair, cloudy	22	46	54	42	, 93	do. cloudy
8	53	55	44	, 79	do. do.	23	41	53	44	, 87	fog, fair
9	52	56	51	, 28	alt. rain, clouy.	24	45	50	48	, 68	heavy rain
10	56	62	59	, 26	do. do. do.	25	47	52	46	, 79	rain, cloudy

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			100½							289½		74 76 pm.
30			100½								94 95 pm.	74 76 pm.
1			100½							289		76 74 pm.
2			100½								96 pm.	74 76 pm.
3			100½							288½	94 pm.	74 76 pm.
4			100½								96 94 pm.	74 76 pm.
5			100½									74 76 pm.
6			100							288½	94 96 pm.	74 76 pm.
7			100								96 pm.	75 77 pm.
8			100							288	94 96 pm.	75 77 pm.
9			100							289		75 77 pm.
10			100							289	94 pm.	75 77 pm.
11	206½	100	100½	103			12½			289	94 pm.	75 77 pm.
12	206	99½	100½	102½			12½			289	94 pm.	75 77 pm.
14	206	100	100½	102½			12½				96 94 pm.	75 77 pm.
15	206	99½	100½	102½			12½		116½	288½	96 pm.	75 77 pm.
16	205½	99½	100½	102½			12½					74 76 pm.
17	206	99½	100½	102½			12½	98½			94 93 pm.	76 73 pm.
18	206	99½	100½	102½			12½	98		288½	93 95 pm.	73 75 pm.
19	205	99½	100½	102½			12½				94 pm.	75 72 pm.
21	205	99½	100½	102½			12½					74 71 pm.
22	204½	99½	100	102½			12½			287	93 91 pm.	71 73 pm.
23	204	99½	100½	102½			12½	98½		286½	91 93 pm.	78 71 pm.
24	204	99½	100½	102½			12½				93 pm.	78 71 pm.
25	203	99½	100	102			12½				91 pm.	71 73 pm.
26	202½	99½	100	102			12			287	92 90 pm.	73 71 pm.
28												
29	203	99½	99½	101½			12½		114½	287	91 92 pm.	73 70 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
bers, Lothbury.

J. B. NICHOLS ANT

FABET.



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1844.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

An Old Correspondent would be thankful to be informed where he will be likely to find any account of the establishment or existence of a manufactory of the earthenware commonly called *Faience*, in the island of Majorca. Tradition in Italy commonly asserts the fact, and places the manufactory in the 11th century; and the name, *Majolica*, seems to bear testimony to the truth of the tradition.

J. P. suggests that the Roman weapons found near Kingston, and mentioned by Mr. Roots in his letters inserted in the 30th volume of the *Archæologia*, may have been the remains of some conflict between the Britons and the Romans, upon the latter's invasion under *Claudius*. Other weapons, &c. found near Kingston, have been referred, with great probability, to that period; and exuviz of warfare have also been found in the neighbourhood of *Coway Stakes*—the most probable place of Cæsar's passage (See Manning and Bray). Moreover, we may presume that wherever Cæsar passed the Thames, he was not, after having so done, much resisted by the Britons; who, it would seem, were astonished at the daring courage shown by the Romans in crossing the river.

E. B. P. begs to correct a little mistake in Mr. Parry's communication on Church Bells, page 486. In speaking of Nell Gwynne, Mr. P. says, "to her spontaneous and disinterested urging charity owes Greenwich if not also Chelsea Hospital." It is supposed (but upon what authority I do not at the moment recollect,) that *Chelsea* Hospital owes its origin to the persuasive eloquence of Nell Gwynne. This supposition, I remember, formed the groundwork of a very interesting scene, perhaps the most effective one, in Jerrold's clever play of "Nell Gwynne," which was performed at Covent Garden, in January, 1833, with a success that has not of late years attended our dramatic productions. Greenwich Hospital is certainly under no obligation to either Charles II. or Nell Gwynne. The former erected a small portion of the present edifice, with the design of building a *palace*—not a *hospital*. It is to William III. (at the instance of his Queen, it is said,) that we are indebted for the completion of this noble building,

and the still nobler purpose to which it is devoted.

GULIELMUS is referred to our September number, p. 302, and our Oct. number, p. 409, or for fuller instructions to the *Archæological Journal*, No. III. for the method of rubbing impressions of sepulchral plates, or other sculptured surfaces.

T. A. B. observes that Mr. Way, in his notice of a lease from the Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecill, of a pasture in Covent Garden, informs us, "the obsolete term *stulp* is now retained only in the dialect of Norfolk;" as quoted in November number, p. 505. It is, however, very generally used in North Lancashire and the adjoining parts of Westmorland, though pronounced *stoop*, and in the signification of a post for the support of a gate. As late as the beginning of last century I find it written *stulp* in title deeds of this district. Stolpe, in Sui-Gothic, is interpreted *fulcrum*.

J. E. remarks that the same word is the common term for "a post" in the neighbourhood of Halifax, only it is pronounced as if it were written *stoop*. He remembers very well making use of the word ten years ago, to designate a post in Greenstreet, in Cambridge, when a friend, a native of Berkshire, who was walking with him, was at a loss to know what it meant, and he was obliged to explain.

F. requests information on the following point:—The ballad of Earl Oswald is found in the third volume of Evans's *Old Ballads*, in the edition of 1784. It is in volume IV. in the edition of 1810.—Is this ballad taken from any old collection? If not, whence comes it? Is it by Mickie, who has had the credit of being author of several ballads in volumes III. and IV. of Evans's Collection? See *Gent's Mag. O. S.*, Vol. LXI. p. 628. It is true that Mickie has been vindicated from such a charge; and it has been stated that he had declared that he was not the author of those ballads. See *Gent's Mag. O. S.* Vol. LXI. p. 801. F. inclines to think that he must have been the author of the above ballad: if so, his plagiarism is of a most barefaced character, as it is easy to perceive from whence he (Mickie), or whoever was the author of Earl Oswald, borrowed words and sentiments.

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect : with a Dissertation and Glossary. By William Barnes.*

WITH the same delight with which a botanist discovers a new flower of beauty and fragrance, and draws it from its solitary and unfrequented abode to be known and admired ; or as the astronomer, amid the surrounding splendour of innumerable worlds, sees a new constellation of no inferior brilliancy, at once attracting his admiration and rewarding his labours ; so we too have felt when unexpectedly we discovered under the rude covering of a primitive and provincial dialect, and in a remote part of a distant county, a vein of poetical feeling which in its kind we can scarcely think surpassed by any previous inspirations of the Muse who presides over the scenes of rural life. We know little of the author,\* but, if we judge of him by his work, we can believe that, unknown to the learned, and unpatronized by the great, he has "warbled his native woodnotes wild," winning his way to the hearts of all who heard him, until the fame of his genius spread beyond the limits of the valleys which gave it birth, by the simple sweetness of his verse, the purity of the sentiments, the delicacy of the thoughts, and the elegance and propriety of the imagery. Such are the qualities that distinguish the noble and successful works of genius from the mere desires of the will, the efforts of the memory, or the common power of verbal imitation. We have heard that Mr. Barnes is a person possessing very large stores of self-acquired erudition ; but the mention of these is beyond the scope of our present purpose ; our business with him is as a poet, and we shall egregiously fail in the estimate we have made, if we do not, in the specimens we are about to produce, satisfy our readers, that in this small and single volume is a strain of poetry abounding in such natural and simple beauties, at once appealing to the understanding and affecting the heart, as would do honour to the greatest names in our poetic annals, such as Crabbe would have delighted to listen to, and even Burns himself would not have disdained to own.

Poets, like all other persons, must have their thoughts strongly affected and acted on by the sympathies of their own times, and by the minds of their contemporaries ; hence arises imitation, often insensibly acquired, and a kind of conventional manner of thought and expression. The poets of one age take their tone from Cowley or Donne,—of another from Pope or Addison,—and the prevailing spirit of our own time is far too striking and prominent not to be felt by all within its reach ; it is too remarkable to be overlooked, perhaps too powerful to be resisted, and in many respects too fascinating not to be willingly obeyed. But we are bound in fairness to say, that in Mr. Barnes's poems we can trace no footsteps of the submissive or sequacious follower of any poetic school or model, but that of true nature and passion. The poet's heart is at home,—his scenery is all domestic,—his circle of description of home-growth, confined to his own

\* Although Mr. Barnes has been hitherto unknown to his Reviewer, he has long been a valuable contributor to this Magazine.—EDIT.

fields and boundaries ; and the little village scenes, the household cares, and employments, the innocent pleasures, the gentle sorrows and joys, the rural pastimes, the business or the amusements,—he places before us, and throws into a dramatic form, and invests with personal interest, are all drawn from the characters of those familiar to him. His language too is not brought from a distance to decorate or adorn the native complexion of pastoral life ; it is twin-born with the subject, and between the thought and expression is nothing discordant or unsuitable. What there is of poetry in this volume is the genuine offspring of poetic sensibility and power ; sensibility in seizing the poetic aspect of things, power in expressing it in the truest and most affecting manner, without any artifice to allure, or any trick to surprize,—without undue exaggeration of feeling, without cumbersome or superfluous display of imagery, and without false affectation of sentiment. It is a pure and genuine spring of poetry gushing clear and bright from its native source, rolling along its channel by its own energy and strength, and imparting a real and permanent pleasure by a faithful reflex and mirror of those feelings, images, and associations, which are met in accordance with the best disposition of our minds, with nature, and with truth. The faculty of the poet is to apprehend forcibly and quickly that which is poetic in the varied scenes of life and nature, to feel it deeply, to describe it correctly ; while his genius throws its rich unexpected lights upon different parts of the picture ; like those bright moments of the varied sky which open for an instant the long-extended landscape, and the prospects that seem at once formed and illuminated by a sudden enchantment. Such as this, are those *divine glances of the heart* which are received into the inanimate forms of nature, which breathe into the creation a new pulse and life, and which thus form a beautiful chain of impressions and images on the mind. In these poems of Mr. Barnes's there will be found many little home touches and descriptions true to nature, which the poet's observing eye has caught, and his faithful pencil portrayed, which give life and reality to the scene, please by our familiar acquaintance with them, and yet almost startle us like unexpected acquaintance, when we see them in description. Such are the graphic touches of Goldsmith and Crabbe that have given permanent life and charm to their creations of humble life, and such we meet displayed with equal truth in Mr. Barnes's poems. We allude to such little incidents as in the following picture, of a cottage family moving their abode ; among the chattels packed,

An' at the very top a-tied,  
The children's little stools did lie,  
Wi' lags a-turn'd towards the sky.

Or in the poem of the "Woody Holler."

When whisslen buoys an' rott'len ploughs  
Wer still, an' mothers wi' ther thin  
Shrill voices cald ther dâters in  
Vrom wâ'ken in the holler.

Again in the poem of Whitsuntide, or the milkmaid's description of the holiday frolics,

And Sammy Stubbs come out o' rank  
And kiased I up agien the bank,  
A sassy chap ; I han't vargi'ed en  
Not eet ; in shart I han't a-seed en.

The sly subdued manner in which the "Havèn oon's Fortun a-tould "

is written is excellent, and the firm belief of the two milkmaids in the gift of the wizard, notwithstanding the denial—

Zoo Poll zed she'd a mind to try  
Her skill a bit, if I woo'd vust ;  
Though to be sure she didden trust  
To gipsies any muore than I.

With what a natural image and illustration a very important truth is given in the following lines, as all who know country life must acknowledge.

Tis wrong var women's han's to clips  
The sull an' reap-hook, spiardes an' whips,  
An' men abroad shood læve by right  
Oone fâithful heart at huom to light  
Ther bit o' vier up at night ;  
*An' hang upon the hedge to dry,  
Ther snow-white linen when the sky  
In winter is a-clear'n.*

There is a pretty simple story called "Readèn ov a Headstuone,"

A little mâid runn'd up wi' pride  
To see me there, an' push'd a-xide  
A bunch o' bennits that did hide  
A vess her faether, as she zed,  
Put up above her mother's head, &c.

\* \* \* \*

Wher's faether then, I zed, my chile ?  
"Dead too," she answer'd, wi' a smile, &c.

In that one line, with its sweet simple pathos, the whole heart of childhood is displayed ; as in the following, a very common occurrence shews it only wants to be observed and recorded, that it may please ; giving to the poet a lesson of instruction, that native flowers are lying neglected under his feet, while he is too often in search of remote and foreign ornament. It is the poem called "Maple Leaves be yoller."

Zoo come a-long, an' le's injâ  
The læste fine weather while da stâ ;  
While thee can'st hang wi' ribbons slack  
Thy bonnet down upon thy back ;  
Avore the winter, cuold an' black,  
Da kill thy flowers, an' avore  
*Thy bird-cage is a-took in-door,*  
Though miaple leaves be yoller.

We must not extend these pleasing extracts, nor be further beguiled by the enjoyment their selection affords ; but we cannot help adding one more, and that an exquisitely simple and affecting picture, finished in one stroke. It is from the poem called

#### THE ROUSE THAT DECKED HER BREAST.

An' then her cheäk wi' youthvul blood  
Wer bloomen as the rouse's bud ;  
But now, as she wi' grief da pine,  
'Tis piale's the milky jessamine.  
But *Robert* 'ave a-left behine  
*A little biaby wi' his face,*  
To smile an' nessle in the pliace  
Wher the rouse did deck her breast.

On the dialect in which the poems are written the author thus observes,

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire is, with little variation, that of most of the western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon, and has come down by independent descent from the Saxon dialect which our forefathers, the followers of Cerdic and Cynric, Porta, Staf, and Wihtgar, brought from the south of Denmark, their inland seat, which King Alfred calls 'Eald Sæxen,' or Old Saxony, in what is now Holstein, and the three islands Nordstrand, Busen, and Heilgoeland (see Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons); as the dialects of some of the eastern, middle, and northern counties, which formerly constituted the kingdoms of the East and Middle Angles, the Mercians, the Northumbrians, the Deiri, and Bernicians, might have been derived immediately from that of the founders of those kingdoms, the Angles, who came from Anglen, or Old England, in what is now the duchy of Slesvig; and it is not

only credible, but most likely, that the Saxons of Holstein and the Angles of Slesvig might speak *different* dialects of the common Teutonic tongue even in Denmark. . . . The Dorset dialect is a broad and bold shape of the English language, as the Doric was of the Greek. It is rich in humour, strong in raillery and hyperbole, and altogether as fit a vehicle of rustic feeling and thought, as the Doric is found in the Idyllia of Theocritus. Some people, who may have been taught to consider it as having originated from *corruption* of the written English, may not be prepared to hear that it is not only a separate offspring from the Anglo-Saxon tongue, but *purer and more regular than the dialect which is chosen as the national speech*. Purer, inasmuch as it uses many words of Saxon origin for which the English substitutes others of Latin, Greek, or French derivation; and more regular, inasmuch as it inflects regularly many words which in the national language are irregular."

This dialect,\* the author says, is spoken in the greatest purity in the villages and hamlets of the secluded and beautiful Vale of Blackmere; but in the towns the poor commonly speak a mixed jargon, violating the canons of the purer dialect, as well as those of the English. If the reader wishes to pursue the subject further, and enter more deeply into the niceties of grammatical construction, and the peculiarities of the provincial language, he will find the general outline given in the author's Dissertation well worthy of attention. We, however, must rest contented with having shown for what reason Mr. Barnes has preferred using his native form of speech in his poems; and we now proceed, from the *form*, to some few remarks on the matter and sentiments in the poetry, which are fully borne out by the poems themselves, and which must propitiate the favour of all who read them, for the simplicity of the manner and the goodness and purity of the principle.

"The author thinks his readers will find his poems free of slang and vice, as they are written from the associations of an early youth that was passed among rural families of a secluded part of the county, upon whose sound Christian principles, kindness, and harmless cheerfulness, he can still think with delight: and he hopes that if his little work should fall into the hands of a reader of that class in whose language it is written, it would not be likely to damp his love of God, or hurt the tone of his moral sentiment, or the

dignity of his self-respect; as his intention is not to show up the simplicity of rural life as an object of sport, but to utter the happy emotions with which his mind can dwell on the charms of rural nature, and the better feelings and more harmless joys of the small farm-house and happy cottage. As he has not written for readers who have had their lots cast in town-occupations of a highly civilised community, and cannot sympathise with the rustic mind, he can hardly hope that they will understand either his poems or his

---

\* The Dorset dialect retains more abstract nouns than the national speech, of the pattern of *growth* and *dear<sup>th</sup>*, formed from verbs and adjectives by shortening their long vowels, and affixing *th* or *t* to them; as *blow<sup>th</sup>* or *bloed<sup>th</sup>*, from *blow*, the blossom of trees; *dri<sup>th</sup>*, dryness or drought, from *dry*; *lew<sup>th</sup>*, shelter, from *lew*; *heft*, weight, from the verb *to heave*.

intention ; since, with the not uncommon notion that every change from the plough towards the desk, and from the desk towards the couch of empty-handed idleness, is an onward step towards happiness and intellectual and moral excellence, they will most likely find it very hard to conceive that wisdom and goodness would be found speaking in a dialect which may seem to them a fit vehicle only for the animal wants and passions of a boor ; though the author is not ashamed to say that he can contemplate its pure and simple Saxon features with gratification after reading some of the best composi-

tions of many of the most polished languages, and has heard from the pithy sentences of village patriarchs truths which he has since found expanded, in the weak wordiness of modern composition, into paragraphs. If his verses should engage the happy mind of the dairymaid with her cow, promote the innocent evening cheerfulness of the family circle on the stone floor, or teach his rustic brethren to draw pure delight from the rich but frequently overlooked sources of nature within their own sphere of being, his fondest hopes will be realised."

We now proceed to corroborate, by sufficient specimens, the favourable opinion we have formed of Mr. Barnes's genius, and to repay, so far as we can in this manner, the debt of gratitude we owe him, for the unexpected delight we have received.

#### CARN A-TURNEN YOLLER.

The copse ha' got his shiady boughs,  
Wi' blackbirds' evemen whissles ;  
The hills ha' sheep upon ther brows,  
The summerleaze ha' thissles.  
The meads be gay in grassy Mây,  
But O vrom hill to holler,  
Let I look down upon a groun'  
O' carn a-turnén yoller.

An' pëase da grow in tangled beds,  
An' beäns be sweet to snuff, O ;  
The tiaper woats da bend ther heads,  
The barley's beard is rough, O ;  
The turnip green is fresh between  
The cars in hill or holler,  
But I'd look down upon a groun'  
O' wheat a-turnén yoller.

'Tis merry when the brawny men  
Da come to reap it down, O,  
Wher, glossy red, the poppy head  
'S among the stä'ks so brown, O ;  
'Tis merry while the wheat's in hile,  
Ar when, by hill ar holler,  
The leäzers thick da stoop to pick  
The ears so ripe an' yoller.

#### THE IVY.

Upon theës knap I'd sooner be  
The ivy that da clim the tree,  
Than bloom the gayest ruose a-tied,  
An' trimm'd upon the house's side.  
The ruose mid be the maidens' pride,  
But still the ivy's wild an' free :  
An' what is al that life can gi'e  
'Ithout a free ligit heart, John ?

The cräpén shiade mid steal too soon  
Upon the ruose in ä'ternoon.  
But here the zun da drow his het  
Vrom when da rise till when da zet,  
To dry the leaves the rāin da wet ;

An' evemen Air da bring along  
The merry dairy-maidens' zong,  
The zong of free light hearts, John.

O why da voke so of'en chàin  
Ther pinèn minds var love o' gài,  
An gi'e ther innocence to rise  
A little in the wordle's eyes?  
If pride coo'd rise us to the skies,  
What man da vallee, God da slight,  
An' al is nothén in His zight,  
'Ithout a honest heart, John.

A ugly fiace càn't bribe the brooks  
To show it back young hansom looks,  
Nar crooked vo'ke intice the light  
To cast ther summer shiades upright.  
Noo goold can bline our Miaker's zight.  
An' what's the odds what cloth da hide  
The buzzom that da hold inside  
A free an' honest heart, John?

The following poem, with its bright and genial description, is one of our great favourites.

## MAY.

Come out o' door, 'tis Spring! 'tis Mây!  
The trees be green; the viel's be gáy;  
The weather's fine; the winter blast,  
W' al his tràin o' clouds, is past;  
The sun da rise while vo'ke da sleep,  
An' tiake a longer higher zweep  
Wi' cloudless fiace, a-singèn down  
His sparklèn light upon the groun'.

The Air is warm and soft; come drow  
The winder oben; let it blow  
In droo the house wher vire an' door  
A-shut kept out the cuold avore.  
Come, let the vew dull embers die,  
An' come out to the oben sky,  
An' wear your best, var fear the groun'  
In colors gáy mid shiame your gown.  
An' goo an' rig wi' I a mile  
Ar two up auver geât an' stile,  
Droo zunny parricks that da leäd  
Wi' crooked hedges to the meäd,  
Where elems high, in stiately ranks,  
Da grow upon the cowslip banks,  
An' birds da twitter vrom the sprây  
O' bushes deck'd wi' snow-white mây;  
An' gil'cups, wi' the diasy bud,  
Be under ev'ry step ya trud.

We'll wine' up roun' the hill, an' look  
Al down into the woody nook,  
Out wher the squire's house da show  
Hizzelf between the double row  
O' shiady elems, where the rook  
Da build her nest, an' where the brook  
Da creep along the meäds, and lie  
To catch the brightness o' the sky,  
An' cows, in water to ther knees,  
Da stan' a-whicken off the vlees.



Mother o' blossoms, an' ov al  
 That's green a-vield vrom spring til fal;  
 The gookoo vrom beyand the sea  
 Da come wi jay to xing to thee,  
 An' insects vust in giddy flight  
 Da show ther colours by thy light.  
 Oh! when at läste my fleshly eyes  
 Shall shut upon the viel's an' skies,  
 Mid summer's sunny dæes be gone,  
 An' winter's clouds be comen on;  
 Nar mid I drä', upon the eth,  
 O! thy sweet äir my latest breath;  
 Alasseen I mid want to stäy  
 Behine' var thee, O! flowry Mäy.

## BOB THE FIDDLER.

Oh! Bob the fiddler is the pride  
 O chaps an' mäidens vur an' wide;  
 They cänt kip up a merry tide  
 But Bob is in the middle.  
 If merry Bob da come avore ye,  
 He'll xing a song, ar tell a story;  
 But if you'd see en in his glory  
 Jist let en have a fiddle.

Ees, let en tuck a croud below  
 His chin, an' gi'e his vist a bow,  
 'E'll dräve his elbow to an' fro,  
 An' pläy what ya da pläase.  
 At mäypolän, ar feäst, ar fiar,  
 His yarm wull zet off twenty piar,  
 An' miäke 'em dänce the groun' dirt biare,  
 An' hop about like vleas.

Long life to Bob, the very soul  
 O' meth at merry feäst an' pole,  
 Var when the croud da leäve his jowl  
 Tha'l al be in the dumps.  
 Zoo at the dänce another year,  
 At Shilliston ar Hazelbur',  
 Mid Bob be there to miäke 'em stir,  
 In merry jigs, ther stumps.

This little ballad poem is in the very spirit and humour of Burns. The following possesses some qualities which that great and genuine poet might have produced with advantage more often than he did.

## THE GIRT WOAK TREE THAT'S IN THE DELL.

The girt woak tree that's in the dell!  
 Ther's noo tree I da love so well.  
 Var in thik tree, when I wer young,  
 I have a-clim'd, an' I've a-zwung,  
 An' pick'd the yacors that wer spread  
 About below his spreaden head.  
 An' jist below en is the brook  
 Wher I did vish wi' line an' hook,  
 An' bathe my young an' slender limbs,  
 An' have my buoyish dips and zwims;  
 An' there my fäther used to zit;  
 An' there my mother used to knit:  
 An' I've a-pläyed wi' many a buoy  
 That's now a man an' gone away.  
 Zoo I da like noo tree so well  
 's the girt woak tree that's in the dell.

Barnes's *Poems*

An' evemen air da by  
The merry diaky-m.  
The song of free li

O why da voke so of c:  
Ther pinen minds var  
An gi'e ther innocence  
A little in the wordle's  
If pride coo'd rise us to  
What man da vallee.  
An' al is nothen in H  
'Ithout a honest h

A ugly face can't bribe  
To show it back young  
Nar crooked vo'ke intie  
To cast ther rummer sl  
Noo goold can bline on  
An' what's the odds  
The buzzom that da  
A free an' honest

The following poem, with its bright  
eat favourites.

MA

Come out o' door, 'tis S  
The trees be green; the  
The weather's fine; the  
The W' al his train o' clouds  
The sun da rise while v  
An' tieke a longer high  
Wi' cloudless face, a-fl  
His sparklen light upon

The Air is warm and sot  
The winder oben; let it  
The droo the house when  
In shut kept out the cu  
A-shut, let the vew dull  
Come, let the vew dull  
An' come out to the ol  
An' wear your best, va  
An' colors gay mid shin  
In, goo an' rig wi' l  
An' two up auver geit  
Ar two sunny parricks  
Droo sunny parricks  
Wi' crooked hedges  
Where elems high, in  
Da grow upon the co  
An' birds da twitter  
O' bushes deck'd wi'  
An' gil'cups, wi' the  
Be under evry step

We'll wine' up roun  
Al down into the we  
Out wher the squire  
Hizzelf between the  
O' shiady elems, w  
Da build her nest, a  
Da creep along the  
To catch the bright  
An' cows, in water  
Da stan' a-whisken

## THE WHITE ROAD UP ATHIRT THE HILL.

When high hot suns da strik right down,  
 An' burn our sweaty flazen brown,  
 An' sunny hangens that be nigh  
 Be back'd by hills so blue 's the sky;  
 Then while the bells da sweetly cheem  
 Upon the champen high neck'd team,  
 How lively, wi' a friend, da seem  
 The white road up aMirt the hill.

The swellèn downs, wi' chäky tracks  
 A-climmen up ther sunny backs,  
 Da hide green meäds, an' sedgy brooks,  
 An' clumps o' trees wi' glossy rooks,  
 An hearty vo'ke to lafe an' sing,  
 An churches wi' ther bells to ring,  
 In parishes al in a string  
 Wi' white roads up aMirt the hills.

At feäst, when uncle's vo'ke da come  
 To spend, the dä wi' we at huome,  
 An' we da put upon the buoard  
 The best of al we can avvuord,  
 The wolder oons da tä'ke an' smoke,  
 An' younger oons da plây an' joke,  
 An' in the evemen al our vo'ke  
 Da bring em gwain aMirt the hill.

Var them the green da swarm wi' wold  
 An' young so thick as sheep in vuold.  
 The billis in the blacksmith's shop  
 An' mäs-green waterwheel da stop,  
 An' luonesome in the whellwright's shed  
 'S a-left the wheelless waggon bed,  
 While swarms o' corner friends da tread  
 The white road down aMirt the hill.

An' when the windèn road so white,  
 A-climmen up the hills in sight,  
 Da leäd to pliazen, east ar west,  
 The vust a-know'd an' lov'd the best,  
 How touchèn in the sunsheen's glow  
 Ar in the shiades that clouds da drow,  
 Upon the sunburn'd down below  
 'S the white road up aMirt the hill.

What pirty hollers now the long  
 White roads da windy roum' among,  
 Wi' diary cows in woody nooks,  
 An' hâymiakars among ther pooks,  
 An' housen that the trees da screen  
 Vrom sun an' sight by boughs o' green,  
 Young bluashèn beauty's huomes between  
 The white roads up aMirt the hills.

## THE SPRING.

When wintry weather's al a-done,  
 An' brooks da sparkle in the sun,  
 An' näisy buildèn rooks da vlee  
 Wi' sticks toward ther eem tree,  
 An' we can hear birds sing, and see  
 Upon the boughs the buds o' spring,  
 Then I don't eavy any king,  
 A-vield wi' health an' sunsheen.  
 Var then the cowslip's hangèn flew'r,  
 A-wetted in the sunny show'r,

Da grow wi' vi'lets sweet o' smell,  
 That maidens al da like so well;  
 An' drushes' eggs, wi' sky-blue shell,  
 Da lie in mossy nests among  
 The tharns, while the da sing ther song  
 At evemen in the sunsheen.

An' God da miake his win' to blow  
 An' rain to val var high an' low,  
 An' tell his mairnen sun to rise  
 Var al alik'; an' groan' an' skies  
 Ha' colors var the poor man's eyes;  
 An' in our trials He is near,  
 To hear our mucan an' see our tear,  
 An' turn our clouds to sunsheen.

An' many times, when I da vind  
 Things goo awry, an' voke unkind,  
 To see the quiet veedén herds  
 An' hear the singen o' the birds,  
 Da still my sputrit muore than words.  
 Var I da see that 'tis our sin,  
 Da miake oon's soul so dark 'ithin,  
 When God wood gie us sunsheen.

#### THE WOODLANDS.

O spread agen your leaves an' flow'rs,  
 Luonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!  
 Here undernéath the dewy show'rs  
 O' warm-kird spring time, sunny woodlands.  
 As when, in droog ar oben groun'  
 Wi' happy buoyish heart I voun'  
 The twitt'ren birds a-buillén roun'  
 Your high-bough'd hedges, sunny woodlands.

Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jáy,  
 Luonesome woodlands, sunny woodlands;  
 Ya gie'd me health as in my pláy  
 I rambled droo ye, sunny woodlands.  
 Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove,  
 In áiry mead, ar shiady grove,  
 Ya gie'd me smilen *Fanny's* love  
 The best ov al ó't, sunny woodlands.

My vust shill skylark whiver'd high,  
 Luonesome woodlands, sunny woodlands,  
 To sing below your deep-blue sky  
 An' white spring-clouds, O sunny woodlands.  
 An' boughs o' trees that oonce stood here,  
 Wer glossy green the happy year,  
 That gie'd me oon I lov'd so dear  
 An' now ha lost, O sunny woodlands!

O let me rove agen unspied,  
 Luonesome woodlands, sunny woodlands,  
 Along your green-bough'd hedges' side,  
 As then I rambled, sunny woodlands.  
 An' wher the missén trees oonce stood,  
 Ar tongues oonce rung among the wood,  
 My memory shall miake em good,  
 Though you've a-lost em, sunny woodlands!

#### JENNY'S RIBBONS.

Jian ax'd what ribbon she shood wear  
 I'thin' her bonnet to the flair.  
 She had oon white a-gie'd her when  
 She stood at Míairy's chrissinén;  
 She had oon *brown*, she had oon *red*,  
 A kipsiake vrom her brother dead,

That she did like to wear to goo  
To see his griave below the yew.

She had oon *green* among her stock  
That I'd a-bo'te to match her frock ;  
She had oon *blue* to match her eyes  
The color o' the summer skies,  
An' he, tho' I da like the rest,  
Is *stik* that I da like the best,  
Bekiasz she had en in her haiir  
When vust I wā'k'd wi' her at fair.

The *brown*, I said, woo'd do to deck  
Thy haiir ; the *white* woo'd match thy neck ;  
The red woo'd mlake thy red cheäk wan  
A *stinken* o' the gi'er gone.  
The *green* woo'd show thee to be true ;  
But eet I'd sooner see the *blue*,  
Bekiasz 'twer *stik* that deck'd thy haiir  
When vust I wā'k'd wi' the at fair.

Zoo' when she had en on, I took  
Her han' 'ithin my elbow's crook,  
An' off we went a<sup>st</sup>hirt the weir  
An' up the mead toward the fair ;  
The while her mother, at the geäte,  
Call'd out an' bid her not stāy liaite ;  
An' she, a smilen, wi' her bow  
O' blue, look'd roun', and nodded No.

#### RIVERS DON'T GI'E OUT.

The brook I left below the rank  
Ov alders that da shiade his bank,  
A runnen down to drêve the mill  
Below the knap 's a-runnen still.  
The crêpèn daes an' wilks da vill  
Up years, an' mlake wold *stings* o' new,  
An' vo'ke da come, an' live, an' goo,  
But rivers don't gi'e out, John.

The leaves that in the Spring da shoot  
So green, in fal be under root ;  
Māy flow'rs da grow var zune to burn,  
An' milk-white blooth o' trees da kern  
An' ripen on, an' val, in turn.  
The moss-green water-wheel mid rot ;  
The miller die an' be vargot ;  
But rivers don't gi'e out, John.

A vew shart years da bring an' rear  
A mād, as Jeän wer, young an fair ;  
An' vewer summer-ribbons tied  
In Zunday knots, da fiäde bezide  
Her cheäk avore her bloom ha died :  
Her youth won't stāy. Her russy look  
'Sa fiadèn flow'r, but time's a brook  
That never da gi'e out, John.

An' eet, while *stings* da come an' goo,  
God's love is steadvast, John, an' true.  
If winter vrost da chill the groun',  
'Tis but to bring the summer roun' :  
A's well a-lost wher He's a-voun ;  
Var, if 'tis right, var Christes siake,  
He'll gi'e us muore than He da tiake ;  
His goodness don't gi'e out, John.

#### JEAN'S WEDDEN DAE IN MARNEN.

At laste Jeän come down stairs a-drest,  
Wi' weddèn knots upon her breast,

A-blushèn, while a tear did lie  
 Upon her burnen cheák hafe dry ;  
 An' then her Roberd, drä-en nigh  
 Wi' t'others, took her han' wi' pride  
 To miäke her at the church his bride,  
 Her weddèn dae in marnen.

Wi' litty voot an' beätèn heart  
 She stepp'd up in the new light cart,  
 An' took her bridemäid up to ride  
 Along wi' Roberd at her side ;  
 An' uncle's miäre look'd roun' wi' pride  
 To see that, if the cart wer vull,  
 Twèr Jenny that 'e had to pull,  
 Her weddèn dae in marnen.

An' ant an' uncle stood stock still  
 An' watch'd em trottèn down the hill ;  
 An' when tha turn'd off out o' groun'  
 Down into liane, two tears rinn'd down  
 Ant's fiäce, an' uncle, turnen roun',  
 Sigh'd oonce an' stamp'd off wi' his stick,  
 Bekiäse did touch en te the quick  
 To piart wi' Jeän's Äik marnen.

"Now Jeän's a-gone," Tom mutter'd, "we  
 Shall muope lik' owls 'i/äin a tree ;  
 Var she did set us al agog  
 Var fun, avore the burnen log."  
 An' as 'e sot an' tä'k'd, the dog  
 Put up his nose afäirt his thighs,  
 But cooden miäke en tarn his eyes,  
 Jeän's weddèn dae in marnen.

An' then the näighbours roun' us al  
 By oonces an' twos began to cal,  
 To meet the young vo'ke when the miäre  
 Mid bring em back a married piäir :  
 An' al ö'm sed, to Roberd's shiäre  
 Ther had a-vell the fairest fiäce  
 An' kindest heart in al the pliäce,  
 Jeän's weddèn dae in marnen.

#### THE SKY A-CLEAREN.

The drävèn scud that auvercast  
 The summer sky is al a-past,  
 An' softer äir, a-blowèn droc  
 The quiv'rèn boughs, da shiäke the vew  
 Laste räin-drops off the leaves lik' dew ;  
 An' piäviours al a-gettèn dry,  
 Da steam below the sunny sky  
 That's now so vast a-clearèn.

The shiädes that wer a-lost below  
 The stormy cloud agen da show  
 Ther mockèn shiäpes below the light ;  
 An' house-walls be a-lookèn white,  
 An' vo'ke da stir oonce muore in sight ;  
 An' busy birds upon the wing  
 Da whiver roun' the boughs an' sing  
 To see the sky a-clearèn.

Below the hill's an ash ; below  
 The ash white elder flöw'rs da blow ;  
 Below the elder is a bed  
 O' Robin-Hoods o' blushèn red ;  
 An' there, wi' nanches al a-spread,

The haymakers, wi' each a cup  
O' drink, da smile to see hold up  
The rân, an' sky a-clearèn.

Mid blushèn mâidens wi' ther song  
Long drâ ther white-stemm'd riakes among  
The long-back'd wiales an' new-miade pooks,  
By brown-stemm'd trees, an' cloty brooks ;  
But have noo cal to spwile ther looks  
By work that God cood never miake  
Ther weaker han's to undertiake,  
Though skies mid be a-clearèn.

'Tis wrong var women's han's to clips  
The sull an' reap-hook, spiardes an' whips ;  
An' men abrode shoold leîve by right  
Oone faithful heart at huom to light  
Ther bit o' vier up at night ;  
An' hang upon the hedge to dry  
Ther snow-white linen, when the sky  
In winter is a-clearèn.

THE CLOTS, [*i.e.* *yellow waterlily*].

O summer clote, when the brook's a-sliden  
So slow an' smooth down his sedgy bed,  
Upon thy brode leaves so sîafe a-ridèn  
The water's top wi' thy yoller head,  
By black-rin'd allers,

An' weedy shallers,

Thee then dost float, goolden summer clote.

The gray-bough'd withy's a-leînèn lowly

Above the water thy leaves da hide ;

The bendèn bulrush, a-swâyèn slowly,

Da skirt in summer thy river's zide ;

An' perch in shoals, O,

Da vill the holes, O ;

Wher thee dost float, goolden summer clote.

O when thy brook-drinkèn flow'r's a-blowèn

The burnèn summer's a-zettèn in ;

The time o' greenness, the time o' mowèn,

When in the hâyviel', wi' sunburnt skin,

The vo'ke da drink, O,

Upon the brink, O,

Wher thee dost float, goolden summer clote.

Wi' yarms a-spreadèn, an' cheîks a-blowèn,

How proud wer I when I vust cood swim,

As tîrt the deep plîace wher thee bist growèn,

Wi' thy long more vrom the bottom dim ;

While cows, knee-high, O,

In brook, wer nigh, O,

Wher thee dost float, goolden summer clote.

Ov al the brooks droo the meads a-windèn,

Ov al the meîds by a river's brim,

Ther's nuon so flair o' my own heart's vindèn,

As wher the mâidens da see thee swim,

An' stan to tiake, O,

Wi' long-stemm'd riake, O,

Thy flow'r aloot, goolden summer clote.

I GOT TWO VIEL'S.

I got two viel's, an' I don't kiare  
What squire mid have a bigger shiare.  
My little summer-leîse da stratch  
Al down the hangèn, to a patch  
O' meîd between a hedge an' rank  
Ov elams, an' a river bank,

Whar yoller clotes in spreaden beds  
 O' floaten leaves da lift ther heads  
 By bendèn bullrushes an' sedge  
 A-swayèn at the water's edge,  
 Below the withy that da spread  
 Aflirt the brook his wold grey head.  
 An' elcrot flowers, milky white,  
 Da catch the slantèn evemen light;  
 An' in the maple boughs, along  
 The hedge, da ring the blackbird's song;  
 Ar in the dæ, a-vles-èn droo  
 The leafy trees, the huosse gookoo  
 Da zing to mowers that da set  
 Ther zives on end, an' stan' to whet.  
 Vrom my wold house among the trees  
 A liane da goo along the læse,  
 O' yoller gravel down between  
 Two mäsby banks var ever green.  
 An' trees, a hangèn auverhead,  
 Da hide a trinklèn gully bed,  
 A-cover'd by a brudge var hoas  
 Ar man a-voot to come across.  
 Zoo wi' my huomestead I don't kiare  
 What squire mid have a bigger shiare.

We must give one more poem and then *manus de tabulâ*—we have performed our task, of which the real difficulty has been to form a selection where excellence was so abundant, and where the beauties of the pages we passed over seemed almost to reproach us for our partiality.

#### SUMMER EVEMEN DANCE.

Come out to the parrick, come out to the tree,  
 The mädens an' chaps be a-wäiten var thee;  
 Ther's Jim wi' his fiddle to play us some reels;  
 Come out along wi' us, an' fling up thy heels.  
 Come, al the long grass is a-mow'd an' a -carr'd,  
 An' the turf is so smooth as a buoard an' so hard.  
 Ther's a bank to sit down, when y've dānced a dānce droo,  
 An' a tree auver head var to keep off the dew.  
 Ther be ruoses an' honeysucks hangen among  
 The bushes, to put in thy wiaste; and the song  
 O' the nightengale's heard in the hedges al roun';  
 An' I'll get thee a glow-worm to stick in thy gowa.  
 Ther's Miary so modest, an' Jenny so smart,  
 An' Mag that da love a good rompee to her heart:  
 Ther's Joe at the mill that da zing funny songs,  
 An' shart-laggid Dick, too, a-waggen his prongs.  
 Zoo come to the parrick, come out to the tree,  
 The maidens an' chaps be a wäiten var thee;  
 Ther's Jim wi' his fiddle to play us some reels;  
 Come out along wi' us, and fling up thy heels,

We hope soon to see Mr. Barnes again, appearing with renovated powers, and taking a bolder and wider flight; and, as he has successfully tried his provincial dialect, we could wish that he would doff his peasant's garments for the future, and appear clad like his brethren the other Bards of England;—for in the old Gudewife's words,

Ye maunna weer the clouted shoon,  
 Ye are no like a country loon,  
 My Billy.

Bot gi' your tartan just a fa',  
 And put your bonnet on and a',  
 And you're as gude as any lor',  
 My Billy.



Mr. URBAN,

*Maidstone,*  
Oct. 30.

SHOULD you consider the following observations as likely to illustrate the subject of which they treat, they are much at your service.

Yours, &amp;c. BRALE POST.

SOME doubts and difficulties occur with regard to the position of this place, the question of whose situation is not so smooth and flowing as its name. It has not the advantage of being mentioned in the Itineraries of Antoninus, but occurs in those of Richard of Cirencester, and is one of the stations mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*. It was the chief city of the widely extended district anciently called the Forest of Anderida, which reached 120 miles in length, and was accounted 30 miles wide. This the Britons called Coit Andred, the Saxons Andredswald, the Normans Andred or Walda. Dorell, in his "Castles of Kent," styles it the Forest of Androgeus, meaning an allusion thereby to the History of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Anderida the City, the Caer Andred of the Britons, and the Andredesceaster of the Saxons in their Chronicle, must have been a place of considerable importance. It gave its appellation to the forest; and three cohorts are mentioned in the *Notitia* which may have derived their names from it, or from its district, Andreciani Milites, sect. 4, Anderetiani, sect. 64, and Andericiani, sect. 65; though, as there was an Anderidum in Gaul, the present Mende in Aquitaine, some one or more of those may have been named from that source. There were, without doubt, many cultivated and populous spots within the compass of this forest tract, and Regnum, or the present Chichester, the Portus Adurni also, as well as the Portus Magnus and Portus Novus of Ptolemy, must have been within its limits, or upon its outskirts.

However, Anderida, wherever it was situated, was taken and sacked in the year 492 by the Saxon forces under Ella and his son Cissa, and its inhabitants put to the sword. It would appear that, in consequence of Hengist having obtained the kingdom of Kent,

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other bodies of Saxons began to bear hard on the parts of Britain immediately to the west. Some years before the death of Hengist, in 488, the Saxons had become possessed of the whole of the sea coasts of Sussex, with the exception of the city of Anderida; which at last, by all its brave defenders perishing, as well as by its obstinate resistance, like Saguntum and Numantium of old, was destined to leave a melancholy interest to posterity. In the year above noted the Saxons made the greatest possible efforts to capture this place, as the Britons did on their part to defend it. During the time it held out they collected in large force in the parts of the forest of Anderida nearest adjoining, whence issuing, they harassed the Saxons by such repeated attacks, by night as well as by day, that they compelled them to raise the siege for a time, till by fighting they drove them back to the woods. After a while the Britons again issued and renewed their attacks; but the Saxons this time divided their army, and with one division kept the Britons in check, and with the other maintained the siege, till at last, they took the town by storm. According to Henry of Huntingdon, when it was captured they slaughtered all the inhabitants from the least to the greatest, and so destroyed the city that it was never rebuilt; and the place where it stood continued to be shown to the passers by.

In his second book he narrates the events of this Saxon war, as do Matthew of Westminster and Florence of Worcester after him; though both in much less detail, particularly the last.

Camden's account is, that it continued in this state of desolation till the reign of Edward the First, (Henry the Third, A.D. 1243,) when Sir Thomas Albuger (Fitz Aucher, though Weever has Albuger, p. 289,) first founded a Carmelite monastery here, whence Newenden sprang up, and received its name, importing "the New Town in the Valley," as if in remembrance of its ancient predecessor. Could this account be depended upon, there would be an end at once of the

inquiry as to its situation; but Camden does not quote his authorities, and reasons perhaps may be shown to the contrary. Lambarde, Selden, Plot, Harris, and Hasted, unite with him in his opinion, as also some later writers.

Nevertheless, as might be expected, this is not the only argument for placing Anderida at Newenden. A good shew of argument there must needs be, since so many antiquaries of eminence and reputation, both of former and recent times, have embraced the opinion. The reasons, then, for Newenden, appear to be these, which we may review for the purpose of examining if they are placed on just and true grounds; and the rather as it may be suspected that some very considerable mistakes are mixed up with them.

1st. The statement of Camden above mentioned. 2nd. Its having been given, as it is said, in the year 791 by King Offa to the Monks of Canterbury, by the name of *Arndred*. 3rd. That there is still a farm in the parish of a nearly similar name; that is, *Arndred*. And 4th. That it is placed in a part of Kent traditionally supposed to have been anciently within the boundaries of Sussex; whence it might be supposed the better to agree with Henry of Huntingdon's narrative.

With regard to the answers with which the above are to be met: some persons endeavour to prove that Camden is in error from a passage in Gildas, which, however, is so loosely worded that it will be better to decline taking advantage of it. It is as follows: "On the shore of the ocean on the South coast, where their vessels frequented, as they (the Saxons) were feared like wild beasts, they (the Romans) placed towers at intervals to overlook the sea." Gildas, *Hist. c.* 18.

Here, what places Gildas means is not clear. He does not certainly mean Anderida, which is generally considered a city, and from which, or from its district, several cohorts are supposed to have been raised. Perhaps he does not mean Roman Stations at all, but signal-places or watch-towers merely.

In the like manner, the retired situation of Newenden, at the head of a

deep inlet of the sea, as it formerly was, cannot be adduced as an argument that it is not the site of Anderida. We know not for certain that it was so placed that it could command a good view of what passed on the British Channel to watch the Saxons, though, as the Romans in the time of the Notitia seem to have economised their forces, and in this part of the kingdom disposed them for that purpose, there seems to be some reason to suppose so.

Thus, we must dismiss two usually received arguments in this case. What appears chiefly to remain to us are the following:

1stly. As to Camden, the distances in the fifteenth Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, which take from Dover to the port of the river Lemana 10 miles, another 10 to the station he calls *Lemanus*, and from thence 25 to *Anderida*, appear to shew that he is mistaken, notwithstanding some of those numbers may require trifling correction: Newenden is by no means at so considerable a distance from Dover. The advantage of seeing Richard's Itineraries the older antiquaries of course did not possess.

Again, the *Anderesio* mentioned in the Chorography of Ravennas, about the year 636, as one of the cities of Britain, would seem to be *Anderida*; and affords a strong presumption that it might not be lying at that date so utterly waste and desolate as supposed.

Further, Newenden is mentioned by its name as a manor in Domesday Book, therefore Camden's assertion cannot be literally true; and hence, if it be *Anderida* revived, it must have been revived at a much earlier date than he supposes. This has been perceived, and, accordingly, the idea of Newenden originating from the Carmelite Priory has been dropped.

2ndly. In regard to Offa's alleged grant of the site of *Anderida* to the see of Canterbury, the circumstance of the donation, were it so, could hardly have escaped Somner, the registrar of the Dean and Chapter of his day, and the person so eminently versed in their records, that it may be said, without fear of contradiction, no one has at all equalled him since.

The grant is alluded to by Twine, de *Rebus Albionici*, p. 102, and may be found briefly noticed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. I. p. 19, thus:

"In the year of our Lord 791, King Offa gave to the church of Canterbury Otteford, and fifteen plough lands in the province of Kent named Yecham, for the food of the monks. Perhamstede, Roking, and Andred for pannage of swine. Dunmalingdene, Sandherst, Suthelmigdene, and in the woods which are called Bochohte and Blean Heanhric; and another (pannage) between the torrent named Eorthburnan and Aghne, Orgarisketreow; and the pasture of one flock near Theningden, and fifty swine at Binnam Smede."

Twine gives the details in much the same words, variations of orthography only excepted, and informs us he took these particulars from the Book of Donations; belonging to the Dean and Chapter, of course, though he does not mention that circumstance.

Now there is every reason to suppose that Somner himself furnished this note of the grant to Dugdale, having been, as it is known, a large contributor to his work. It is certain that he was perfectly well acquainted with the work of Twine, as he quotes him frequently. Did this, therefore, prove Anderida to be Newenden, no one would have been sooner aware of it than himself, yet on the contrary he does not even refer to this circumstance, but is inclined to place Anderida elsewhere; see his *Ports and Forts*, p. 103. We therefore may be fully justified in following his example, as there could not be a better judge in this matter; and we now possibly may be able to point out the misconception which exists in regard to this grant.

By consulting the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. as published by the Record Commission, page 6, what Offa gave to the monks under the name Andred appears most probably not to have been the site of Anderida, but a manor and lands they had in the Weald called Walda, in the account of their estates, the precise situation of which seems not stated. Andred and Walda were synonymous, as Andred was a general name for the Weald. An estate belonging to a monastery in the Weald might easily

be entered as an item in their list of lands as Andred, without any allusion to the city of Anderida; and in this case it would seem there is nothing else to answer to their above estate of Walda, in the early grants to the monastery collected in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, p. 10 to 22, but this of Andred. This estate of theirs appears to have been large, as its value, 23*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* shews, compared with others in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. It is true the *Valor* also shews they had the manor of Newenden, as we likewise know from other sources; but there seems no reason necessarily to connect it with Anderida, as they may have first built this place in the midst of the wild and desolate region in which it was situated, though not from the ruins of the above-mentioned city.

A manuscript of Thorne the chronicler, entitled *Evidences of Christ Church, Canterbury*, extant in the Library of Benet College, Cambridge, (see Bernard's Catalogue, No. 1344, and printed so far back as the year 1651 in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*, page 2219,) fully bears out the views afforded us by the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and as it does not appear how its authenticity can be doubted, and as it has been seen what the usually received evidence of the grant amounts to, it may finally settle this point.

The words are, "In the year of our Lord 791, I, Offa the king, give to the church of Canterbury the 15 plough lands I hold in the province of Kent, in my own right, in the places hereinafter named, that is, at Lecham, Phanstede, and Rochinga; and in the forest called Andred, pannage of swine in these places, Dunwalingden, Sandhyrste, and Swithelungden; and in the woods which are called Bochoht and Blean, at Heanhric; and another (pannage of swine) between the torrent named Neorthburnham and Haganetreow; and the feed of one flock near Teningden, and of 50 swine at Binnansnede. This my donation I give free to the church of Christ, with all that of right belongs to it, and discharged of all secular service and regal tribute."

In the original Latin it is thus: "Anno Dominice Incarnationis DCCXCI Ego

Offa Rex ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ terram juris mei xv aratrorum in provinciâ Cantii in his post nominatis locis, id est, Lecham, Phanstede, Ro-chingâ, et in saltu qui dicitur. Andred pascua porcorum in his locis Dunwalingden, Sandhyrste, Swithelungden, et in sylvia quæ dicuntur Bocholt et Blean, Heanhric, et aliud inter torrentem nomine Neorthburnham et Haganetreow, et pastum unius gregis juxta Teningden et l porcorum Bin-nansnede. Hanc prædictam donationem concedo liberam ecclesiæ Christi cum omnibus rite ad eam pertinentibus ab omni seculari servicio et regali tributo."

Hence we may conclude that neither Twine nor Dugdale have faithfully given the purport of this grant, arising, as we may presume from the incorrect insertion in the original donation book of the monastery.

3rdly. As to the farm Arndred in Newenden, thought to be a relic of the name Anderida, the Ordnance and other maps have Arnden or Harnden, which materially alters the case; and inquiries on the spot confirm this to be the proper appellation. There is, however, another place in this vicinity mentioned in connection with Newenden, and thought to bear on the point of its being Anderida, that is, Anderdown. By referring to Harris, we find this to have been the hill opposite Reading Street across the flat, but as he does not tell us on which side, its exact position does not appear; but it cannot be nearer to Newenden village than five miles, and may be seven. The remaining argument for Newenden, namely, of having been, as it is said, anciently within the limits of Sussex, would be corroborative, could otherwise good proof be shewn that it is Anderida, in which case only it could apply.

We must now refer to what evidence the place itself furnishes.

General estimation, on the authority of Plot, Harris, and Hasted, considers that there are two earthworks there; one the Castle Hill, supposed the citadel, the other the Castle Toll, lying close to it, to the south, supposed the town or city of Anderida: but whether there ever was such an earthwork as this last appears a little doubtful.

Certain it is, that neither of these places presents the remains of the stone walls we might have expected to have met with where there had been a Roman city or fortress. To this it may be said that the walls were destroyed. But the foundations, would they not remain? Dr. Harris was sensible of this objection, for he anticipates it, and informs us that from the general want of stone in this district the foundations have probably been removed; as, he erroneously adds, those of the Carmelite Priory have been, a far more recent building. He was not aware that these continued in existence, as indeed they do to the present day. As this fact therefore has come to knowledge, reasoning from a parity of circumstances, it is much more likely that the foundations of the city of Anderida should remain, if it were situated at the Castle Toll, being more remote from roads and modern population. In regard to the walls of the supposed citadel at Castle Hill, he himself furnishes an answer in another place, by observing that the remaining embankments there have a complete and well finished appearance. Therefore they have been always earthworks: and as such it appears by Dr. Plot's papers, and his own account, had been continually ploughed down lower and lower, though the same has been discontinued in later times, the spot having been long converted into pasture. Had the foundations of the stone walls been removed, the ground must have been opened for that purpose, and would have laid about in heaps together with the rubbish in great confusion, not displaying the regularity of which Dr. Harris speaks, and which in fact exists.

A visit to Newenden will much tend to dissipate the idea of its having been Anderida, and will convey the impression that the claims put forward for this place have been greatly exaggerated. The part of the parish supposed the former site of the city and citadel, that is the Castle Toll and Castle Hill, occupies the extremity of a neck of land intervening between the the rivers Hexden and Rother, whose conflux took place here. In their former state both these rivers must have been at the least a quarter of a

mile wide; and the Rother probably exceeded that breadth. They are now no longer estuaries, but are reduced to small rivers. As to the spots proposed for investigation, the Castle Toll, properly The Tolls, the reputed site of the city, is so like any other two fields of arable land, is so uniformly level, and is so devoid of any remains of building materials, or discoloration of the soil, as to suggest much doubt, not only whether it has been a city, but even an ancient camp. It is usually supposed an intrenched inclosure of eighteen or twenty acres, or affording strong evidence of having been one. At the present time it shows no indications whatever; and it seems an embankment was only professed on the east side by its first describers, and the rest conjectured. This may have been one formed on the point of land to prevent a landing near the adjoining fort; or this may have been confused with a ridge or prominence at the edge of the marsh, as is frequently met with. The name given of Castle Toll, which would appear significant, on reference to the map of Lossenham estate, of which the lands here are a part, is found to be the appellation of the Castle Hill only. These fields are styled therein no otherwise than "The Tolls," which will not be considered to apply to a military work.

In the like manner Dr. Harris represents the Castle Hill,—properly, the Castle Toll, here however styled according to its acquired name,—as comprising five or six acres. This in reality applies only to the field in which it is situated, which, according to the above map, is six acres, two roods, and thirty-five perches, since the area of the interior of the earthwork, which is a square with rounded corners, is only about half an acre. A detailed account of this fort, with a plan, will be given in "*The Military Antiquities of Kent.*" It is the fortified work mentioned by Kilburne as destroyed by the Danes in 892, at which time we are told they constructed a stronger one at Appledore, nearer the sea by seven miles, and then an insular situation, where they for awhile maintained themselves.

Both the Tolls and the Castle Hill are situated at the extremity of a neck of land at the former junction of the

rivers Moxden and Rother, and no vestiges of a road are observable connecting them with the main land.

Newenden is thus perhaps sufficiently cleared away, which leaves an opening for substituting some other place. If our doubts are satisfied with regard to it, Pevensey Castle appears to have the best claims to our attention, which is the remains of a stone fortress of Roman origin, as the solid elliptical towers and layers of Roman bricks shew, and is of some considerable extent, as it incloses about eleven acres of ground. The form of it is irregular, and subsequent to the time of the Romans a strong Norman keep has been added in the interior of it. The correspondence of its situation with the Itineraries of Richard is shewn elsewhere; and for a description of this place the reader may be referred to *King's Munimenta Antiqua*, where he will find an admirable one.

It has been remarked, that Anderida having been garrisoned in the time of the Notitia, there is some presumption, though not necessarily a certainty, that it was so situated as to have a commanding view of the sea, and capable of being occupied to advantage against the Saxons. Were this the case, Pevensey would have been extremely well adapted. The port, swarved up in modern times, and consequently lost to the British Channel, lay before the castle, and was perfectly protected from the South-western gales, the most dreaded on this coast: while signals from the high promontory of Beachy Head, close adjoining, would have informed the garrison and vessels at anchor here of what was transacted on the ocean for a long distance round. A place better suited to the purpose could not have been wished; unlike Newenden, from which they could see nothing that transpired in the British Channel, whose situation likewise would have required nearly a day's navigation to get out to sea.

Some have an idea that the walls of Anderida were razed to the ground at the time the city was captured; but, on turning to the authorities we have before mentioned, nothing appears to countenance the opinion. Henry of Huntingdon's words are, "they so destroyed the city that it

was never rebuilt again." He says nothing about the walls. Why should not, therefore, the walls of Anderida remain yet standing, as well as those of some other Roman stations, and be in equally good preservation as those of Pevensey are? We have reason to believe that, although breaches were made in the walls of Reculver, Richborough, and Lymne, and portions of them thrown down by their conquerors, yet that they have chiefly been dilapidated by being removed for building materials. If, therefore, the walls of Anderida have by any circumstances escaped this spoliation, their present existence is only what might have been expected.

In regard to the name Pevensey, we find that there is great reason to suppose that Anderida, about A.D. 600 or soon after, had become altered to Anderesio, in which form we find it in the work of Ravennas. About 200 years afterwards, in the work of Nennius, among the twenty-eight cities

of Britain, the one styled Pensa vel Coit, that is Pensa otherwise Coit, is mentioned. This name appears to connect itself much with Pevensey, which by the country people is called Pembsey, extremely similar in sound; it connects itself slightly with Anderida, by its alias Coit, or the forest, Anderida having been the principal forest city or town in Britain, and Anderida the town, and Andred the forest, being often mentioned in connection with each other. When the British language declined in use, it is not surprising a change of name took place; or it may have received the name Pensa from some circumstances of its situation.

The foregoing appears most relative respecting the situation of Anderida. Should the inquirer not acquiesce, not only must a new site be found for it, but some suitable Roman port or station for Pevensey, where there is every reason to suppose there has been one.

#### DATE AT LEE OR LYGH, IN THE PARISH OF FITTLEWORTH, SUSSEX.

IN his History of the Rape of Arundel, Mr. Dallaway, when noticing an estate called Lee, or Lygh, in the parish of Fittleworth, now belonging to the Earl of Egremont, added the following note:

Over the door of the present farm is an instance of the character of the Arabic numerals, as first introduced into this kingdom. "1891." (1491.)

With his customary inaccuracy, Mr. Dallaway here wrote 1491, instead of 1492. Mr. Cartwright, in his second edition of the same volume, silently corrected this error, retaining Mr. Dallaway's words, and adding this fac-simile of the whole date.

Mr. Cartwright, however, thus perpetuated a much greater error than he corrected, and made the matter worse by his far from careful fac-simile. It may be confidently asserted that either author, if they had been as much

characterised by their antiquarian research as they unfortunately were by a deficiency of that necessary element of a good topographer, might have mounted to the very earliest examples of Arabic numerals, without finding any resembling in form those Mr. Cartwright thus exhibited. As we know not into what elementary or encyclopaedic works the error may not be copied in these days of historical compilation, both literary and pictorial, we have thought it desirable to take this public notice of an inscription which in itself would not be deserving of so much notice, and after giving a more accurate representation of the date, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. A. Malleon, of Pulborough, we will add an explanation of the misapprehension.

The date is 1592. It is clear that an error was made by the stone-cutter, not uncommon with unpractised hands, of reversing the figure 5, after which he cut it again the correct way, and very probably attempted to obliterate his first production by some cement, or other material, which has long since perished. The stones themselves, for there are two, similar



in their intention, and in their error, are still perfect, and the cutting of the inscriptions sharp. They are slabs of oolitic sandstone, which must have been brought from some distance, and are let into a wall of red brick.

The Fittleworth date has therefore to be added to the more famous "Colchester date," and various others, which have from time to time misled the views of inexperienced palæographers.

At the date 1592 the estate of Legh belonged to John Lord Lumley, who had inherited it in right of his wife, the co-heiress of the Earls of Arundel; and to him or his tenant must be attributed the erection of the mansion. Dallaway says that it was parcel of the estates of Lord Lumley in 1610; by which he means that after that lord's death, which occurred April 11, 1609, it was returned by inquisition as a parcel of his estates.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 9.

THE following are copies of two original documents, which perhaps may be deemed worthy of preserving.

The first is the original minute of the examination of Lord Littleton, Lord Keeper (signed by his own hand, and attested by the hands of the Lords present), during the important period when the Earl of Strafford was indicted for high treason before the new Parliament. A similar impeachment was also preferred against the Lord Keeper Finch and Sir Francis Windebanke, one of the Secretaries of State; but these persons, having been apprised

of their intended apprehension, fled to the Continent.

The letter, written subsequently to the taking of Newcastle by storm, has no address, but evidently refers to the disputes then existing between the Presbyterians and the Independents, when the latter were endeavouring to gain the ascendancy.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

"*The examinations* of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Littleton, Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale of England, taken the 6th daie of Aprill, before the Earles of Bathe, Essex, and Clare, and the Lords Wharton and Lord Seymor.

"To the first interrogatorie hee sayth, that the speeche att the Counsell boarde, touching the layng down ship monie, was not longe before the proposition made in the Howse [of] Commons for the 12 subsidies.

"To the 2d hee sayth, that hee did desire the Lord Finche to move the King not to dissolve the Parliament, but prorouge onelie. And hee did move his Maiestie accordingly in private, as hee arose.

"To the 3d hee sayth, that the Earle of Strafford, presently upon his coming into the Counsell Chamber, understanding his Maiesties resolution to dissolve the Parliament, went up to the King and spoake privatelie with him before hee made the motion to heave the Lords' opinions touching the dissolving the Parliam'.

"To the 4th hee sayth, that Secretarie Windebanke, being the Puisne Counsellor, did first give his opineone

for dissolving the Parliament, affirming the Howse of Commons would give nothing, and besides would strike at the soveraigntie.

"ED. LITTLETON, C. S.

" *In the presence of*

" *HE. BAYMON.*

*ESSEX.*

*CLARE.*

*P. WHARTON.*

*FR. SEYMOUR."*

" *Coppy of a L're from the Lo' Sinclair and Sir Wm. Armys.*"

" *Right Honorable,*

" Wee know not any better use you or wee can make of the great successe wherewith it hath pleased God to blesse our attempts against this towne then to make it evidente to the world, that truth and peace are the utmost of our desires and designes ; for this purpose wee must uncessantly renew our former desires to you, that, all other affaires whatsoever set aside, you will see farre take to heart the settling of matters of religion, the worship of God, and government of his house in this kingdome, as you may in your owne and our names become earnest sollicitors with the Assembly of Divines to put that businesse to a period ; and

with the Parlt. that where the foundac'on is layed by the Assembly, their authority be not wanting for the compleating of the worke. Noe greater encouragement then this can come to the hearts of all those that are engaged in this cause with you, nor can any meanes be soe powerfull to remove these great prejudices raised against our cause, by the abundance and variety of sectaries, separatists, and schismatics, living amongst us, to the great scandall of the gospell and professors thereof. This being done, wee may with the greater confidence expect a blessing upon our endeavours for peace, for which, as noe successe can alter our desires, soe wee are confident you are using all expedition possible for expediting your propositions thereof, that they may be dispatched to his Majesty, whose favourable acceptance is earnestly prayd for thereunto, by

" *Your affectionate Friends  
and Servants,*

" *SINCLAIR, J.P.D.*

" *Newcastle, 23rd October,  
1644."*

Sir William Armysyn's signature is not added ; nor is the meaning of the letters which follow Lord Sinclair's signature apparent.

#### BIDDULPH HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

(*With a Plate.*)

"BIDULPH being in the confine of the shire, joineth unto Cheshire, within less than two miles of Congleton ; and is a goodly manor, where Francis Bidulph, lately deceased, a gentleman of an ancient house, and taking his name of the place, hath lately there builded a very state-like and fair new house of stone."

Such is Sampson Erdeswick's account of Biddulph Hall, written in 1598.

Francis Biddulph, the founder, married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, and had issue Richard his son and heir.

The manor-house of Biddulph was garrisoned during the civil war,\* and, in consequence, demolished. At a Committee of Sequestrations at Staf-

ford, March 21, 1643-4, it was ordered, "that the remainder of Biddulph House be preserved, according to Mr. Biddulph's own desire, toward the repayinge of a little old house of his, not above two miles from it.†"

After the Restoration, Richard Biddulph, of Biddulph, esq. having married the heiress of Goring, of Bodecton, (commonly called Burton,) in Sussex, removed to that place, where they remained in 1817. (See their Pedigree in Cartwright's *Rape of Arundel*, p. 282.)

The ruins of this Elizabethan mansion now remain in the state represented in the Engraving.

\* Harwood's *Erdeswick*, Edit. 1844, p. 7.





*J. Buckler, del. 1844.*

*A. 1850*

*J. Barre, sc.*

*Remains of Biddulph Hall,  
Staffordshire.*

92453  
7343

## ON ACADEMIES.

*In continuation from p. 260.*

YET, with this vivid consciousness of trespass, I still, on reflection, feel bound, ere I wholly resign this foreign field of illustration, to solicit leave, and supply, in rapid transit, an important omission in that department of my undertaken subject. I mean a name of existing celebrity, and of eminence, in cognate pursuits, scarcely inferior to the illustrious Cuvier, which cannot be passed over in promiscuous allusion to the number of writers who, from having adopted the language, are reputed natives of France. The Chevalier Louis Agassiz, a Swiss naturalist, and professor at Neuchâtel, has acquired the highest European reputation by various works, but more especially by his "*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*," now completed in six volumes 4to of letter-press, and six more of plates, in folio. It is a publication of unsurpassed merit on the matter. Mr. G. A. Mantell refers to it with just eulogy, in his "*Medals of Creation*," a very interesting elementary treatise, crowned with a humorous and characteristic letter from Mr. Thomas Hood, in which, however, I may passingly observe, that the epigraph—"Vincit omnia amor," there ascribed to Ovid, belongs to Virgil, who says in the tenth Eclogue, verse 69—"Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori."—It was, indeed, natural enough on such a topic to think only of the great chanter and appointed master of love, as Ovid assumes to be—

"Me Venus artificem tenero præfecit  
amori."

*De Arte Amandi*, lib. i. v. 8.

Nor can I overlook the pretensions of France at this moment to a countryman of my own, Mr. Balfé, whose operas enchant the Parisians, and of whom they speak as one of themselves. His "*Puits d'Amour*" had at first attracted attention; and of his more recent "*Quatre Fils Aymon*," the musical reviewer, H. Berlioz, remarks, "*Cette musique est pleine de vivacité, de verve, et d'entrain*." England, in his conception, could produce nothing equal; and, in truth, our fame in the art stands on the lowest scale. Yet some misgivings of the author's na-

tionality have transpired, but are repelled as irreconcilable with his superior merit. "*Cette jolie musique serait-elle d'un Anglais?*" is the question asked in admiration, and resolved by an answer of incredulity. A few years ago I had occasion similarly to strip our neighbours of borrowed plumage in the person of an eminent mechanician, Mr. James Collier, a native of Staffordshire, but long resident in, and on his death claimed by, France. See *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1837, p. 584.

Although, no doubt, in a much inferior degree as to contributing numbers, or conferred lustre, the fame of Great Britain has yet occasionally been irradiated by borrowed light, and extended by alien genius in arts and science. I need only cite the names of Handel, of Herschel, or of Brunel; and no higher names could be pronounced. Handel, or Händel, is, in fact, the sole musical renown which England, and that, as just observed, not by birth but adoption, can array in parallel with the numerous celebrities of Italy and Germany. Of Herschel, originally a musician also, M. Arago, Secretary of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, &c. says, that he was one of the greatest astronomers of all times and all countries. His interesting report of the discovery of the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn—the former on the 28th of August, and the latter on the 17th of September 1789, adverted to at p. 259 of the Sept. number of this Magazine by me,—may be read in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1789, page 350, and for 1790, page 10. Brunel's marvelous achievement can be only matched by the Canal of Languedoc, the operation, again, not of a native, but of an Italian—Pietro-Paulo Riquetti, ancestor of the Prince de Chimay. See "*Lalande's Traité des Canaux de Navigation*," Paris, 1778, folio, and *Gent. Mag.* for January 1842, p. 35. The family name of Mirabeau was identically that of this Italian engineer; but the great orator's ancestors had been established in France for many preceding centuries, of which the celebrated democratic leader was not less proud than his haughty father, the misnamed "*Friend of Man*." No doubt again can exist that among the

victims of Louis the Fourteenth's intolerance, several in history, literature, and mathematics competently used our language; but, as in their military services, even those of Schomberg, Ruvigny, or Ligonier, no instance can be produced of signal eminence, so the refugees have not to boast of any elevated name in our intellectual annals. The fictitious Paalmanazar (*Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1838, p. 380) wrote, with the raciness and familiarity of a native, our tongue, though born and educated in *Langue-doc*. And Voltaire, too, during his sojourn among us, from 1726 to 1729,\* published his *Essays on the Civil Wars of France*, and on *Epic Poetry*, subjects connected with his *Henriade*, as well as the dedication of that poem, in English, his knowledge of which, then little cultivated in France, he perverted into an engine of detraction against our stage. Still he occasionally renewed his attempts of composition, not very successfully, indeed, if we are to judge by what Walpole records of his letter to Lord Lyttelton, "written in English, but not a word

of it in tolerable English." (Walpole's *Letters to Sir H. Mann*, vol. i. p. 21, ed. 1843.) And in 1773, in his eightieth year, on receiving from the late Joseph Cradock a copy of the tragedy of *Zobeide*, partly derived from "*Les Scythes*," one of the feeble productions of the *Patriarch's* old age, the homage was thus acknowledged, embodied in a complimentary letter not apparent in Voltaire's published correspondence:

"Thanks to your Muse, a foreign copper  
shines,  
Turned into gold, and coined in sterling  
lines."

The thought, with many of the expressions, are perceptibly borrowed from Lord Roscommon's well-known and spirited comparison in his *Art of Poetry*:

"The weighty bullion of one sterling line,  
Drawn through French wire, would through  
whole pages shine."

The French Academy, instituted by royal ordinance the 24th of January 1635, did not enter on its functions until the 10th of July 1637, in consequence of the opposition of the Parliament, grounded on the fear of subjecting to the already overgrown authority of its patron, Cardinal Richelieu. No one more than the superb and not unlearned churchman was competent to appreciate or anxious to enlist this great moral influence in the service of the State, to which, as to the legitimately concentrating focus of rule, he sought to bind, in conspiring action, all the faculties of intelligent man. In fact, the identity of knowledge and power is expressed in the common idiom of France—an observation which I have not seen elsewhere—but exemplified in the phrases of "*Je ne saurais*" and "*Je ne pourrais*," which are convertible terms, of indiscriminate or synonymous use; as, indeed, is Horace's Latin sentence,—"*Nescit vox missa reverti*," where *nescit* is perfectly equivalent to *nequit* (*Hor. de Arte Poetica*, 390).† At length,

\* The exact period of Voltaire's stay in England is not defined by his biographers; but, from his *Correspondence*, I infer that he arrived there in September or October 1726. On the 16th of this latter month, he gives his friend Thierry his address at "Milord Bolyngbroke's;" and his last letter from London, where he lodged in St. Martin's Lane, is dated the 16th of April 1729, with a conclusion in English of no decorous tenor. But it astonishes me to find Condorcet, the *Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences*, affirming, in his biography of Voltaire, that Newton no longer lived when the poet arrived in England—"Newton n'existait plus;" whereas our illustrious philosopher's life was prolonged to the 20th of March in the following year, or six months posterior to Voltaire's visit to our shores,—by no means a voluntary one, it would appear, nor ever repeated. From a person of Condorcet's scientific eminence, and his bounden obligation of inquiry into every circumstance of the life he was writing, it is surprising to discover the least aberrance from fact in the relative dates of two such events as the death of Newton and the residence, so influential in its consequence, of Voltaire in England.

† So likewise, in the language of the middle ages, we find riches identified as synonymous with nobility and power, as they, more or less in operation, or, as instruments of attainment, must ever be,

however, as a compromise, the attributions of the privileged body were restricted to the supervision of the language, its improvement and extension. "A la charge que ceux de la dite assemblée ne connoistront que de l'ornement, embellissement, et augmentation de la langue française, et des livres qui seront par eux faits, et par aultres personnes qui le desireront et voudront." Such is the literal tenor of the registered edict, which, in versatile construction, became a powerful weapon of attraction or repulsion in the despotic Cardinal's hands, and chained to his car every writer on popular subjects, or such as would

though not as then in name, and as equivalent terms, not only in Spain, where the *ricos hombres* constituted the earliest nobles, and are presented to us in history as the primitive types of rank and authority, (St. Simon, xix. p. 146,) but also in France. For the expression "riches hommes" bears the same construction, I have observed, in the old Chronicle of the heroic and sanctified Louis IX., by his friend and fellow-crusader, Jean Sire de Joinville, whom that monarch was always happy to have as a guest, "à cause du subtile sens qu'il connoissoit en lui;" and the coeval annals of Geoffrey de Ville-Hardouin (1675, folio) employ the epithet in similar acceptance. The only edition that exhibits the genuine text of Joinville is that of 1761, folio. Less grave, but far more entertaining, than Ville-Hardouin, their distinctive characters will find a parallel, and may be clearly retraced, in their successors Froissard and Monstrelet. M. Guizot, in his "Course of Lectures on the Civilization of France," (tome iv. p. 149—175), delectably expatiates on the principles and rule of St. Louis, whom, with Marcus Aurelius, he describes as the only recorded examples of truly conscientious sovereigns.—"les deux seuls princes qui aient fait de leurs croyances morales la première règle de leur conduite," a [number much too limited, I trust and believe, little as the crown may be supposed promotive of its wearer's morality. The late Dr. Arnold's admiration of the high standard of Christian excellence manifested in the life of St. Louis is forcibly expressed in the biography of that learned divine, (vol. i. p. 146.) This biography, I fear, will expose its object and author in various instances to no lenient criticism, while in others, as far as Arnold's sentiments are concerned, the highest commendation is due.

entitle the authors to admission into this assembly, which soon became the summit of literary desire.\* Accordingly few have been the names of renown that are not discoverable in its register, when its limited number is taken into consideration; but unfortunately among these few is that of Molière, not, it appears, from the undue appreciation of his genius, but in lamented obedience to an early (1641) and imperative regulation, which excluded all stage-players from the company. There can be no doubt of the Academy's wish for so transcendent a glory; and we are assured that he was urgently pressed to remove the impediment, by no longer presenting himself on the theatre; but he declined the invitation, on a not-very-intelligible scruple of honour. "Il y a un point d'honneur pour moi à ne point quitter" replied Molière to Boileau. "Et quel point d'honneur?" rejoined the satirist. "Vous barbouiller le visage d'une moustache de Sganarelle, pour venir sur un théâtre recevoir des coups de bâton?" (See the edition of Molière by Bret, 1773, tome i. 67.) It was, in fact, this subjection to blows, a disgrace solely effaceable by death in our neighbours' legislation of honour, which, even in dramatic semblance, dictated this proscription of actors. Yet several authors of celebrity, though not actors, are not to be found on the academic rolls, such as Quinault, Regnard, Le Sage, (the author of *Gil Blas*!) Dufresni, Saintfoix, Beaumarchais, without adding Piron, whose epigrammatic epitaph alludes to his exclusion, the just penalty, however,

\* Little patient of opposition as the Cardinal was, even after the surrender of La Rochelle, the last stronghold of the Huguenots, he respected the Edict of Nantes, subsequently violated by Louis XIV. an act, we may blush to observe, eulogised by Madame de Sévigné, La Fontaine, and most other persons of literary eminence; but these two are confessedly unmatched in their respective lines of distinction. And the great minister is the more entitled to praise for this forbearance, when we know that a few years precedingly the province of Béarn broke out into open insurrection, because Louis XIII. had modified the intolerant laws which weighed so severely on the Catholics of that principality.

of the outrageous licentiousness of his poems.

"Ci-gît Piron qui ne fut rien,  
Pas même Académicien."

Fabre d'Eglantine, who considered himself the heir to Molière's genius, and, as such, continued the "Mis-anthrope," though, like many other successors, a very degenerate one, and utterly incompetent, as Napoleon observed, to sustain his assumed character, vainly offered himself as a candidate for the Academy, a rejection for which, with his colleague in the Convention, the *hissed* actor Collot d'Herbois, he signally avenged himself during the epoch of terror, when, like their associates in evil, they shone under some arrogant names of antiquity; and, as the savages of the South-Sea Islands proudly strut in the most distinguished of our names, these miscreants arrogated those of most glorious recollection in Greek or Roman annals, as if to present in more prominent relief the contrast of their usurped and inborn characters. To this Fabre I owe a long imprisonment in 1793 and 1794, now full half a century past, but of no easy oblivion; and, if I indulged a thirst of revenge, I had it in abundant gratification, for his execution and my liberation (the fruit of a bribe) were nearly simultaneous. It was he, likewise, who proposed and procured the adoption of the new, or, as he magniloquently called it, nature's calendar, while, in disregard of her diversified order of climates, his nomenclature imposed the name of *Nivôse*, or month of snow, indiscriminately on the month of December, in Europe, where it was perfectly applicable, and in the torrid zone or tropics, such as the Gold Coast, Senegambia, Bourbon, Martinique, and other French possessions, where snow is unseen; but the *Republic, one and indivisible*, recognised no deviation, physical or moral, from her ordinances: death or submission was the alternative.

Molière's almost unrivalled genius must command universal acknowledgment; but can any Englishman concede the unapproached superiority claimed for it by his countrymen, with quite as much unanimity, as we, and I may add the impartial Germans, contest the palm of pre-eminence for

Shakspeare? On a previous occasion, I quoted M. Suard's emphatic eulogy; and I find one of the poet's best editors, M. Auger, (*Œuvres de Molière*, 1819, 9 tomes, 8vo.) expressing his admiration in equal strain of enthusiasm. "Molière ne rencontre en aucun temps, en aucun lieu, ni émule ni vainqueur. La Grèce et Rome n'ont rien qui puissent lui être comparé: les peuples nouveaux n'ont rien qu'ils lui puissent opposer: eux-mêmes le reconnaissent, sans peine." On the 15th of last January, the anniversary of his birth (1622), the monument at Paris in celebration of it was inaugurated with all corresponding pomp and solemnity. The only reparation in the power of the repentant Academy to make for the absence of this illustrious name from its list, was, indeed, rather tardy in recollection; for it was not till 1778, or, one hundred and five years posterior to his death, that his bust was placed in the saloon appropriated to the sixty commemorative portraits of the deceased most distinguished academicians, with the well-known expressive inscription chosen from many presented on the occasion. It is the composition of the dramatist, Bernard-Joseph Saurin.

"Rien ne manquait à sa gloire: il manquait à la nôtre."

(See *Gent. Mag.* for March, 1841, p. 249.) At the inauguration, the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Rambuteau, who presided, hesitated not, in language consonant with that just quoted of M. Auger, to assume the undisputed pre-eminence by all nations of Molière. "Aucun peuple ne lui dispute le

\* Mr. Hallam, in his "Literature of Europe," vol. iii. page 574, encounters these hyperbolical eulogies with one of at least equal intensity on Shakspeare, whose name, he maintains, "is the greatest in our literature: it is the greatest," he adds, "in all literature. No man ever came near him in the creative powers of mind, &c." Mr. Hallam then enumerates the most illustrious of the imaginative sons of genius that have adorned every age, and concludes by declaring that "one man has far more than surpassed them all." Thus the English and French vie with each other in extolling, almost beyond human perfection, their respective champions. It was similarly that the Greeks asserted for Homer what until

premier rang," was the assertion of his enthusiasm, fondly re-echoed by his excited auditory; and, if we had

not a rival to oppose to the object of their admiration, we, too, should join our concurrent voice.\* Our loans

now was of universal admission—his poetic supremacy.

"Ἕμμοπόλους δὲ ἀγελήδον ἀπημάλδινεν  
Ὀμηρος  
Λαμπρότατον Μουσῶν φέγγος ἀνασ-  
χόμενος.

*Analecta Veterum Poetarum, a  
Brunck, tom. i. p. 233.*

Propertius demands an equal homage again for Virgil—

"Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii:  
Nescio quid magis nascitur Iliade."  
Lib. ii. eleg. 25.

And Milton's claim of pre-eminence has not been less urgently maintained. In comparison to him, according to Dr. Samuel Barrow, whose tribute (not quite equivalent to one from his namesake, Isaac) usually precedes the "Paradise Lost," Homer and Virgil sink into the mere songsters of the "Battle of the Frogs," and of the "Gnats and Shepherd:"—

"Hæc quicumque leget, tantam cecinisse  
putabit  
Mœnideam ramos, Virgillum culices."

Nor, though applied to different, yet almost equally fanciful, indulgences of mind, are the pretensions of Lucretius for his hero less extravagant—

"Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit,  
et omnia [sol.]  
Restinxit stellas, exortus sicut æthereus  
Lib. iii. 1057-8.

Even for Newton, Pope's proposed epitaph, allusive to the scriptural creation of light, passes all bounds of warranted panegyric. I could easily extend these overweening manifestations of national partiality, more or less fostered by every people; but, except Homer, Shakespere would, I believe, unite the majority of independent suffrages for the primacy of genius. Whether from prejudice or justice, Homer will still be "the first in birth, the first in fame." Lord Chesterfield's great favourite was the "Henriade," because of its good sense, in which Milton's majestic sublimity appeared to his Frenchified lordship utterly deficient; but calm reason, though most desirable as a moderator, is not the inspiring source or germinating element of epic grandeur, nor often, indeed, the presiding principle of even less soaring aspirations.

\* Molière's monument is, I believe, the first homage rendered to genius in literature, science, or the arts in the French metropolis; but the example and consonance of feeling had, on the first announcement of the project, roused the provinces to an emulous imitation, in offering a similar tribute to those whose birth, or other fair claim, associated their memories to each locality. Dijon, honoured by the birth, and Meaux, dignified by his pastoral residence as bishop, have both raised a memorial to Bossuet. Cambrai equally commemorates its accomplished prelate, Fénelon; as Montbar does Buffon, the child of its soil. To the following distinguished men, monuments are also in act or project of execution, by their native towns or districts. To Montesquieu at Bordeaux; to Montaigne at Perrigex; to La Fontaine, at Châteaun-Thierry; to Racine at La Ferté-Milon; to Malherbe, at Cilen; to Peter Corneille at Rouen, where Thomas, his brother, or their nephew, Fontenelle, should not be forgotten; at Amiens to Gresset; to Hyacinthe de St. Pierre, (who was the first to claim this posthumous honour for his countrymen preferably to the ancients, who had long been its exclusive objects,) at Havre, where one is already in contemplation for the lately deceased Casimir Delavigne; and at Arles is another, by anticipation, for La Martine. Pascal's is at Clermont, where the admirable Massillon, its bishop, cannot in gratitude be overlooked, as he hitherto has been; an oblivion not chargeable to Marseilles towards her sanctified prelate, Belzunce, whose conduct during the desolating pestilence of 1720 should place him high in the ranks of the beatified, (see St. Simon, vii. 116,) and confers eternal honour on the order—the calumniated, though certainly not altogether irreproachable, order to which he had belonged—"the Jesuits." Cuvier's monument fitly adorns his native Montbéliard; and Lyons has not forgotten the obligations of her industry to the humble mechanician, Joseph Jacquard, the French Arkwright, yet far, very far indeed, from meeting an equal retribution for his ingenious inventions. Had he accepted the repeated invitations of Manchester, the fruit would have been more commensurate with his deserts. Caillié, of no higher parentage, a peasant's son, the first and probably sole recorded European who has entered the long-sought Timbuctou, is represented in marble at his native village

from him have been numerous, though ill-requited, if we credit Pope, by

of Mausé, in the ancient Nivernais or Département des Deux Sèvres; and Saintes, a town where a portion of my boyish days was passed under tuition, has raised a due testimonial to her citizen, Bernard de Palissy, to whom the improved potteries and porcelain of France were so much indebted in the sixteenth century. Miramont, a village of Gascony, is embellished with the statue of Martignac, whose moderate policy so little suited the ill-advised Charles X. to whom the abandonment of it and his dismissal became fatal, though his eloquence still nobly protected the ministers who overthrew and succeeded him. A just tribute is in preparation, too, for the ingenious Champollion, the younger, at Figeac, (Dept. du Lot;) and Geneva is endeavouring to make some amends to Rousseau for the neglect and persecution of the most celebrated of her citizens during his life. But it is to be regretted that France has yet left inadequately retributed the memory of the most glorious of her sons of genius, the rival of Newton, Descartes. Some attempt, but a very unsuitable one, exists at Tours, where, in 1793, I with difficulty escaped a forcible transmission to the armies then assembling on the frontiers, because my accent, or rather, according to the French idiom, which applies the word as distinctive of a foreign one, my freedom from accent, betrayed no alien origin, or consequent right of military exemption, under the age of five-and-twenty; which, however, in a few subsequent months, did not secure me from the penalty of my birth as a British subject, a *long incarceration*, during the fearful regimen of Robespierre, precedingly adverted to.

Although seduced by the attraction of the matter into so prolonged an enumeration, I must express a hope that Toulouse bears in remembrance the reflective renown of Fermat's scientific attainments on her annals, and will acknowledge her sense of them by a corresponding public demonstration. He was at once a magistrate of enlightened judgment, a profound mathematician, and of excellent private conduct. His manuscripts are in course of preparation for the press at this moment, backward, of course, from the subsequent advance of science, but unsurpassed in his day.

The citizens of Châteauroux, in the province of Berry, now the Département de l'Indre, have emulously resolved to commemorate the noble constancy of

Cibber and others, who *crucified* him, (Dunciad, l. 132.) He had himself, however, borrowed quite as largely from the Spanish stage; but of him most truly, indeed, might be asserted, in the words of Johnson,

"Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit."

The monument erected to the poet's memory is appropriately placed near the Théâtre Français, at the fountain forming the angle of the *Rue Richelieu* and the *Rue Traversière*, now in consequence called "*la Rue Fontaine-Molière*;" and we are assured that the fifty-eight windows of the opposite houses were let, at one

their townsman, General Bertrand, to his renowned chief—

"..... Cui fidus ....  
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit."  
*Æneid*, vi. 158;

The undevious adherent of Napoleon's fortunes, in every alternation of fate and trial of fidelity, from the sands of Egypt to the rock of St. Helena, his name is now perpetuated in honourable association with that which is destined to endure while the records of time shall survive. With those who, like me, have had the gratification of meeting this pretensionless and amiable personage in society, and were aware of his public services, not less than his private worth, the impressed recollection must be most favourable. His wife, and companion at St. Helena, was the daughter of General Arthur Dillon, who was executed the 14th April 1794, under a fictitious charge of conspiracy, when some discovered letters of mine, though foreign to politics, nearly exposed me to the same fate. This Arthur, with his brother Theobald, massacred on the 28th April 1793, by his own soldiers, were brothers of Charles twelfth Viscount Dillon, who, on inheriting the title, changed his creed and country. (See *Gent. Mag.* for November 1841, p. 492.)

The majority of the above-mentioned personages, as members of the French Academy, may appear, for that reason, entitled to this passing notice; but I cannot conclude without recording an act of royal munificence and disinterested recognition of genius beyond the Sovereign's own dominions. The eminent artist, Von Hänel, has just completed the statues of Shakspeare and Molière, destined as fitting decorations for the royal theatre of Dresden, in Carrara marble, by order and at the cost of the Saxon King—a most creditable act, surely.



hundred francs each, to those anxious to witness the inauguration. This expensive curiosity will remind the reader of Horace Walpole's statement of the sums paid for a view of George the Third's coronation, and the still more costly indulgence of hearing Sheridan's speech on the trial of Hastings.

The French Academy, with all similar royal establishments, was suppressed during the reign of Vandalism in 1793; but in 1795 it formed one of the constitutive branches of the newly-created Institute (25th October.) On the re-organization of this absorbing body of intellectual culture by Napoleon, the 23rd of January 1803, the first class, that of Science, consisted of 57 members, with two secretaries, and eight foreign associates, of whom the English were, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Maskelyne, and Charles Fox! with Sir William Herschel. The second class represented the former French Academy, of forty members, many of whom were the survivors of the old company, though some few were excluded on political objections. One secretary was added, and the present one is M. Villemain, the Minister of Public Instruction. The third class, also of forty members and a secretary, with sixty foreign or national correspondents, replaced the "*Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*," and had attributed to it general literature. The fourth class, appropriated to the Fine Arts, consisted of twenty-eight members, eight foreign associates, and thirty-six correspondents. A fifth class, suppressed by Napoleon,—that of Moral and Political Science, little congenial, we may believe, in cultivation, to the imperial policy,—has since been restored; and the five classes still constitute the edifice of the National Institute, with little alteration in their respective compositions. It was simply as a member of it that Bonaparte, on his return to Paris after his first memorable Italian campaigns, in December 1797, received all the honours lavished on the conqueror.

It may not be uninteresting to add here the result of some curious calculations made in 1838, by M. de Chateauneuf, a literary gentleman, on the duration of studious life, founded on

the ascertained ages of nine hundred members of the four old Academies. The medium length of individual life, it appears, was 67 years and 10 months, and of academic existence, 26½ years; while the average years of the members, when elected, were between thirty-nine and forty. Of 685, 147 were natives of the southern provinces; 156 of the eastern and northern; 122 of the central; and of the capital alone 231. Twenty-nine were of foreign birth. In 1838 two of the old Academicians only survived, Cassini and Pastoret, both since deceased. (See *Gent. Mag.* for May 1838, page 475.)

From their foundation to the present day, these societies, with the exception of the Vandalic interval above-mentioned, have derived their chief support from royal or legislative liberality, though more largely dispensed to the French Academy, previous to the Revolution, than to the others. As the most aristocratic, however, (for it usually, and by regulation, numbered six members of noble or princely birth in its bosom,) it was the first assailed, both in its finances and existence. Still for the three years preceding its abolition, (1790—1793,) the company received an annual grant of 25,000 francs, partly distributable in pensions to the poorer associates. This endowment had been considerably greater; for it did not appear seemly that those who adorned and instructed cultivated life should themselves be denied its necessary enjoyments.

"Turpis enim fama, et contemptus, et acris egestas,  
Semota ab dulci vita stabiliq[ue] videntur."

*Lucret. lib. iii. 65.*

The Revolutionary shock greatly affected the revenue and comforts of several members, as the Abbé Morellet sensitively relates in his *Biography*, (i. p. 429,) with many interesting details on the suppression of the Academy, and his own good fortune in saving the portraits, and other heir-looms, or memorials of fame, attached to the institution, from decay or destruction. Marmontel also feelingly dwells, in his *Memoirs*, (livre xi.) on the loss to himself of his stipend, rather an ample one, as secretary, the Minister Calonne having advanced it from 1200 to 4600 livres. Originally, while the

two Academies, those of Science and Belles Lettres, had fixed pensions for their members, their brethren of the French Society were only paid according to attendance, and the highest amount scarcely reached 40*l.* a-year, on which, however, it was not difficult to live in Paris, where numerous annexed offices generally more than doubled the sum. Most of them, besides, were of more elevated social condition and independence than the other Academicians. Yet we find D'Alembert, the literary dictator of the capital, refusing the presidency of the Academy of Berlin, pressed on him by Frederick, with a stipend of 20,000 livres, or 800*l.* and again declining the education of the Czarowitz Paul, though solicited by the Empress Catherine, in an autograph letter, to undertake it, at an appointment of 100,000 livres, a flattering offer, which Lord Brougham, in his "Character" of that famed sovereign,\* erroneously transfers to D'Alembert's Cyclopedian colleague Diderot; while the philosopher's revenue, as he affirmed, in reply to the Prussian invitation communicated by the Marquis d'Argens, did not exceed 1700 livres. Still, with this slender annuity, he expressed himself satisfied and comfortable, enabled even to exercise occasional acts of liberality, and, like Pope's Man of Ross,

"Passing rich with sixty pounds a-year."

His office of Secretary to the French Academy, at a later period, provided him with an apartment at the Louvre, and increased his income. Although the special correspondent of Voltaire, he was the least indiscreet of his disciples; and the phrased atheist Naigeon felicitated his philosophic brethren, that their chief had died in time, for he had already betrayed symptoms of backsliding. "Il est mort, et il en était temps; car il aurait fait le plongeon." He was personally much liked, and, though rather sarcastic of tongue, was kind of heart.†

\* Statesmen, First Series, page 378.

† In 1747, D'Alembert published his "Réflexions sur la Cause Générale des Vents," in 4to., which had obtained the prize proposed for the subject by the Academy of Berlin, and dedicated it to the Prussian

On the 20th of August 1790 the first retrenchment of the French Academy's endowment occurred, when it was reduced, as I have stated, to about 1000*l.* though that of Science was maintained at 80,000 francs, or 3,200*l.* and the Belles Lettres obtained 44,000 francs, or 4,760*l.* annually. By the same legislative decree, 110,000 francs, or 4,400*l.* were assigned to the Royal Library, and 8,700 livres, or 330*l.* to the Observatory, then under the su-

monarch in the following spirited lines, allusive to Frederick's early career of military glory, then crowned by the peace of Dresden, the 25th December, 1745, after having despoiled Maria Teresa of Silesia under the most unwarranted pretences, in marked discord with the political morality of his own *Anti-Machiavel*—

"Hæc ego de ventis, dum ventorum oler  
alis,  
Palantes agit Austriacos Fredericus, et orbi,  
Insignis lauro, ramum pretendit olivæ."

This treatise at once opened the doom to him of the Academy, of which he afterwards declined to be President; but to it I can discover no reference in the writers now engaged in exploring the theory and laws of storms in Europe and America—Colonel Reid, Mr. Redfield, Mr. Espy, and Professors Dove and Loomis. At that period, physical science, it is true, had made small advances in those branches—magnetism and electricity—most connected with the phenomena of meteorology; nor does D'Alembert appear in after-life to have devoted much time to their cultivation. Moreover, the work itself seems rather the complement or corollary of his previous "Traité de l'Equilibre et du Mouvement des Fluides," published in 1744, 4to. Still it presents some views entitled, I conceive, to more notice than these gentlemen have bestowed on them. Colonel Reid, I find, dwells at considerable length, in the eighth chapter of his volume, on the interesting recital in this Magazine of the memorable hurricanes that desolated the West India islands during the month of October, 1780; but some variance, I perceive, has been observed between the log-book of the Albemarle, then at Barbadoes, and the report of that catastrophe in this journal at the time. Few writers have been more successful than Mr. Snow Harris in elucidating the theory of winds, and defining the application and effect of experimental anemometers, such as those constructed by Mr. Osler, Professor Whewell, &c.

perintendence of Lalande.\* It is curious enough that the decree of suppression, the 8th of August 1793, of the French Academy, was passed on the report of Abbé Grégoire, "because it had not admitted in its body Molière, Le Sage, Dufresny, Pascal, Bourdaloue, the two Rousseaus, (Jean-Baptiste and Jean-Jacques,) Regnard, Helvétius, Diderot, and Mably;" rather a discordant mixture, it must be acknowledged—while it was on a subsequent report of the same Abbé that the National Institute, which included the French Academy as a constituent department, was established the 25th October 1795. The members composing this assembly, since its formation in 1637, amount to 373, of whom probably 30 were writers of first eminence; perhaps 50 more, men of secondary distinction; and the remaining 293, persons little indebted for their association to literature, and generally the possessors or creatures of rank and power. Thus we find, on analysing the enumeration, one prince of the blood, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Comte de Clermont, who so cruelly visited on the poet, P. C. Roy, his vengeance for a poignant epigram on the prince's utter nullity as an Academician; (see *Gent. Mag.* for March 1841, p. 251.) thirteen cardinals; four archbishops of Paris; six marshals; twenty ministers of state; with many additional dignitaries, ecclesiastic or civil; whilst among the excluded we discern not only the above recited names, of whom some were of transcendent merit, but several others of celebrity. It will be sufficient to mention Descartes, Rotrou, de Rets, La Rochefoucauld, (who was deterred by the fear of having to pronounce the usual public address of admission,) Ménage,

St. Réal, Antoine Arnault, Nicole, Malebranche, Pâlaprat, Vertot, Rollin, Vauvenargues, D'Aguesseau, St. Simon, Louis Racine, the Abbé Prevôt, Malfilatre, Gilbert, Raynal, Beaumarchais, Rivarol, Palissot, Mercier, Millevoys, &c. To these more or less distinguished men of letters, now deceased, some passing advertence is discoverable, as occasion offered, in this Magazine; but, amongst the living writers, we search in vain on the Academical roll for Béranger, Lamennais, Balzac, de Vigny, Berryer, Alexandre Dumas, Sainte Beuve, Eugène Sue, although never did the Society stand more in need of such an invigorating admixture of talent or spirit. The Abbé Barthelemy, in the memoirs of his life, prefixed to the "*Voyages du Jeune Anacharsis*," (p. 14, edition of 1810,) states that the Jesuit, Father Maire, in a moment of confidential impulse, told him in his youth that the Academies would destroy religion; and the observation, he adds, deeply struck him,—"*ce mot ne m'est jamais sorti de la tête.*" This Jesuit, however, was by no means a favourite with our learned Abbé. Again, Frederick Carl Schlosser, in his *History of the Eighteenth Century*, part II. chap. iii. § 5, speaks very slightly of academical institutions, which he generally characterises as an assemblage of persons urged by vanity to display their powers of speech or erudition in superficial essays, though he acknowledges the services conferred on the language and history of his country by the academy established at Mannheim, under the Elector Charles Theodore. Fontenelle,† on the other hand, who was secretary of the Academy of Sciences, an associate of that of Belles Lettres, as well as of the French Academy, with several foreign ones, prided himself more on these honours than on the most

\* Respecting the Observatory, and its celebrated superintendent, I take the liberty of referring to a letter under my signature to Professor Robinson, arising out of a circumstance that occurred at the late meeting in this city of the British Scientific Association, and inserted in the *London Literary Gazette*, No. 1393, page 619, (for September 23, 1843.) The Professor is one of the pillars, and a distinguished ornament, of the Belfast Academy; and the editor of the excellent weekly periodical happened to be present on the occasion referred to.

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† The oft-quoted declaration of this literary patriarch, "that, were his hand full of truths, he would not open it," has always struck me as little demonstrative of the prudence it seemed to inculcate. It, in fact, defeated its own object; for it tainted with fallacy every sentence he uttered, and, by an obvious inference, made him the conscious propagator of deception and delusion. The lesson, therefore, overshoot its mark; but its

pompous titles or highest dignities. "De tous les titres du monde, je n'en ai jamais eu que d'une espèce—des titres d'Académiciens; et ils n'ont été profanés par aucun autre plus mondain et plus fastueux," are the emphatic

expressions of the celebrated centenarian. Our George III. also, we are assured by Lord Eldon, "was a great friend to academical education." (Life of Lord Eldon, vol. ii. 354.) Yours, &c. J. R.

### THE THREE SHIRLEYS.\*

(Continued from p. 483.)

SIR Thomas had at length been released from his captivity, and before we follow Sir Robert on his return to Persia it may be as well to give the sequel of his history.

During the first year of his imprisonment he wrote frequently to the English ambassador at Constantinople, entreating him to obtain his release. It seems that this said ambassador, although an Englishman, must have had the heart of a Turk, or else he must have cherished a secret enmity for the unfortunate Sir Thomas; *he made no answer to those letters*, but told the bashaw, whose prisoner he was, "to use him according to his discretion." The bashaw had been privately informed that he was a prisoner of great importance, for whom a large ransom might be expected, and he was removed to Constantinople; but though the place was changed there was no change in the severity of his imprisonment; he was conveyed thither upon a mule, with a chain about his legs, and another about his waist, and often had his legs bound under the mule's belly. Again, after his arrival, did he write to the English

ambassador, telling him of the cruel treatment he was suffering, and entreating "that he would not leave him in his calamity, nor suffer him, being his countryman and a gentleman, to spend his hope, his youth, nay his life, in a prison amongst infidels." The ambassador "flatly sent him word that *he would neither meddle nor make with him*!"

The day after his arrival he was brought before the bashaw, who asked why he had come upon them in that hostile manner, against the law of arms and condition of the league between both kingdoms.

There seems no reason to blame the Turk. Sir Thomas was acting in a manner that perfectly justified those whose country he had invaded either in detaining him as a prisoner, or even in putting him to death; but, for his countryman, what excuse can be made?

Sir Thomas made somewhat false excuses to palliate his offence, and, on being asked what ransom he would pay, answered that he knew no reason why he should pay any, and on the contrary he claimed compensation for the wrongs he had sustained. The bashaw told him that his acts had been unjustifiable and violent; that, if he had been worthy, his own ambassador would not have abandoned him; and finally sent him back to his prison, protesting that, unless a very large ransom was paid, his head should be speedily cut off. Sir Thomas offered half the sum that was demanded, but not the slightest notice was taken of the offer, and his treatment was far worse than it had ever been before. So cruel was it that now often and often he prayed for death, and had fully prepared his mind to meet it. Perhaps it was imagined that the desired ransom would be extorted by

point was relished, and, though by no means so fearful of truth as it would bespeak him, its vogue and circulation flattered his vanity. No one previous to Fontenelle had been at once a member of the three French Academies, nor was the triple honour enjoyed by any other man of letters, (for mere titulars of high rank are out of the question), until 1787, when Bailly, the future and unfortunate mayor of Paris, was similarly complimented, as was Condorcet afterwards.

\* Errata in "The Three Shirleys" in the Magazine for November. Page 488, (note,) for *Wordsworth* read *Wadsworth*. P. 482. *Stowe's Chronicle*, add in a note, "*Stowe's Chronicle continued by Howes*, —also mentioned in *Baker's Chronicle*."

this severity, or it might have proceeded from some rumours having reached the bashaw of the real name and family of the prisoner.

All the letters Sir Thomas had sent to England by various hands appear to have failed; but at last, when nearly three years had passed, the news of his sad condition by some means reached his father, and it will easily be imagined that the good old knight lost no time in bestirring himself to effect the ransom of his son. Letters from the king to the emperor were sent, and money not spared by the father, and by these means, after much hesitation and many delays, the weary captive was once more restored to liberty. After much delay he was finally released, and left Constantinople about the middle of February 1606. One of the two servants who had shared his captivity accompanied him, the other was dead. He had fallen a victim to the hardships they had been obliged to undergo. (At one time they were in want of every necessary; their place of confinement was a little shed about two yards square, and they had neither clothing, bed, nor fire, and the scanty food they had of the worst possible description.)

When the poor weary captive found himself once more in the paternal home,—and possibly, too, often during the long hours of his captivity,—the thought may have crossed his mind that he had won no great increase of fame by his unfortunate expedition, that he had impoverished himself and his father, and that his younger brothers would still rank higher than himself in the estimation of the world.

And now to return to Sir Robert and his Theresia.—During eleven years their lives flowed on, doubtless with the mingled materials of joys and sorrows that attend the path of most in their earthly pilgrimage. But of these joys or sorrows, of what they did or how they lived, we know nothing. They were probably partly living in Persia; but in one account, where the name is briefly mentioned, it is said that he returned to England with his wife, where he lived many years, “much affecting the Eastern habit and manners:” one has, therefore, a good right to imagine that they

came to England again after the death of the old Sir Thomas Shirley; the more likely, since, as it is remembered, they had left their infant boy at Wiston. Perhaps they came and stayed on long visits with their brother Sir Thomas, who after a time married; and perhaps they sometimes were staying in that old grey house at Isfield, where a sister would love to listen to the wondrous stories of Eastern lands that they could tell, and would teach the beautiful Circassian how to be a good domestic English wife.

And years roll on, and again we find Sir Robert Shirley appearing at the court of England’s monarch as an ambassador from Shah Abbas. This would prove that England had not been entirely their home, but that they had again returned to Persia. It was in the year 1623. Very minute details are given of the reception, and of some strange circumstances that happened, by Sir John Finett, Master of the Ceremonies at the Court of James I. “Sir Robert being dressed entirely in the Persian habit, took off his turban and laid it at the King’s feet, and made his speech of entrance kneeling, till the King, willing him to arise and cover, he did, and presented his letters of credence, written in the Persian tongue, and un-understood for want of an interpreter, no where then to be found in England.” He goes on to give somewhat lengthy details of this and other successive audiences which took place during the month of February 1624. Sir Robert must have remained a year in England, for Finett’s account continues in April 1625, “I conducted the Persian ambassador, Sir Robert Shirley, from his lodging at Tower Hill to an audience of his Majesty at Whitehall.”

In 1625 Charles I. succeeded to the throne. Now a man who like Sir Robert Shirley had enjoyed so many years of unexampled favour, and that too at the court of an Eastern despot like Shah Abbas, cannot be supposed to have escaped having also enemies, and in all probability during his absences these enemies failed not to make good use of the time to weaken his influence with the monarch. A new favourite of the name of Mahomed Aly Beg had begun to rival him in the

good graces of Shah Abbas; but, besides an enemy at the Persian court, Sir Robert had other enemies at home. These were the East India merchants, who were greatly alarmed at certain negotiations going on with Spain on the subject of an exclusive trade in silk. "About the middle of February 1625," says Sir John Finett, "the merchants of the East India Company signified to his Majesty that a ship long held for lost had then arrived at Portsmouth, and brought in her an ambassador from the King of Persia." The merchants defrayed his expenses, and were very anxious to have more honours if possible paid to him than had been required for Sir Robert Shirley.

Sir Robert, who suspected that this was a plot of the merchants, went to visit the new ambassador, and, in order to have this matter explained, shewed to him his letter of credence. A strangely violent scene on the part of the Persian ensued: he snatched away the letters from Sir Robert's hand, tore them, and attacked the astonished ambassador with such fury that the gentlemen present were obliged to interfere. The Persian then accused Sir Robert of being an impostor, and said he had counterfeited the hand of the King his master. The affair of course made much stir, and Sir Robert desired that he might be sent back into Persia in order to have the matter ascertained. An embassy accordingly was sent to the King of Persia, Sir Dormer Cotton was appointed ambassador, and with him went Sir Robert Shirley and a splendid and numerous suite. The Persian went at the same time, but not in the same ship. They were too late to sail with the India fleet, and did not go till ten months later, March 1626. The remaining part of Sir Robert's history is to be found in the travels of Sir Thomas Herbert, who accompanied the embassy to Persia. "On the 29th of November, 1626," says Herbert, "we came to an anchor in India, Nogdi Beg, the King of Persia's ambassador, gave up the ghost, having poisoned himself wilfully, in four days feeding only upon opium. The truth is he dared not to see his master, nor plead his defence against his adversary, Sir Robert Shirley."

He gives a curious and amusing description of their reception by Shah Abbas. The ambassador, through his interpreter, made known the cannon of his coming, which were to congratulate the King of Persia upon his victories with the Turk, to renew the traffic of silk and other things to benefit the merchants, and to see Sir Robert Shirley purge himself from those imputations laid on him by Nogdi Beg the late ambassador.

Nothing could at first be more gracious than the Shah. That Nogdi Beg had done Sir Robert an injury he did not appear to question. He observed that it was well for him he poisoned himself, for had he come to the court he would have cut his body into as many slices as there be days in a year, and burnt them in the market-places.

But after this first interview it is quite clear that those enemies I before alluded to had been busy with the King. The English ambassador never again succeeded in seeing Shah Abbas. All passed through the hands of the favourite Aly Beg. There is no account of Sir Robert's having been able to get access himself to the King, who had treated him as his own son for so many years, and who had so repeatedly expressed himself as being deeply indebted to his bravery, his aid, and his counsel in the discipline of his troops, and in many other important services.

Probably Mahomed Aly Beg, who Herbert calls "a most pragmatical pagan," had too well contrived to poison the mind of the Shah, and by false representations and intrigues now managed to prevent Sir Robert from obtaining any private interview.

Desirous to get the business which he had come upon done and to depart, Sir Dormer tried to get some answer through the favourite. It was then but too plain that this man was Sir Robert's bitter enemy.

He said he knew the King cared not for him, and that his embassies and messages to the princes of Christendom were forged. "And when," says Herbert, "our Lord Ambassador told him Sir Robert Shirley had the King's letter of credence or firman to testify the truth of it, and that, if he were an impostor, he were the veriest fool living to undertake a journey of that

length and danger, knowing withal the King's severity; the pagan answered not, but told him at their next meeting he would give him ampler satisfaction, and entreated him for a sight of Sir Robert's testimonial letter of credence signed by his King, Shah Abbas, in Ispahan. He bid him look upon it, and tell him if it had the image of a counterfeit. The malicious favourite *thought it had*, but, being uncertain, craved it to show the King, which he did (if we may give credit to an enemy and an infidel) two days after." He told Sir Dormer Cotton that the Shah had burnt the letters in a rage, denied them for true, and wished that Sir Robert Shirley would leave the kingdom. Not one of the gentlemen of the embassy believed this to have any truth in it. It was very unlike the conduct of a prince of the character of Shah Abbas. "For my own part," says Herbert, "I am verily persuaded the King's seals and firmans were true, and that either Mahomed Aly Beg juggled with him (for we had but his word for all we knew, and never more came into the presence of

the King), or he might forge other letters to show the King; else why kept he them two days without delivery? or he might have slandered Shah Abbas to say he burnt them."

What made it a perfectly clear case to them was, the King himself having, on the first hearing of the story, at once admitted that an injury had been done to Sir Robert by Nogdi Beg.

Sir Robert Shirley meanwhile was deeply grieved and affected by this strange and most unlooked-for treatment, and so much did he take it to heart that he fell sick of a fever and died. He was buried, for want of a fitter place, at the door of his own house at Cashin\*—that house which had been the sure and safe asylum for Christians of all nations, for he was long the channel through which their complaints were made known to Abbas.†

But the malice and hatred of his enemy did not even end with the life of the man who had been his victim. His faithful and loving Theresia had watched and comforted her lord through his illness, and at the time when he

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\* "In less than a fortnight after our entering Cashyn he gave this miserable and sickle world an *ultimum vale*, in his great climacterick; and (wanting a fitter place of burial) we entombed him under the threshold of his owne house, in this citie, without much ceremonie. . . . Ranck mee with those that honour him, and in that hee wants the gilded trophies and hieroglyphics of honour to illustrate his wretched sepulchre, (his vertue can out-brave those bubbles of vanitie; and till some will doe it better,) accept this *ultima amoris expressio* from him who so long travel'd with him, that so much honoured him.

"After land sweats, and many a storm by seas,  
This hillock aged Sherley's rest must be.  
He well had viewed armes, men, and fashions strange,  
In divers lands—desire so makes us range.  
But, turning course, whilst th' Persian tyrant he  
With well-dispatched charge hoped glad would be,  
See Fortune's scorn; under this door he lyes  
Who living had no place to rest his eyes—  
With what sad thoughts man's mind long hopes do twine,  
Learn by another's losse, but not by thine.

Poet exornatiles terrasq; mariaq; labores  
Pavula Sherleyum nunc tenet urna senem.  
Arma, viros, habitus, diversas nomine gentes  
Contemplane; placuit sic novitatis amor.  
Deinde retro relegens cursu madata tyranno  
Undiq; Persarum dum placitura refert,  
Ludibrium fati, tegitur sub limine testi,  
Viventi nullus cui modo limis erate  
Quam deplorandus spes longas inchoat artis  
Mens hominum; exemplo sed sine disce tuo."

"Some Yeares Travels into divers parts of Asia and Afrique, by Thomas Herbert. Travels begun Anno 1626."

† Malcolm's Hist. of Persia, vol. I.

was lying dead by her side, and she herself very weak from long illness, a plot was laid by the treacherous Mahomed to rob her of all that she possessed. He hired two men, one a Dutch painter who had been for twenty years in the Shah's service, and the other a Fleming, one Crole by name, to pretend that a debt was owing to them, and on this pretext they got a warrant to enter the house and seize the goods.

Fortunately a faithful and honest gentleman of the name of Hedges had discovered the plot in time to warn the Lady Theresia. She was greatly astonished, knowing well that it was utterly false. Tearing up with her trembling hands a rich satin quilt, and hastily collecting her most precious jewels and valuables and a small cabinet, she committed the packet to his care. No sooner was he gone with his treasure than "the pagan sergeants" with John the Fleming entered her chamber, and carried away everything they could find of any value. They took vests, turbans, a rich Persian dagger, all the horses and camels, and other things. They made a narrow search after the jewels, for they knew well he had many, and, not finding any, "mad, angry, and ashamed, they departed unsatisfied."

The faithful Hedges, when the storm was past, restored to the Lady Theresia all her jewels "of double value now," observes Herbert, "for I do not think her fortune would otherwise have made up fifty pounds,—a small revenue for so deserving a lady." This beautiful but now most unhappy lady is never spoken of but with respect and admiration. Herbert calls her "the thrice worthy and undaunted Lady Theresia, his faithful wife;" and adds, "Her faith was ever Christian, her parents so and noble, her country Circassia." And old Fuller speaks of her as being "very valiant, a quality considerable in that sex in those countries." Herbert hints that she ended her days at Rome. Perhaps she might retire to a convent; but nothing more is mentioned of her afterwards.

Sir Dormer Cotton died soon after Sir Robert Shirley, "after some disappointments, and fourteen days' sickness . . . on the 23rd of July, 1628. They obtained a dormitory for his body among the Armenian Christians who resided there . . . And," adds Sir

Thomas Herbert, "after a month's stay in Caashin, where we left buried our two ambassadors, the King sent each of us two long coats or vests of cloth of gold in sign of favour; and, after much attendance upon Mahomed Aly Beg, we got licence to depart, with letters for our safer travel. He delivered to us withal a letter to our gracious King from the King of Persia, sewed up in a piece of cloth-of-gold, fastened with a silk string, after their fashion."

Such, briefly given, is a sketch of "the romantic lives of the three brothers," in which "the lofty and courageous spirit of noble ancestry shone forth." The last Shirley of Wiston was a great sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I. and adherence to the royal cause. Wiston passed into other hands. An old saying still records the effect this had on its former master,

"Shirley of Preston

Died for the loss of Wiston."

At the Restoration, Charles II. conferred a baronetcy on the family, in token of gratitude for its services, but only two Shirleys lived to enjoy the honour. Both the male branch and baronetcy became extinct, and the name has, I believe, ceased to exist in Sussex.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE been kindly reminded by my friend Mr. WILLEMETT that I post-dated in some degree, in my note on the royal badge of the Ostrich Feather (Oct. p. 384), the period at which the three feathers appear first combined in what is now called the Prince of Wales's Plume. He points out to me that they are so joined in the Stall-plate of Edward, afterwards Edward the Fifth, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and on the monument of Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII. in Worcester Cathedral. Mr. Willemett long since suggested, in his "Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral," (p. 47, note,) that the badge of the Feather will most probably be found to bear a genealogical reference; and, as all the children of King Edward the Third appear to have used it, it may have been derived from their mother Philippa.

With respect to the Black Prince's epitaph, whilst censuring the general inaccuracy of former copies, I ought



to have stated that it was carefully printed\* in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."†

I must also do an older author, John Weever, the justice to say that in his "Funerall Monuments" he has given an accurate version of the Black Prince's epitaph, in rhymes resembling mine; and sometimes still closer to the original, as—

My beauty great is all quite gone;  
My flesh is wasted to the bone;  
My house is narrow, now, and throng;  
Nothing but truth comes from my tongue.

This gives, I believe, the true import of the last line, "En moi n'a si verite non," which in modern French would be "En moi il n'y a rien que la verité." For the latter couplet, then, in my version might be substituted this,—

My house is very strait and low,  
Nothing but truth is in me now.

In line 14 of the French the words *Per fond* were engraved in error for

\* The only inaccuracies I detect are, *sime* for *sisme* in the prose; and *est* for *este* in line 21. On my part I find I have omitted the & between *daquitanie* and *Gales*. It is, perhaps, doubtful how far either copy is perfectly accurate in compounding words, the original itself being sometimes uncertain.

† The article on the Black Prince, it may be remarked, was the only one which Mr. Stothard wrote and printed himself. The other descriptions were prepared, many years after his death, by his brother-in-law Mr. Kempe.

*Profond*, which is given in the copy inserted in the Prince's will,—for the words of this poetical epitaph formed a part of his testamentary injunctions. (See Nichols's Royal and Noble Wills, and Nicolas's Testamenta Vetus.) In line 23 the word *celestien* was perhaps substituted by the engraver for *celestieu*, which would be another form of *celestiel*. I ought, adopting the technical phrases of the time, to have described the engraver's work as "hatched and abated;" for such are terms applied to the like work in the contract for the magnificent monument in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick.

With reference to another subject, that of "the Gorget," worn by the soldiers of the Duke of Clarence, (Oct. p. 375,) I have also to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. WILLEMENT. The figure or representation (in cloth, of course, as before mentioned,) of a Gorget was, in fact, the badge of the Duke of Clarence; and the use of it was continued by his grandson Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, as represented from that nobleman's standard, in the Excerpta Historica, p. 318, though the editor was not prepared to give its name or any explanation of it. The meaning of the passage in the Paston Letters therefore is, that the Duke of Clarence, to manifest his adherence to his brother King Edward, placed the White Rose of York above his own badge of the Gorget.

Yours, &c. J. G. NICHOLS.

#### SALE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S LIBRARY.

THE Sale of the very large and valuable Library of H. R. H. the late Duke of Sussex, has occupied a large portion of the time of Messrs. Evans, in Pall Mall, during the late season. It was chiefly rich, as is well known, in biblical and theological literature; and some of its more important treasures have been described in the Bibliotheca Sussexiana, by T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. his Royal Highness's Librarian.

The Sale closed with the Duke's collection of Manuscripts, which, in regard to Biblical MSS. was certainly a very fine and extensive one, having

been the result of constantly collecting during twenty-five years,—probably the finest that was ever dispersed by auction. Of the most important volumes we now append an enumeration, together with the prices given and the names of the purchasers. As in the case of the Bright MSS. we have added the letters (B. M.) to those which were either purchased for the British Museum, or have been subsequently added to the national library. We believe that several of the lots purchased by Mr. Payne, have been since transferred to Sir Thomas Philipps.

	£	s.
36. Biblia Sacra Latina, of the 13th Century, with illuminated initials; size 8½ inc. by 6. From Lord Strangford's Library . . . . . Boone	15	0
63. Ducale. Instructions from Nicoloas Donato, Doge of Venice, 1596, with an illuminated frontispiece. 4to. . . . . Boone	9	9
68. A Persian work on the Wonders of the Creation, stated to be Caswini's <i>Ajayib ul makhluqat</i> , but in reality by a later author, with miniatures, small folio . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	10	5
80. Exposition sur l'Apocalypse; a MS. of the 14th Century, illustrated with seventy paintings, and with illuminated capitals; size 10½ inc. by 7 (Bibl. Sussex. i. 903.) . . . . . Thorpe	28	10
81. Apocalypsis, Germanica, cum Glossis: 14th Cent. on vellum, with fourteen illuminations the size of the page; size 14½ inc. by 10½ (Bibl. Sussex. i. 949.) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	5	18
90. Augustinus de Civitate Dei: 15th Cent. with miniatures, &c. 2 vols. 17½ inc. by 13: from Mr. Williams's collection (Bibl. Sussex. i. 138, No. 70) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	33	0
91. Augustinus de Civitate Dei: 15th Cent.* with illuminated title-page and initials; 16 inc. by 11 . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	39	0
94. Bedæ Expositiones in Evangelium S. Lucæ et Acta Apostolorum: the text in red, and commentary in black, with illuminated initials; 15th Cent. 15 inc. by 11. From the Meerman collection (Bibl. Sussex. i. 118, No. 47) . . . . . Pickering	17	10
95. Biblia Sacra Hebraica, cum punctis: two volumes, in the German character. Written by Meyer the son of Rabbi Jacob the Scribe, in the year 5052 (A.D. 1293.) Formerly in the Meerman Library (Bibl. Sussex. i. pp. 8—12.) . . . . . Duke of Hamilton	167	10
96. Bible Historiée: with 68 miniatures, 14th Cent. 19 inc. by 13 . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	9	5
97. La Bible Moralisée, traduite en François, with miniatures, 15th Cent. 11½ inc. by 8½. From the Towneley collection (Bibl. Sussex. i. 301.) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	28	10
100. Biblia Sacra Hebraica, cum punctis: in 4 volumes: written in two columns, at Avignon, 1419, 10½ inc. by 7½ . . . . . Sir Is. L. Goldsmid	17	17
101. Biblia Sacra Hebraica, cum punctis: in the Italian character, in three columns; A.D. 1493. 14 inc. by 11. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 12, No. 2) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	41	0
102. Biblia Sacra Hebraica: in the Italian character, 1448, 9½ inc. by 7½. From the Williams collection, and said to have been taken out of the Vatican by Junot . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	34	10
104. Biblia Sacra Latina: of 14th Century, 10½ inc. by 7. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 71, No. 6) . . . . . Thorpe	15	10
105. Biblia Sacra Latina: of 13th Cent. 11½ inc. by 7½ (Bibl. Sussex. i. 68, No. 1) . . . . . Thorpe (s. m.)	8	6
106. Biblia Sacra Latina: of 14th Cent. 11 inc. by 7½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 71, No. 5) . . . . . H. Bohn	8l.	12s. 6d.
107. Biblia Sacra Latina: of 13th Century. 19 inc. by 12½. From Mr. Brockett's Library. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 74, No. 11) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	65	0
108. Biblia Sacra Latina: in five large volumes, 20½ inch. by 14½, of 15th Cent. . . . . Sir F. Madden (s. m.)	15	15
109. Biblia Sacra Latina: of 14th Cent. 13½ inc. by 9½, (Bibl. Sussex. i. 80, No. 14) . . . . . Boone	10	10
110. Biblia Sacra Latina: 14th Cent. 14 inc. by 9. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 75, No. 13) . . . . . H. Bohn	20	0
111. Biblia Sacra Latina: a French MS. of 15th Century, with 44 miniatures, and many hundred illuminated Capitals, 19½ inc. by 13½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 86, No. 15) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	28	10

\* In this MS. was this memorandum: "Iste Liber est Monasterii Sancti Matthie de Muriano, quem Ego Nicolaus Prior Mon. S<sup>ti</sup> Matthie de Muriano emi pro d<sup>no</sup> Mon<sup>o</sup>. precio Ducatorum novem auri, anno D. M.ccccxxij. ip<sup>s</sup>que manu propria rubricavi et miniavi." This note, however, has no reference to the MS. in the volume, but is written on part of an index on paper, which belonged to some other copy of the same work.

	£	s.
112. <i>Biblia Sacra Latina</i> : 4 vols. executed in the Netherlands, 1419. Size 17½ inc. by 12½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 91, No. 16) . . . . . H. Bohn	13	0
113. <i>Biblia Sacra Belgica</i> , cum <i>Historia Scholastica</i> : Flemish MS. of 15th Century, with miniatures, 15 inc. by 11. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 244.) Thorpe (s.m.)	11	11
118. <i>Breviarium Romanum</i> , with miniatures and illuminated borders, 15th Cent. 13 inc. by 9½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 178.) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	41	0
133. <i>Evangelia IV. Armenicæ</i> : said to be written A.D. 1251, 5½ inc. by 4. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 275) . . . . . Rodd (s.m.)	10	15
139. <i>Holy Life of Abraham</i> , with Prayers: in embossed binding, with 22 small circular drawings, covered with glass, 4 inc. by 2½. . . . . Pickering	25	0
145. <i>Horæ diurnæ</i> , of the 14th Century, with 46 miniatures, 5½ inc. by 4. Rodd (s. m.)	11	5
155. <i>Ducale</i> . Instructions of Andrea Gritti, Doge of Venice, to Nicolao Mauroceno, Capitano of Vicenza, 1520. 4to. with illuminated frontispiece. Molteno	8	15
187. <i>Horæ Beatæ Virginis</i> , cum aliis officiis. "This," says Mr. Pettigrew, "is the most exquisite of all the illuminated works I have seen:" it has seventeen large miniatures, and superb borders, initials, &c. 15th Century, 9½ inc. by 6½. Presented to the Duke of Sussex by John Webb, esq. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 185, No. 139.) Mr. Baker of Islington	235	0
200. <i>Ciceronis Opera Varia Philosophica et Oratorica</i> : illuminated, and with three miniatures, 13½ inc. by 10½. . . . . Payne	22	0
202. <i>Chrysostomi Omelie, Græcæ</i> , 14th Cent. 11½ inc. by 8½. . . . . Payne	5	0
203. <i>Chrysostomi Homilie super Evangelium S. Joannis</i> , Latinæ, 11 inc. by 8½. Written by John Whetham, monk of Sheen in Surrey, in 1496 H. Bohn	9	0
215. <i>Cronique ou Histoire Ancienne du Monde</i> , 13th Cent. with paintings by Greek artists: 14½ inc. by 10 . . . . . Sir F. Madden (s. m.)	30	0
217. <i>Croniques de France</i> , appelées <i>Croniques de S. Denys</i> , depuis les <i>Troisens</i> jusqu'à la mort de Charles V. en 1380. With 40 miniatures. 16½ inc. by 12 . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	41	0
226. <i>Dans Scotus in Libros IV. Sententiarum</i> , 4 vols. 15 Cent. Executed for Ferdinand King of Naples; from the Meerman collection, 11½ inc. by 10½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 170, No. 117.) . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	105	0
231. <i>Evangelica IV. Latina</i> , of the 9th Cent. size 10½ inc. by 7½. Duke of Hamilton	30	0
241. <i>Gratiani Decretum, cum Glossa</i> , 2 vols. 14th Cent. with miniatures; 19 inc. by 12 . . . . . Rodd (s. m.)	31	10
249. <i>Historia del Vecchio Testamento</i> : in the Venetian dialect, 14th Cent. with 519 miniatures. 13 inc. by 9½. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 232.) Sir F. Madden (s. m.)	80	0
254. <i>Memoires des Quatre Campagnes de sa Majesté (James the Second)</i> , sous <i>Vicomte Turenne</i> , traduit sur l'original Anglois conservé dans le Collège des <i>Ecossois</i> à Paris. (At the end of the volume is the autograph of the Queen Mother, <i>Maria</i> , and of Secretary <i>Caryll</i> , dated 1704; in old French red morocco, with a Cardinal's arms on the sides.) . . . . . Thorpe	3	19
267. <i>Pentateuchus Hebraicus, sine punctis</i> ; a vellum roll 44½ feet in length, 4½ inc. in breadth . . . . . Sir I. L. Goldsmid	12	12
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293. <i>Liber Precum</i> . Psalmi, Litanie, et Preces; dated 1524, with fine miniatures, and portrait of Sigismund King of Poland, kneeling before our Saviour; size, 6½ inc. by 4½. (This MS. descended from the royal family of Poland to the Princess Mary Clementine Sobieski, the wife of the first Pretender, and was procured from the effects of her son the Cardinal of York.) . . . . . Sir F. Madden (s. m.)	73	10
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302. <i>Memoirs of the Family of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare</i> , with an historical introduction, 2 vols. 4to. and one 8vo. . . . . Rodd	10	10
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	£.	s.
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314. Pentateuchus Hebraicus, cum punctis: in the Spanish character, in two columns, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inc. by 7. (Bibl. Sussex. i. 16, No. 4.) . Thorpe (s. m.)	20	0
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- [There were ten other smaller lots of the letters of more distinguished persons to Lubbertus, as Scaliger, Beza, Archbp. Abbot, and Bp. Morton.]
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505. *Jacobus de Voragine, Legende doree, ou Vies des Saints et Saintes, traduites par frère Jacques de Hautyns*; 2 vols. 15th Cent.; 129 coarse miniatures. 17½ inc. by 12½. Thorpe 32 0
- The total produce of the four days' sale of Manuscripts was 3126l.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*The first four Books of the Æneid of Virgil, in Heroic Verse, with other Translated Poems.* By Richard Stanyhurst.

RICHARD STANYHURST was born in Dublin, of which city his father was Recorder. He was educated in grammar learning, and became a commoner in University College, Oxon, 1563. At two years' standing, and at the early age of 19, he astonished his contemporaries by his Commentaries on Porphyry, to the great admiration of learned men and others. He afterwards returned to London, and became a student, first of Furnival's Inn, and afterwards of Lincoln's Inn. After spending some time in the study of the common law, he returned to Ireland. He married Genet or Janet, third daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Turvey, Kt. grandfather of the first Viscount Kingsland. His wife died in childbed, aged 19, 26th Aug. 1579, and was buried at Chelsea; an epitaph by her husband occurs among his poems. Anthony Wood says, "He went beyond the seas, being then a married man, and in the Low Countries, France, and other nations, he became famous for his learning, noted to princes, and more especially to the Archduke of Austria, who made him his chaplain (his wife being then dead), and allowed him a plentiful salary. He was accounted by many (especially by those of his persuasion) an excellent theologian, Grecian, philosopher, historian, and orator. Camden styles him 'conditissimus ille nobilis Rich. Stanihurstus,' and others of his time say,—that he was so rare a poet, that he and Gabriel Harvey were the best for iambics in that age.

Harvey thought so highly of Stanihurst's poetical powers, as to class him with Spenser and Daniel. "I cordially recommend to the deare lovers of the Muses, and mainly to the professed sonnes of the same, Edmund Spenser, Richard Stanihurst, Abraham Fraunce, Thomas Watson, Samuel Daniel, Thomas Nashe, and the rest, whom I affectionately thanke for their studious

\* This identical MS. was purchased some years ago by Rodd at Sotheby's rooms for 1l. 1s.!

endeavours commendably employed in enriching and polishing their native tongue." Nashe, however, did not seem to like the company he was placed in, for he remarks—"Stanyhurst, *the otherwise learned*, trod a foul, lumbering, boisterous, walloping measure, in his translation of Virgil. He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour *if therein he had not been so famously absurd*."

Stanyhurst is said to have gone to Antwerp, where he professed alchymy and the philosopher's stone, but, not succeeding, he went to Spain and practised physic. A letter has been preserved from him to Lipsius, dated from Madrid. He died at Antwerp in 1618. Wood\* thinks that one William Stanyhurst who died in January 1665 was his son; but, if he was, he was not born in lawful wedlock. Mary Stanyhurst, the mother of Archbishop Usher, was the poet's sister, and the uncle and nephew, though differing widely in their religious opinions and profession, entertained much affection for each other.

Stanyhurst's translation of the four first books of Virgil was originally printed at Leyden in 1582, 4to.

In this translation, Mr. Park remarks, "Stanyhurst's endeavour seems to have been to render the sound an imitation of the sense; but he wanted taste and skill to accomplish his purpose with agreeableness." And Mr. Southey observes,† "As Chaucer has been called the 'well of English undefiled,' so might Stanyhurst be denominated the common sewer of the language. He is, however, a very entertaining and, to a philologist, a very instructive writer. His version of the first four books of the *Æneid* is exceedingly rare, and deserves to be reprinted for its incomparable oddity. It seems impossible that a man could have written in such a style without intending to burlesque what he was about, and yet it is certain that Stanyhurst seriously meant to write heroic poetry." Besides these books of Virgil, Stanyhurst translated some of the Psalms into Sapphic, and Asclepiad, and other metres, and some epigrams from Sir Thomas More, and *other oddities*. Stanyhurst's Virgil was so scarce that a copy sold for twenty pounds‡ and at Horne Tooke's sale an imperfect copy brought fifteen pounds; the present writer never saw but one. In 1836 a very limited reprint was made at Edinburgh, which itself is now rare. This was made from the Drummond copy in the University Library. Perhaps the following specimens will be sufficient for most of our readers; at least, they will give them an insight into what George Steevens named "that great repository of ancient vulgarisms, Stanyhurst's Virgil;"§ and Gifford calls him, "the sport of all the writers of that age." See Ford's Works, I. p. lxxxi.

B—h—ll.

J. M.

Our first extract is taken from the opening of the poem.

I that in old season wyth reeds oten harmonye whistled  
My rural sonnet; from forrest flitted, I forced  
Thee sulking swinker thee soile, though craggie, to sunder:  
A labor and a travaille too plowsains hartily weloom;  
Now manhod and garboils I chaunt, and martial horror.  
I blaze thee, captaine, first from Troy cittie repairing,  
Lyke wandring pilgrim to famosed Italie trudging,  
And coast of Lavyn; soust wyth tempestuous hurlywynd,  
On land, and sayling by gods predestinate order.  
But chiefe through Junoes long fostred deadlys revengment.  
Martyred in battayls, ere towne could stately be buylded,  
Or gods there settled; thence flitted thee Latine offspring,  
The roote of old Alban; thence was Rome peerles inhauned.

\* Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, vol. ii. p. 255.

† See Southey's Omniana, part 1, p. 192.

‡ See Ritson's Bibliog. Poet. p. 351, and see Censura Literaria, vol. i. p. 410. This copy was Sir F. Freeling's.

§ See Reed's Shakspeare, vol. xvi. p. 138. Stanyhurst says his translation was "*Opus decem dierum*."

The next quotation we make from the second book, in the story of the Trojan Horse. p. 31.

But Capys and oothers diving more deepley to bottom,  
Warily suspecting in gifts thee treacherie Greekish,  
Did wish thee wooden monster weare drowned, or harboured  
In scorching firebrands ; or ribs too spatter asunder ;  
Thee wavering commons in kim kam sectes ar haled  
First then among oothers, with no smal coompanie garded,  
Laocoon storming from princelie castel is hastning,  
And a far of beloing ; what fond phantastical harebraine,  
Madness hath enchanted your wits ; you townsmen unhappie !  
Weene you, blind hodiecks, thee Greekish navie returned,  
Or that their presents want craft ? is subtil Ulysses  
So soone forgotten ? My lief for a haulfpennie, Trojans,  
Either heere ar couching soom troops of Greekish asemblie,  
Or to crush our bulwarcks this woorek is forged, al houses  
For to prie, surmounting the towne : soom practis or oother  
Heere lurcks of cooning : trust not this treacherus ensigne ;  
And for a ful reckning I like not barrel or herring ;  
Thee Greeks bestowing their presents Greekish I feare mee.  
Thus said : he stout rested, with his chaapt staffe speedily running,  
Strong the steed he chargeth, thee planck ribs manfully riving.  
Then the jade, hit shivered, thee vaults haulf shrillie rebounded,  
With clush clush buzzing, with drooming clattered humming :  
Had gods or fortun no such course destinie knedded,  
Or that al our senses wear not so bluntly benumbed,  
Thear sleight and stratagems had beene discovered easily,  
Now Troy with Priamus' castel most stately remaining.  
But loe, the mean season, with shouting clamorus hallow,  
Of Troy towne the shepheards a yoncker mannaed haling,  
Present too Priamus ; this guest ful slilie did offer  
Himself for captive, thearby to coompas his heasting,  
And Trojan cittie to his Greekish countrie men open.  
A brasse bold merchaunt in causes daungerus herdie.  
In doubtful matters thus stands hee flatly resolved,  
Or to cog, or certain for knaverie to purchas a Tyburne.  
The Trojan striplings crowding dooe cluster about him,  
Soom view the captive, some frumping quillities utter, &c.

The burning of Troy. p. 54.

This said, with darcksoom night shade quite clowdie she vanniaht,  
Grisly faces frowning, eke against Troy leaged in hatred,  
Of saints foure deities did I see.  
Then did I marck plainely thee castel of Ilion uplaid,  
And Trojan building quite topsie turvie remooved.  
Much lik on a mountain thee tree drie withered oaken,  
Slies't by the Clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbil or hatchet.  
Then the tre deepe minced, far chopt doth terrifie swinkers,  
With menacing beeking thee branches palsye before tyme,  
Until with sowghing it grunts, as wounded in hacking,  
At length with rounsefal, from stock untrunked, it harssheth.

The Visit to Prince Helenus. Third book, p. 75.

Theese toyes shee pratled mourning, grtefs newly refreshing,  
Thee whilst King Helenus, with a crowding coompanie garded,  
From towne to us busking, us as his freends freendly bewelcom'd,  
Us to his new cittie with curtesie chereful he leadeth.  
With tears rief trickling saucing eech question asked,  
I march on forward ; and younge Troy finely resembling  
Thee big huge old monument, and new brooke Zanthus I knowledge  
With the petit townegats favoring the principal old portes,  
Also my companions in country, citty be frolick.  
Into the veris palace the prince them wholly receaveth.  
With whip cat bowling, they kept a merrie carousing.  
Thee goulden mazurs up skinckt for a bon viage hoysing,  
There we did al sojourne two dayes ; then a prosperous hizing

Of south blast, puffing on sayles, doth summon us onward.  
Too thee, princely prophet, thus I spake, him friendly requesting.

Description of *Ætna*. Third book, p. 84.

But neere joyntlye brayeth with rufflerye rumboled *Ætna*,  
Soomtyme out it bolcketh from bulck clowds grimly bedimmed,  
Lyke fyerd pitch skorohing, or flash flame sulphurus heating.  
Flownce to the stars towring thee fire like a pellet is hurled,  
Ragd rocks up raking; and guts of mounten yrented  
From roote up he jogleth; stoans hudge slag molten he rowseth;  
With route snort grumbling, in bottom flash farie kindling.  
Men say that Enceladus, with balt hault blasted, here horbrought,  
Ding'd with this squising, and massive burden of *Ætna*,  
Which pres on him nailed from broached chimneys stil heateth,  
As oft as the giant his broid syds croomepeled altreth,  
So oft Sicil al shiverith, therewith flakes smoakye besparokled,  
That nigth in forrest to us pouke bags ghashtye be tendred.

The Cyclops (p. 88.)

Loud the lowbie brayed with bellowing monstrous echo.  
Thee water hee shaketh, with his outcryes Italia trembleth,  
And with a thick thund'ring thee fyerde forge *Ætna* rebounded.  
Then runs from mountayns and woods thee rownaival helswarms  
Of Cyclopan lurdens to the shoars in coompanie clust'ring,  
Far we se them distaunt; us grimly and vainly beholding,  
Up to the sky reatching, thee breetherne swish swash of *Ætna*.  
A folck moast fulsoom, for sight moste fytlye resembling  
Trees of loftye cipers, with thicken'd multitud oak rows,  
Of Jove's great forest, or woods of mightye Diana.  
Feare thear us enforced with forcing speedines headlong  
Too swap of our cables, and fal to the seas at aventure.

Heere loa, being scaped from rough tempestuous huffing,  
My father Anchises, in cares my accustom'd helper,  
I loose; O my father, wil you forsak me, thus ending  
My toyls and my travails, when thee did I maister al hazards?  
Nor propheting Helenus, when he foretold dangerus hard haps  
Forspake this burial mourning, nor filthie Celæno.  
This was last my labour, thee knot claspt of min adventures.  
From thence God mee shoov'd too this your gratius empire.  
Thus father *Æneas* soly to the companie list'ning,  
His long dririe viadge, and God's set destinie chaunted.  
At length kept he silence, with finnish'd historie resting.

Dido's Speech to her Sister is thus poetically expressed. p. 91.

Sister *As*, I marville, what dreams mee terrifie napping,  
What newcoom traveller, what guest in my harborie lighted?  
How brave he dooth court it! what strength and courage he carries!  
I beleve it certain (no yet hold I it vainely reported)  
That fro the great linnadge of gods his pettegre shooteth.  
Feare shews pitfle cravens. Good God! what destinie wayward  
Hath the man endured? what bickrings bitter he passed?  
Had I not foresnaffled my mind by votarie promise  
Not to yoke in wedlock too no wight earthly my person,  
When my first feloaship by murther beastly was cended,  
Had I not such daltiance, such pipling bed gle renounced,  
Haply this one faultie trespass might bring me to bending,  
*As* (to the my meaning and mind I doe plainly set open)  
Since the death of my husband, too wit, the *Sichæus* unhappie,  
Since my cruel broother defilde the domestical altars,  
Only this od gallant hath bow'd my phansie to *Mæander*  
And my loove hath gained; the skorcht ster  
But first with vengeance let the earth mee  
Or Father Omnipotent with his thundring  
And to Erebus shadin:



Eare that I shal thy statutes (ð shamefast Chastitie,) cancel.  
 Hee that first me yoked for wife did carrie my first loove,  
 Hardly let him shrowd it, close claspt in grave let it harbour.  
 When she thus had spoaken, with tears her breast she replenisht.

Dido thus upbraids Æneas (p. 102).

And thoughtst thou, faithlesse coystrall, so smoothlye to shaddow  
 Thy packing practise, from my soyle privily slincking?  
 Shal not my liking, ne yet earst faith plighted in hand-claspe,  
 Nor Didoes burial from this crosse journey withholde thee?  
 Further, in a winter's sowre storm must navie be launched?  
 Mind'st thou with northern bluster thee mayne sea to traverse,  
 Thou cruel hart haggard? What if hence too cuntrye the passage  
 Thou took'st not stranged? Suppose Troy cittie remained,  
 Through the sea fierce swelling, wouldst thou to Troy cittie be packing?  
 Shun'st thou my presence? By theese tears, and by thy right hand,  
 Since that I, poore caytieffe, nought els to myself doe relinquish  
 By the knot of wedlock, by loove's solemnities sealed,  
 If that I deserved too fore soom kindness, or annye  
 Part of my person to the whillon pleasur afoorded,  
 To my state empayring, let yeet soom mercye be tenderd.  
 I doe crave (if to prayers as yeet some nouke be reserved)  
 Beat down thy purpose, thy mind from journye reclayming,  
 For thy sake in Libycal regions and in Nemoð hateful  
 I live; my Tyrian subjectes pursue me with anger.  
 For thy sake I stayned whillom my chastitie spotlesse,  
 And honor old batterd, to the sky with glorie me lifting.  
 And, now guest, wheather doe ye skud from deaths fit of hostace?  
 That terme must I borowe, sith I dare not cal the myne husband.  
 Why do I breath longer? Shall I live til citie my broother  
 Pigmalion ransack? or too time I be prisoner holden  
 By thee Getul Iârb? If yeet soom progenie from me  
 Had crawld, by the fathered, if a cockney dandiprat hop-thumb,  
 Prettie lad Æneas, in my court wantoned, ere thou  
 Tookst this filthye fleing, that thee with phisnomye lykened,  
 I ne then had reck'ned myself for desolat owtcaste.

- P. 104. Whilst he thus in pleading did dwell, shee surly beheld him;  
 Heere she doth her visadge thear skew, eache member in inchmeals  
 In long mummye allence limming; then shrewdly she scoldeth.  
 No goddes is thye parent, nor th' art of Dardanus offspring,  
 Thou perjurde faytoure! but amydst rocks, Caucasus haggish  
 Bred the, with a tiger's soure milck unseasoned udder'd.  
 What shal I dissemble? what poincts more weightye reserve I?  
 At my tears showing did he sigh? did he winck with his eyelid?  
 Ous did he wepe vanquisht? did he yeld ons mercie toe loovemate?  
 What shal I first utter? Will not graund Juno with hastning,  
 Nor thee father Saturne with his eyes bent rightly behold this?  
 Faith quite is exiled. Fro the shoare late a runagat hedgbrat,  
 A tar-breeche quystroune dyd I take, with phrensie betrashed  
 I placed in kingdom, both ships and companye gracing,  
 Woe to me thus stamping, sutch braynsick foolerye belching.  
 Mark the speake, I pray you, wel coucht. Now sohtel Apollo,  
 Now Lycian fortune, from very Juppiter hev'nlye,  
 A menacing message, by the gods' ambassador uttered.  
 Forsooth, this thye visadge with care salncts Celical heapeth,  
 Their brayns unquieted with this baldare be buzzing.  
 I stay not thy body, ne on baw vaw tromperye descant.  
 Pack toe soyl Italian; crosse thee seas; fish for a kingdom;  
 Verily in hoape rest (if gods may take duelye revengement),  
 With gagd rocks coompast, then, vaynely Dido reciting,  
 Thou shalt bee punisht. Ile with fire swartish hop after,  
 When death had untwined my soule from carcas his holding,  
 I wil as hobgobling foloe thee; thou shalt be soare handled.  
 I shal heare, I doubt not, thy pangs in lymbo related.

We have now, we think, given specimens enough of the author's style, and only add a few examples of single lines. As,

- P. 2.—And the sea salte foaming wythe brave flantadoe dyd harrow.  
 P. 3.—Theese flaws theyr cabbans wyth stur snar jarre doe ransack.  
 P. 10.—Rough the sea flows forward, thee land with snarnoise enhaunting.  
 P. 14.—Pigmalion's riches was shipt, that pinchepeny butcher.  
 P. 25.—This reason her sturring thus spake she to Cocknye Cupido.  
 P. 33.—Whearto shal I take me forlorne, unfortunat, hoaplost?  
 P. 39.—His midil embracing with wigwag circuled hooping.  
 P. 75.—Him by his fires altars killing with Skarboro warning.  
 P. 78.—Than to be surprised by Scylla in dungeon hellish,  
     Whear curs barck bawling, with yolp yalpe snarrye rebounding.  
 P. 94.—You to him bee spoused; thee truth with pillo toy ferret.  
 P. 107.—Thee winds scold struggling, the threshing thick crush crash is owt borne,  
     Thee boughs frap whurring, when stem with blast bob is hacked.  
 P. 111.—What shal I doe therfore? shal I now, like a castaway milckmadge  
     On my woers formoure bee fawning?  
 P. 113.—Quod she, shal he escape thus? shal a stranger give me the slampam?  
     With such departure, my regal Siegnorie frumping?  
 P. 141.—Loud dub a dub tabering, with frapping rip rap of Ætna.  
     A clapping fierbolte, such as oft with rownce robel hobble.  
 P. 142.—Of ruffe raffe roaring, men's hearts with terror agrysing,  
     With peale meale ramping, with thick thwack sturdily thundring.

*An endeavoured Description of his Mistress.*

Nature in her woorking soomtime dooth pinch like a niggard,  
 Disfiguring creatures, lims with deformitie dusking.  
 This man is unjoyncted, that swad like a monster abideth,  
 Shee limps in the going, this slut with a cammoised hauck's nose,  
 And as a cow wasted plods on, with an head like a lute-case.  
 These faulces fond hodiepecks impute too nature, as if she  
 Too frame were not habil gems with rare dignitie lustring!  
 Werher in advismen laboring too cancel al old blots,  
 And to make a patterne of price, thee maistree to publish  
 For to shape a peerelesse paragon shee minded, assembling  
 Her force and cunning; for a spirt, lands sundrie refusing,  
 And with al her woerckmates travailing shee lighteth in Holland,  
 Round, too, the Hage posting, to the world Marie matchless avaucing  
 In bodie fine fewterd, a brave brownetta; wel handled;  
 Her stature is coomly; not an inch to superfluous holding,  
 Gratus in visadge; with a quick eye prettily glauncing;  
 Her lips like coral rudie, with teeth lillie whit, cevor'd.  
 Yoong in age, in manners and nuture sage shee remaineth,  
 Bashful in her speaking; not raah, but watchful in aunswer.  
 Her looks, her simpring, her woords with curtesie sweetning;  
 Kind and also modest; liking with chastitie lincking,  
 And in al her gesturs observing coomly decorum.  
 But to what eend labor I, me to presse with burden of Ætna,  
 Thee stars too number, poincts plainly uncounctabil opning?  
 Whust! not a woord; a silence such a task impossibil asketh.  
 Her vertu meriteth more praise than parly can utter.

*Of Tyndarus, that frumped a gentleman for having a long nose, delivered by the former author (Sir Thomas More) in Latin.*

Tyndarus attempting to kis a faire lasse with a long nose,  
 Would needs bee finish, with bitter frumperry taunting.  
 In vain I doo coovet my lips too linck to thy sweets lips;  
 Thy nose, as a stickler, toe toe long us parteth asunder.  
 Heere the maide, al bashful, the unsav'rie saucines heeding;  
 With choler oppressed, thus shrewdly to Tyndarus aunswer'd:  
 Sith my nose owtpeaking, good Sir, your lip-labour hindreth,  
 Hardly ye may kisse mee, where no such guomon apeereth.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Letters of Mary Queen of Scots. Edited by Agnes Strickland. 2 vols.*

IF this work had no other recommendation than that of being the most complete collection of the letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and of those relating to her, it would be a valuable one. A history so complicated and obscure in parts, so darkened by mysterious plots, so involved in conflicting interests, and so conducted through circumstances half concealed by fear, and changed by personal views of various kinds, needs every assistance that can be afforded, nor should a single paper or document be omitted in a case where a word lost or altered might affect the character of the parties, the sincerity of their motives and views, or might throw inextricable confusion into the whole fabric of the history. But Miss Strickland has earned higher praise than merely that of a diligent compiler: she has arranged the text with clearness, and illustrated it with knowledge and judgment.

The two great points of controversial interest in Queen Mary's history are those connected with the murder of Darnley and the plotting against the throne and life of Elizabeth. As regards the former, Miss Strickland vindicates the innocence of the Queen, and, we think, with preponderating evidence in her favour. The other is a more complicated question, because it involves this very doubtful point—how far both the adherents of Mary and her enemies may have acted from opposite motives, yet both involving her name in their acts. Was she guilty? is the first question—to what extent? is the second; for Elizabeth's apology for proceeding to the last extremity of power rested on its necessity, as connected with the safety of her own life and the security of her throne; and this was so assiduously inculcated, so widely spread, and so firmly believed, that it certainly appears, not only that there was no popular or national feeling *against* the execution of Mary, but, on the other

hand, that the news of her death was followed by a general rejoicing. If this was the case, it certainly seems to show the general belief that plots dangerous to the Sovereign and to the religion of the country, and formidable from the persons engaged in them, were connected with the Scottish Queen, known to her, and encouraged by her. This is ever the language of the ministers, and also of Elizabeth herself, who places the argument in her conversation in the short compass as to whose life should be sacrificed—her own or her rival's; and when we recollect that Mary had assumed the title of Queen of England as well as of Scotland, and was the rightful successor, we shall at least have the channel to the Queen's fears and animosities open before us. When, also, we recollect the great and vital struggles then taking place in Europe between the Catholic and Reformed religions, the intense hatred of the Papal power to the Sovereign that sat on the *revolted* throne, and the constant threats of assassination which kept the Queen and her ministers in such alarm that an association was formed specially for her personal protection,—keeping these things before us, and knowing also that Mary owned her guilty participation in plots for the invasion of the country,\* though she rejected all attempt on the life of her sister Queen,† we shall scarcely wonder at the manner in which the final scene was closed. The people saw not a martyr, but a traitor, led to the block, and Elizabeth in her

\* See vol. i. p. 244—248.

† "Let your wicked murderers know how, with hearty sorrow, her vile deserts compel these orders; and bid her, from me, ask God forgiveness for her treacherous dealings towards the saviour of her life many a year, to the intolerable peril of my own; and yet, not contented with so many forgivenesses, must fault again so horribly, far passing woman's thought, much less a princess's."—Strong language this, which occurs in a letter of Elizabeth to Sir Amias Pawlet, ii. p. 228.



rival's death saw the removal of the great central point round which political insurrection, foreign invasion, domestic treason, and spiritual threats and intrigues were continually revolving.

To assist her readers in tracing a clear view through the eventful details of this history, Miss Strickland has given a very lucid and historical introduction of sixty pages, and she also accompanies the letters with a Chronological Summary of the Events, which we have found of great advantage where the history is conducted through private and public letters, state papers, negotiations of statesmen, and correspondence of ambassadors. In vol. i. p. 129, &c., will be found an interesting discussion on "the forged love letters and the silver gilt casket," as connected with Bothwell;\* at p. 194 as to whether the Duke of Norfolk and Mary ever met. One of the most extraordinary and interesting discussions in the second volume is that which relates to Elizabeth's desire to have Mary *privately murdered*, and not publicly tried and executed; see pp. 229—232. This, if true, is indeed the foulest and most bloody spot upon her fame, and even such as might account for the upbraidings and misery of her closing days. At p. 264 Miss Strickland touches on the question, which, she says, was asked "by that great historical antiquarian, Sir Henry Ellis," as to whether Elizabeth was not really betrayed by her ministers when the warrant for the death of Mary Queen of Scots was actually executed; a question naturally arising from her letter to James VI., in which she says, "I would you knew (though not felt) the extreme colour that overwhelms my mind for that miserable accident which, far contrary to my meaning, hath befallen. . . Thus assuring yourself of me, that, as I knew this was deserved, yet, if I had meant it, I would never lay it on others' shoulders; no more will I (not) damnify myself, that thought it not."

At p. 388 will be found a letter,

\* See also, as to the murder of Darnley, Bothwell's Confession, vol. i. p. 303, 307, &c.

which, though anonymous, deserves attention, as it shows the strong party feeling that prevailed in the country against the Scottish Queen. One sentence is as follows:—

"It cannot be but the Scottish Queen is appointed to be the means to overthrow religion, and to advance all Papistry. Our good Queen's life is the only impediment, and what will not Papistry do to remove any impediment? When Elizabeth is dead, two kingdoms joined in Mary, what security is there for Christians? . . . It is true mercy to deliver so many—to deliver the earth—from a devouring, wasting, unfeeling, destroying monster of unthankfulness, &c. . . . Will Elizabeth leave England and us all subject to an adulterous traitress—a seeker of the life of her own saviour—one irritated tyrant,—and, shall I say all in one word,—Scottish Queen?"

But we must now refer the reader to the volumes themselves, which we trust he has already seen are well worthy of his attention.

*The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Compton, Berks. By William Hewett, Jun. 8vo. pp. xii. 164.*

IF it has not been without some regret that we have seen our County Histories degenerate from folio to quarto, and the splendid tomes of Ormerod, Surtees, and Whitaker succeeded by those of Baines and Glover, or others almost unknown, what shall we say when we have the history of a hundred presented to us in a thin octavo volume, and ornamented, not with the works of Turner and Dewint, of Blore and Lekeux, but with coarse woodcuts, or the vilest blotchings ever printed in lithographic chalk? And yet we are free to admit that there is a mean which ought to be observed in these matters; for the magnificent folios above-mentioned were beyond all but wealthy purchasers, and, moreover, very unwieldy to handle, and therefore on both accounts more likely to be treasured on the shelves of little frequented libraries, than to diffuse general information. We would not object to the quarto form, such as Dallaway's Sussex, or the lighter folio, such as Hunter's South Yorkshire: but we do think that some little dignity is becoming to Topography, and moreover that well-

executed plates are very desirable, inasmuch as considerable information is to be derived from them. Indeed, we have not yet had any one County History at once amply and artistically illustrated. The Leicestershire of Mr. Nichols is by far the foremost in the former quality, but a small proportion only of his engravings are characterized by artistic merit, or even correct drawing. The specimen which Mr. Gage Rokewood gave of a History of Suffolk, in his "Hundred of Thingoe," is we think the model upon which County History should be executed: complete in its pedigrees, its church notes, and above all in its illustrations. But we are preaching to a barren generation.

We have no wish, however, to speak ungratefully of Mr. Hewett's "Hundred of Compton,"—always excepting his wretched lithographs; taking it, for such it is, as a hasty sketch, the work of a very young man, somewhat too eager for his appearance before the public. Could Mr. Hewett have allowed himself further time, we have no doubt his zeal and his talents would have achieved something better. We perceive, however, that he wants an acquaintance with Latin,\* which is a great drawback to an historical antiquary. On his territorial history we have little to remark, except that it might have been detailed with greater clearness and precision; pedigrees he has none, nor any epitaphs. The parishes described are, Aldworth, Compton, East Ilsley, West Ilsley, Chilton, Catmere, and Farnborough.

It is in his investigation of the early antiquities of the Berkshire downs that Mr. Hewett is most successful. He proposes a new site for Calleva, the capital of the Atrebatas, namely, Streatley, a locality which Sir R. C. Hoare considered to possess such characteristics as proved "that a Roman station formerly existed on this spot:" and since it was visited by that eminent antiquary,

"fresh discoveries have been frequently,

and still are, made in these fields; hundreds of Roman coins, of gold, silver, and brass, having been ploughed up: these are chiefly of Valens, Constant, Valentinian, Carausius, Probus, Gratian, and Constantine the Great."

Another point is the site of the Battle of Ashdown, fought between Alfred and the Danes in the year 871. It has been placed in various counties; and even the Berkshire antiquaries are not accordant as to its precise locality. "Mr. Wise, whose opinion is most accredited, fixes *Æcesdune* at Ashdown Park near Lambourn; Lysons† at Ashampstead; and Bishop Gibson at Aston." Lysons, however, had observed, that the name appears in Domesday Book, under the form of *Assedone*, as part of the Hundred of *Nachededorne*, corresponding to the modern Hundred of Compton; and Mr. Hewett follows up this opinion by asserting, that the open hills in the vicinity of East Ilsley must be the site of this event, and that the manor of Ashridge is a remainder of the former designation of the whole adjoining downs.

From this decisive battle, says Mr. Hewett, the Saxons applied to these downs the name of *Hilde-læg*, or the battle-field, from whence is derived the present Ilsley.

Whether this etymology is correct we will not determine. The name is written in one passage of Domesday Book "*Hildelelei*," in others *Hislelei* and *Hisleleu*. But of the town, "the famous *Nachededorne*," which is said to have stood near the site of the modern Ilsley (p. 41); to have been utterly destroyed by the Danes (p. 42); and to have been abandoned for another site, when, "notwithstanding this new town was founded on the very hill whereon the single thorn still grew, the old name of *Nachededorne*, being found inconveniently long, was shortly abolished for that of *Hildeleu*" (p. 43.)—of this "famous town" we do not believe one word. *Nachededorne* was the name of a manor held in royal demesne by the Conqueror,

\* This is shown by the way in which his extracts from Domesday Book are printed. He talks of *Hugo Count of Stafford*, &c. &c.

† This name is printed "*Lyson*" throughout Mr. Hewett's volume, a bad compliment to the most meritorious of his predecessors in Berkshire topography.

and such a manor not unnaturally gave name to the Hundred.

In some of his etymological explanations Mr. Hewett is certainly not very perspicuous. Thus of Lowborough he says, "Its name appears to be a corruption of the two Saxon words *Aleaw*, a hill, and *bergh*, a fortress; and of Cuckhamsley, that it is obviously corrupted from the old Saxon name *hleaw*, signifying in that language an elevated country, or a large estate." But we believe it will be found that *low* had generally a sepulchral meaning, as Mr. Hewett himself shows was the case with Cuckhamsley, written in ancient records Cwicchelmeshlawe, that is, the tumulus of Cwichelm, who is supposed by Mr. Hewitt to have been that Cwichelm, the brother of King Kynegils, slain on the downs in battle with King Edwin, A.D. 626. In this magnificent barrow, which, placed upon a hill upwards of 800 feet above the level of the sea, rises to the height of twenty-one feet, and measures in circumference 140 yards, excavations have been lately carried on, resulting in few discoveries; but Mr. Hewett's description of the formation of the barrow, which was composed of large layers of turf placed in horizontal strata, is remarkable. In the centre was found "an immense oaken stake, bound with twigs of willow and hazel." This stake presented evident traces of the action of fire, as did some large bones.

After describing a British camp called Perborough Castle, Mr. Hewett says,

"Several names of adjoining localities have reference to this ancient intrenchment, and its occupation by the Britons and Romans; thus *Vaullen* (the name of a large wood now destroyed) signifies a fortified town; and *Callocots* (Caerlow), a town where beacons were lit. Sir R. C. Hoare says he always found the term *Cold Harbour* in the vicinity of a Roman road. This name, derived from the British words *col*, a hill, and *arbhaw* an army, also designates a *statio militaris*. There is a farm so called near Perborough Castle, and also at West Ilsley."

Here, without entering dogmatically on that slippery field, etymology, we may presume to doubt both Mr. Hewett's interpretation of Callocots, and its imputed identity with Caerlow. It

appears, however, very probable that it is from the Roman *collocata*, and more particularly as it is supposed that *Cold Harbour* itself had the meaning of *statio collocata*.

We shall now have given some idea of Mr. Hewett's book. It will be remembered that the History of Wiltshire was divided by Sir Richard Hoare into the Ancient History and the Modern. Under a similar division of subjects we should be inclined to assign a considerable share of merit to this contribution of Mr. Hewett's to the ancient history of Berkshire; towards the modern history, many of his materials are doubtless of value, but there is such a want of lucid arrangement, such evident marks of haste and imperfection, which the long series of addenda tends to confirm, that we must still regret he did not take more time. Above all, he might have gathered some idea of the capabilities of modern art, if only from the illustrated newspapers.

*The History and Antiquities of Dartford,\* with Topographical Notices of the neighbourhood. By John Dunkin, Gentleman, M.A.S.*

WITH what amazement would Camden and Stukeley, and Horsley and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, have received the information adopted by Mr. Dunkin in the introduction to his volume, that the state of the Trinobantes was in the hundred of Hoo, that peninsular tract of Kent lying between the Thames and Medway, composed of Cowling and Cliff marshes, the highlands about High Halstow, and the flats of the Isle of Grain!

Now would not the assertion of Cæsar himself, that he led his army towards the territories of Cassivelaunus, which were divided from the maritime states (meaning those of Kent) by a river *eighty miles* distant from the sea,† nor the express mention that Cassivelaunus sent messives to the states of Kent, urging them to attack Cæsar's encampment constructed for

\* This title is of the illuminated order. The illuminator in the name Dartford has unfortunately used the uncial C instead of D; the word stands, therefore, Cartford!

† Comment. Lib.

he protection of his fleet, (at the spot most probably where Richborough castle now stands), nor the relation of Tacitus relative to the revolt of the Trinovantes, whose capital was Camalodunum, Colchester, or Lexden, in Essex: "—would none of these circumstances, we say, protect Cæsar from the suspicion that he had mistaken the Medway for the Thames, and that his march of eighty miles ought to be shortened by half the distance, that he might ford the Medway and not the Thames, and attack the stronghold of Cassivelaun, not at Verulam, but in the marshes between the Cray and Darent,† where some brick rubbish of buildings of the 15th and 16th century (we speak advisedly) indicate to the conviction of Mr. Dunkin a Roman station.

We have already, in our review of Archæologia, had occasion to observe on the indications of the spot where Cæsar really did cross the Thames between Kingston and Hampton Court;‡ and we now shew how strongly this discovery confirms the hint of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his observations on Cæsar's second campaign in Britain. He says, "The first ford of the Thames is at Richmond, as nearly as possible eighty miles from Richborough."§ Sir Richard is also very express in his definition of the territory of the Trinovantes; they were, he tells us, "the inhabitants of Essex, a small part of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, under their capital Camalodunum or Lexden, which afterwards, in the time of Claudius, was removed to Colchester."||

However carefully Sir Richard Colt Hoare considered the localities he was pointing out as safely to be inferred from the authority of the Roman writers, it appears never once to have occurred to him that the most important transactions of Cæsar's campaign might have taken place in the marshes and uplands of the hundred of Hoo, and near the course of the "silent

Darent, stained," according to Mr. Dunkin, "with British blood."

Mr. Dunkin appears to us rather unfortunate in his remarks on Roman antiquities:—he refers to an examination made by Mr. Kempe and Messrs. Nichols, some years since, of the remains of the Watling Street on Dartford Brent, and gives an etymology for the word *Watling*, as on the authority of Mr. Kempe, (an extract it appears from a private note of that gentleman,) quite different from that which Mr. Kempe has himself communicated to the Archæologia. We suspect that Mr. Kempe may not have much desired this use should be made of a mere conjecture of the moment. Mr. Dunkin, however, evidently impugns his authority when he removes Noviomagus from Holwood Hill¶ to Dartford, bringing of course the Regni of Ptolemy from the confines of Surrey into the district of Kent.

Mr. Dunkin, as his work on the hundreds of Bicester and Ploughley, in Oxfordshire, has shewn, is an accurate, zealous, and intelligent chronicler of our Anglo-Norman antiquities and ecclesiastical foundations before the Reformation; but he is not at home in the classic ages: we therefore gladly leave Cæsar to find his way out of the hundred of Hoo, whither he has been conducted in Mr. Dunkin's preliminary notes, throwing not only the Britons but a host of established antiquaries into confusion, and turn to Mr. Dunkin's description of Dartford parish church, which we quote somewhat at length as happily illustrating the economy of our parochial edifices in the olden time.

"The situation of the parish church, at once blocking up the end of the street and the approach to the bridge, is so manifestly inconvenient as to convince the most incredulous that the selection of site must have arisen from conviction that no other possessed correspondent advantages. The ford of the Darent was too important to be overlooked as a military post during the murderous incursions of the Saxons and Danes; consequently a strong massive fort or tower was erected on the banks of the river, immediately contiguous to the Watling-street, to serve at once as a defence of the ford and a stronghold for the in-

\* Tacit. Ann. Lib.

† Introd. p. xix. et passim.

‡ Letters from William Roots, esq. of Kingston.

§ Introd. to translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, p. lxxii.

|| Ibid.

¶ Archæologia.

habitants of the town. On the southern side of this tower the people very naturally afterwards erected their church, and in times of war and depredation carried thither their valuables as a place of complete security. When tranquillity prevailed, the tower became the campanile of the parish church. The first Saxon edifice may be reasonably supposed to have consisted of a nave and chancel only; yet, standing according to the cardinal points, the south-western corner necessarily projected itself upon the line of the Watling-street. In those ages, the presence of the sacred edifice was considered an ample counterbalance to any little inconvenience arising from a slight inclination in the road. At a very early period, the Saxon kings, then lords of the domain, gave Dartford church towards the endowment of the see of Rochester, and it is entered among those possessions in Domesday Book. In 1250, immediately after the canonization of Becket, vast multitudes of all classes flocked on pilgrimage to his tomb, and Dartford became the first resting place from London to Canterbury: this evidently led, in the time of Henry III., to the erection of a chapel on the southern side of the chancel, and to the dedication of an altar therein to St. Thomas of Canterbury for the use of the pilgrims. In the same reign, the Emperor of Germany was married by proxy in this church to Isabella, the king's sister. The ancient fabric having fallen to decay, or been adjudged too mean for the magnificent ideas of the age, the present greatly enlarged edifice was projected in the reign of Edward the First. The church was proposed to consist of a nave, three chancels, and side aisles, although it was evident this object could not be accomplished without carrying the western end of the south aisle right athwart the ancient road, and thereby apparently blocking up the street. This inconvenience, however, seems to have been considered subordinate to the advantages of having a church worthy of the town, and calculated to arrest the attention of strangers. The ecclesiastics pressed forward the rebuilding, and the south aisle was evidently completed in the time of the first Edward, from the character of the architecture of some of the windows. The great western window, of the middle aisle, clearly bespeaks itself to have been constructed in the reign of Edward the Second; while the records of the church of Rochester state those at the east end of the three chancels to have been inserted by the bishops Thomas de Woldham and Hamo de Hethe, temp. Edward III.; the arches of the nave are

about the same age, and the north aisle windows display tracery of a somewhat later period. It was on the addition of this northern aisle to the church that the architect entertained the bold conception of exhibiting St. Thomas's altar to the devout pilgrim, by cutting lofty arches through the eastern, western, and southern walls of the ancient Saxon tower. Since the removal of that altar at the Reformation, and the conversion of the chapel itself into a vestry room, those arches have been blocked up, but the solidity of the edifice they uphold, and the symmetry of their several architectural members, still attest the care and skill with which the design was carried into effect. The principal repair during the following century was that of re-covering the church with lead, circa 1470, and easily effected by the voluntary offerings and donations of the faithful. But towards the latter end of the reign of Edward IV. the ancient campanile was so much decayed as to call the special attention of the parishioners to the subject, and, by the aid of donations and benefactions, the repair was not only effected, but another story added to heighten the tower, thereby divesting it of its former heavy, squat, military character. The edifice having thus assumed its present form, and projecting far into the road, the footpath was carried round the north side of the church, and the cross erected hard by, to excite the devotion of the passenger. There was a turn-stile at each end of the path.

"No further external alteration of importance was effected from that period until 1792, when, the commerce of the country having greatly increased, it was adjudged advisable to widen the road, by taking down the western corner of the south aisle, and re-building it in its present circular form. At the same time the footpath was made on the south side of the church, and the turn-stiles leading into the church-yard removed.

*Interior of the Church.*—"In Catholic times the whole body of the church was open, and all classes of individuals knelt indiscriminately amongst each other for divine worship. There were in Dartford Church at least four altars. The high altar, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, occupied the place of the present communion table, and the window above, probably from a painting therein, bore also the name of St. Trinity window. *St. Thomas of Canterbury's altar* stood against the east wall of the north chancel, now called the parish vestry; and *St. Mary's altar* occupied the space below the painting of St. George and the Dragon in the Virgin's chapel. In the great chancel also



stood an image of the Virgin, called our *Lady of Pity*, and in the north wall an arch called the Sepulchre, in which the crucifix was laid from Good Friday to Easter day, and in reverence whereof John Morley caused a taper of four pounds of wax to be provided to be set in the church of Dartford before the sepulchre at Easter every year. An image of *St. Anthony* with a *light* burning before it, is mentioned in the will of Thomas Barnard; and the *altar of St. Ann* in that of William Land, who gave 3s. 4d. thereunto in 1504. A *rood loft* or narrow gallery stretched across the east end of the nave just above the present screen; upon it was placed a *lofty* crucifix called the *rood*, and before the *rood* hung a lamp candle called the *rood-light*. The staircase and a door-way leading to it still remain. There was also the *guild of All Saints* remembered in the will of John Oakhurst, to whose sustentation he gave 6s. 8d. A.D. 1440; and a "Freretre" mentioned in the will of Thomas Chapeleyn, 34 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1549. A cross or crucifix also stood in the south side of the church."

The taste which our ancestors indulged for decorating the walls of their churches with the extravagant stories of saints, as they are detailed in the Golden Legend and other black-letter authorities, is well known. The legend of St. George, the Lady, and the Dragon, painted in frescoe on the east wall of the south aisle of Dartford Church, has been described at length, accompanied by a plate, in our vol. VI. Aug. 1836, p. 134. Let a stanza therefore of the old ballad here suffice.

"Thus did the dragon every day  
Untimely crop some virgin flower,  
Till all the maids were worn away,  
And none were left him to devour,  
Saving the king's fair daughter bright,  
Her father's only heart's delight."

The triumph of St. George over the dragon and the lady herself are well known.

The history of the Priory of Preaching Sisters at Dartford is carefully traced by Mr. Dunkin to its dissolution in 1534. He has, however, omitted to notice its connexion with the Dominican Friars, which gave the nuns the appellation *Preaching*.

"It had long been renowned as the principal nunnery for the education of the female nobility and gentry in the county (Kent), and the nuns devoted themselves entirely to that object, combined with the service of their Redeemer.

The surrender was solely effected by the will of the king, whose power was evidently unlimited over the Royal foundation at Dartford. They were called white nuns from the colour of their hood and tunic, which nevertheless was formed of coarse grey cloth, and they wore a white wimple. At the dissolution they were prohibited from wearing this costume."

One of the nuns in her habit is somewhat coarsely delineated in the illuminated title to the volume. The following passage describes the existing remains of Dartford Priory.

"The situation of the several conventual buildings may be tolerably well ascertained from the present remains, disfigured as they are by the alteration of ages. The building was quadrangular; one of the principal entrances still exists in the pile, which once constituted the eastern front of the monastery. A north-east view of this building was drawn anno 1739, and engraved for Grose's antiquities, from which it appears that there was then an embattled tower over the gateway, ornamented with octagon pedestals, which once supported the statues of St. Mary and St. Margaret, and that an embattled parapet ran along the whole front; this tower was taken down by Mr. Sears, the present tenant, about 1838, one of the pedestals is standing in front of the house. On the south, but near to the western side of the quadrangle, was another entrance, doubtless ornamented somewhat like the former, which led from the side of the hill into the great road to London; possibly the refectory, kitchen, &c. may have stood in this part, as well as the apartments allotted for the residence of the friars who superintended the celebration of divine service. The church of the convent was situated on the northern side of the monastery, and from its height and magnitude sheltered the rest of the edifice from the cold blasts issuing from the marshes."

A faint idea of the *Priory Church*, Mr. Dunkin thinks, may be gathered from a model represented as borne in the hand of the founder. Attached to the seal of a deed in the archives of the Leathersellers' Company it appears (if such a representation might be depended on, which we doubt,) to have consisted of a nave, choir, transepts, and low tower, surmounted by a spire.

Mr. Dunkin's volume is a respectable contribution to Kentish topography, with the exception of that portion



Rolls as some murmuring river spreads her  
streams [passed  
Gay glittering on the freshened fields. So  
Cheerful the hours till in her mid career  
Night, through the wide pavilion of the sky,  
Sailed calm, and her dark robe, o'erspread with  
gold,  
Hung high on all the earth, her stately brows  
Crowned with the crescent moon, while solemn  
heard  
Along the tranquil air the murmuring sounds  
Of waves that from the tide-uplifted sea  
Rolled on the adjacent shores.

We must find room for one descriptive picture.

Whom kind the king indulges, and at turns,  
Of many a sylvan nook or shadowy bank,  
O'er whose bower'd copse the roots of ancient  
Or yellow alder, or the willow's veil, [oaks,  
Pendant o'erhang upon some mossy knoll  
Would rest a moment, and regard the spot  
In curious pleasure, as for knowledge meet;  
Or, tired with rushing among tangled brakes,  
Beneath some spreading beech-tree laid along,  
Glad they repose, and, as they gaze around,  
Or upward throw a passing look to gain  
A glimpse of azure sky, or breathe more free  
The close and thicken'd air; or lean beside  
Some moss'd elm's trunk, they mark the objects  
To this lonescene peculiar: scarce a breath [wild  
Disturbs the gurgles of the glitt'ring stream,  
Whose runnels of brown water from the moor,  
Again into the lower marsh glide  
With not unpleasant music, which alone  
Talks to the solitude of this still wood,  
'Leas on the bank, the springing grasshopper  
Chirps a shrill sound that draws the startled  
Or when at times the hid wood-turtle coos [ear;  
From her sole nest, not distant, tho' unseen,  
So tells the note breath'd o'er the drowsy air;  
Perhaps on some near oak, o'er its curled  
Hoary with age, the fresh-green mistle-[boughs  
toe

Swings from its airy root, depending low  
And waving pendulous to ev'ry breeze  
That gently murmurs thro' the quiv'ring leaves.  
Then the green woodpecker they spy at work,  
Whose snapping bill *tacks* with unwonted  
sound;

Then conscious of the stranger's sight, alarm'd  
Floats the blue jay from off her high hung  
Or from some ivied hollow-sided tree, [nest;  
Whose venerable horns a moment draw  
A fixed look, or call the pointing hand,  
Sudden, unmasked, the lonely owl abashed  
Skims from her silent seat, and o'er the glade  
Spreads her white wings with *whilatory* hoot;  
Stirr'd by which cry the flitting vermouse  
wheels

Mid the dim alleys of the gloomier glades.  
Nor, witnessed thus, while in some thicket's  
cell [seen,

The intruders shroud, deeming themselves un-  
seems this lone scenery wanting peopl'd life.  
Of their retreat aware, the wily fox,  
With ears erect, and eye back turn'd, away  
Slinks to his earthy lair; while from yon brake  
per the green-scaled lizard glides,  
T. MAG. VOL. XXII.

To bask awhile amid the noontide beams,  
Yet, seeing man, retires; and further on,  
Beside yon mossy, clear, fresh water fount,  
Slow welling from its deep and gravell'd nook,  
The dark-furr'd badger creeps, avoiding view,  
If so he may, of unaccustom'd man,  
To seek still shelter in his burrow'd cell.  
Far at the brook's extreme, mark! where yon  
Of dappled deer, led by one antler'd guide, [herd  
Walk unsuspecting following one by one,  
And to the streamlet's marge approach to  
drink,

From out the laund where ancient hollies  
Evergreen shelter of their glossy leaves, [yield  
By coral chaplets made more beautiful,  
And backed by groves of silver-sided birch,  
They browse elate the young and juicy twigs,  
And upward toss with joy their outstretch'd  
necks,

And snuff the woodland air; then sudden throw  
On every side their wildly peeping looks  
From full-black eyes, that seem to flash with  
fire,

When seen afar the strangers stretch'd at rest.  
With hasty start, alarm'd, o'er bank and brake  
And blossom'd furze, and brushwood thickets  
green,

They dart, till lonely coverts they regain.  
Wild goats too here their white and shaggy  
cnats

Of silvery hair show sparkling in the sun, [ac.  
Marked for a moment, bounding o'er the vert,

The above is a good specimen of the  
author's merits and defects; shewing  
a very attentive observation of nature,  
but too minutely and laboriously  
copied, till image obstructs image, and  
the whole picture is overcharged, and  
heavy.

*The Psychologist; or, whence is a know-  
ledge of the soul derivable? &c. By  
F. S. Thomas.*

THE object of this poem was to  
bring back a friend who had strayed  
into unfounded fancies regarding the  
materiality of the soul, and attached  
undue influence to the planetary bodies  
over the destiny of man, to the pure doc-  
trines of Christianity. A praiseworthy  
design; but would it not have been  
better executed in prose? To this we  
give the author's answer, as we are  
unable to give a satisfactory one of  
our own. He says, "It may be asked,  
why such serious considerations should  
be set forth in verse? the reply is, that  
poetry is the natural language of the  
soul, when thought wanders among the  
heavenly bodies; that more forcible  
and lasting impressions are made by  
the beauty and harmony of verse than  
could be effected by the more sober

form wherein we usually convey our thoughts; and that poetry alone admits of such rapid revolution of images as are necessary to exemplify the bewildering influences of metaphysical and psychological absurdities, as propounded in the systems of former times." That the author can frame his reasoning into a poetic shape is no small praise, that is not to be withheld; but he is occasionally careless, as

"Rambling—straying—over kingdoms sweeping."

where a foot is wanting.

Again,

"Sleep, what givest thou—where holdest thou thy balm?"

the accentuation is faulty; and in the following couplet the rhyme, "A mass of souls—condensing as they fall, And yet distinct—and so divisible."

But we have no wish to dwell on such imperfections, which a little care and attention on the author's part will remedy. We now give a short specimen, but all we can, of the general cast and spirit of the versification.

"I left the Tempter then, that evil one,  
In all the pride of fancied conquest won:  
His speech yet fills mine ear, as it was meant  
To fill my heart, with rage and discontent;  
As then with false but rapid eloquence,  
With fraudulent desire but sure pretence,  
And with the song, the minstrelsy of hell,  
The Foe of Heaven, and men, and God, did tell  
A worthless life bestow'd—with libellous rage  
He did misprint creation's title-page;  
He promis'd men a brighter, mental light,  
With it, of future things a full insight.  
Withholding hope, gainsaying future bliss,  
He gave despair in all its bitterness,  
Show'd lurking death contain'd in every bower,  
Told plagues conceal'd, poisons in every flower;  
He mask'd the truth, and fraudfully entwin'd  
A rayless gloom upon my spirit's mind.  
Of worlds decay'd he told—of stars outburn'd,  
Of nations lost,—dominions overturn'd.  
He told of man, at first created free,  
Now wrapt in death and foul putridity;  
Of life subdu'd, the tongue of friendship  
hush'd,  
Of love-ties torn, and heart's affection crush'd;  
Of noble minds and ardent spirits gone,  
And lost in realms of dark oblivion.  
Of budding flowers he told, wither'd and past,  
And strew'd sere leaves, by death's untimely  
blast,  
Which made their lives and loves a hollow jest,  
And quench'd their hopes of everlasting rest.  
He told how time and death, and deep distress,  
Should make this world, though throng'd, a  
wilderness,

Where nought but we should reign; and did  
refer

To man's wide grave and nature's sepulchre;  
But spake not peace, nor blissful prospects  
gave, [wave,  
Nor still'd death's fears, nor lit its glowing  
Nor beacon held to guide the wanderer o'er;  
Nor pointed he to Heaven's eternal shore."

This shews that the author is able to clothe his thoughts in poetic language; let him therefore take a more poetic theme, if he wishes to be read, and admired.

*The Anglican Cathedral Church of St. James, Mount Zion, Jerusalem. By J. W. Johns, Architect. Folio, eleven plates.*

THE erection of this church arose from the expression of a desire on the part of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, to make a decided effort on behalf of the ancient people of God at Jerusalem. In furtherance of this object, a piece of ground was purchased or the erection of a church and mission house. A portion of the buildings was commenced on the 18th Feb. 1840, but the church was not proceeded with until after the appointment of the author as architect in 1841. On the 13th of Dec. in the year the trenches for the foundation were laid out, and the next day their excavation began. The nature of the soil, however, rendered it necessary for the architect to excavate to a considerable depth, through rubbish formed of the materials of various buildings which from time to time had occupied the site. "Such uncertainty of soil and rubbish existed," says the architect, "that you could not form any conjecture as to which the next blow of the pickaxe would alight upon: it was impossible to foresee whether it would be a portion of a ruined chamber, loose rubbish, some part of a destroyed arch, (perhaps in an inverted position,) a portion of a broken floor, or, as in some cases, a small portion of tolerably solid masonry, and, if so, this would probably rest upon loose rubbish. Finding such an unsolid substratum, I determined at once to proceed down to the rock, and thus obtain a foundation again."

in might descend

and the storm beat without fear of its being removed."

On the 28th Jan. 1842, the first stone was laid by Bishop Alexander, on the rock of Mount Zion, at the depth of thirty-five feet from the surface, and the work proceeded until the 1st Nov. which, being All Saints' Day, was chosen for laying the first stone of the superstructure, which was done by Mrs. Alexander.

In an architectural point of view this church will rank far below the humblest of our cathedrals, the ill-fated St. Asaph; and the majority of our village churches far exceed it in dimensions: nor can we view the component features of the building with unqualified admiration.

The ill-defined cruciform plan, and the arrangement of the seats in what is intended for the transept, is greatly at variance with every cathedral structure. In fact, the transepts are merely projections from the centre of the building, polygonal externally, circular within, and the roofs break in a very unharmonious style against the central portion. The choir (not yet built) will be less broad than the nave, and apparently of an earlier style; and it will be terminated with an apse.

In lieu of a central tower, four very tall pinnacles spring up most unaccountably, and without any apparent use. In truth, the anomalies of the design arise from the architect having attempted to give an extraordinary effect with very humble means; whereas, if he had followed our ancestors' good sense, he might have raised a building in which simplicity would have produced a pleasing appearance, which an affectation of style has failed to accomplish.

The nave has a roof of lofty pitch, of timber, without a tie-beam, and is not ceiled. So far the design is good. The windows are triple lancets, following the Temple church; though so large a proportion of opening is unnecessary. The omission of buttresses gives the exterior an entirely modern character.

During the progress of the works many interesting discoveries were made, and amongst the rest of an ancient aqueduct, partly constructed of masonry and partly hewed out of the

solid rock, which may have served to supply the ancient city.

The account given by Mr. Johns of his operations in forming the foundations is worthy of attention, and shews what mighty works are buried in the rubbish of the Holy City, and what an interesting period may be anticipated, when the buried city of Solomon will be dug out of its ruins. Mr. Johns has merely touched on a subject so replete with interest to the Christian antiquary, but he adduces sufficient evidence of the rich antiquities still buried under the rubbish; which, for ought we know, may contain relics of the first Temple, as the usurping mosque of Omar does of the last and smaller edifice.

We refer to the volume itself for the author's account of the discoveries, and for some curious information on the prices of labour and stone in the country; and to his illustrations for the very picturesque appearance of the labourers, "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the present day. The illustrations are principally perspective views of the church, prettily etched and tinted, as well as several pictorial representations of the scenes of the architect's labours.

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*Sunday Evening Musings, &c. By*  
W. B. Flower.

THERE is something to praise in the poetry of this volume, and much in the feeling. Let us quote

ANGEL VISITS.

What mean these strange unearthly sounds,  
That break the stillly hour of night,  
As though some fairy harp were touch'd  
By hands unseen to mortal sight!  
And as around my couch they float,  
What comfort hangs on every note.

These strange mysterious harmonies  
(That are at times to mortals given),  
These notes that consolation bring,  
They are the minstrelsy of Heaven;  
And, as they trance the listening ear,  
It seems that Heaven's whole choir is near.

No fairy harp—but music sweet  
Of spirit forms—of heavenly birth.  
These blest angelic companies,  
That hover round the things of earth  
Alike in dark and sunny day,  
And cheer man in his heavenward way.

## FAITH.

Oh! when I mourn that I am weak,  
And cannot serve my God aright,  
Then o'er my pathway dark and drear  
Faith sheds a ray of heavenly light.

By mystic water well I know  
Baptismal grace to me was given,  
And I became a child of God,  
Destin'd inheritor of Heaven.

And when mid hope and fear I take  
The sacramental bread and wine,  
'Tis Faith which tells me Christ himself  
Is given to sinful heart of mine.

And when I mourn o'er hopes decay'd,  
And pleasures number'd with the past,  
Faith points me to another world,  
Where joy and peace for ever last.

*Forget Me Not; a Christmas, New Year's, and Birthday Present, for 1845. Edited by Frederic Shoberl.*

AGAIN we have to welcome this seasonable visitor, "The Forget Me Not." This little book appears to "flourish in immortal youth." All other works of the class have almost, if not quite, ceased to appear, whilst this has stood the test of nearly five and twenty years, and will be as acceptable to the maidens of the present generation as it once was to their mothers. The volume for 1845 has ten engravings, of which we prefer the "Flower Girl," by M. Madon, "The Hermit of the Rock," by H. Gastineau, "The Magyar and the Moslem," by D. Roberts, and "Aurora's Fan," by Janet Lange. The first is a very clever historical composition, a prison scene, with soldiers in the costume of the 17th century, painted by a French artist, and beautifully engraved in line by J. Carter. "The Magyar and the Mos-

lem" is an Oriental interior, with a fine effect of light. "The Hermit of the Rock" has likewise great merit; it is a moonlight scene, across the bay of Naples, and the engraving is well executed in line by J. Godfrey.

With regard to the literary contents of this volume, Miss Pardoe's tale of the Magyar and the Moslem is by far the best. Aurora's Fan may claim no small share of attention as a light and lively sketch. At the close of the volume there are two original letters, one from the Princess Charlotte of Wales to Lady Charlotte Bury, and the other from Mrs. Siddons to her niece Miss Fanny Kemble. There is also an interesting note of Sir Walter Scott's to the late Mr. W. Goodhugh, which, as a literary curiosity, we shall extract:

"Sir Walter Scott ought before now to have returned to Mr. Goodhugh his best thanks for the Library Manual, from which Sir Walter is sure he will receive much information. For the improvement of another edition Sir Walter would recommend the expunging the note, p. 151, respecting the novel of Waverley having been offered to several booksellers for 25*l.* or 30*l.* No such offer was ever made, but Mr. Constable, who was in the secret of the author, offered 500*l.* for the work while in progress, which the author declined, thinking if it was worth that sum it was worth more. Sir Walter has also the honour to acknowledge Mr. Goodhugh's grammatical work.

"No. 24, Sussex Place, Regent's Park,  
May 13."

We have not many remarks to make on the poetry. The most pleasing specimen we find to give is the following sonnet, by J. F. Hollings.

A melancholy spot! The wasted stone,  
Spoiled of the record which its tablet bore;  
The crumbling wall, by moss and weed o'ergrown,  
And the grey lichen, with its vesture hoar,  
All speak of desolation, wild and lone,  
And cold neglect of names revered no more;  
But 'neath that silent turf a treasure lies,  
More rich than Ind or Araby displays,—  
Zeal, winged and ready for her native skies;  
Love, tuned for deathless and angelic praise;  
And Faith, which ev'n below, her raptured eyes  
Fixed on the distant goal with steadfast gaze;  
And Hope, which, resting in the womb of earth,  
Awaits in peace a new and holier birth.

*An Alphabet of Emblems. By the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. 12mo.*—This alphabet consists of a series of woodcuts, very neatly engraved, representing a variety of subjects, but each turned to some point of profitable and religious instruction, in simple and unambitious verses. The following is a specimen :

HEN.

Well done, brave bird ! extend thy wing ;  
Indulge a parent's mood ;  
Beneath that feather'd covering,  
How safe will be thy brood !

No felon hawk shall seize them there ;  
Thou'dst hold the wretch at bay,  
And send him wheeling through the air,  
To seek some other prey.

Let children think of this, and know  
What pains a parent takes,  
Encounters danger, suffers woe,  
All for those children's sakes.

May they refrain from language rude,  
Nor show, by acts unkind,  
That hard and cold ingratitude  
Is harbour'd in the mind.

Let Christians in this emblem scan  
Their Saviour's constant love,\*  
Who for our sakes became a man,  
And left His throne above.

He wept to see a wicked race  
His fost'ring mercy spurn,  
Behind them throw His proffer'd grace,  
And still refuse to turn.†

How oft would He have brought them in,  
His rest and peace to share ;  
But they prefer'd the paths of sin  
To His Almighty care.

*Principles of Education practically considered. By M. A. Stodart. fcp. 8vo. pp. vi. 281.*—A book replete with good sense and good feeling, and well deserving the attention of parents, teachers, and even nurses, and elder brother and sisters too. The only blemish we have noticed is in the style, viz. a period of no less than fifteen lines at page 132. Some of the principal topics discussed are, defects in female education, lifeless style of teaching, religion, moral culture, school books, physical training, maternal influence, schools and governesses. Concerning the latter persons, the authoress pointedly remarks, at page 276, that "excellence in the art of teaching would be more readily found, if the remuneration for excellence were fixed at a higher rate."

*The Holy Land : being Sketches of the Jews and of the Land of Palestine, compiled from the best sources. fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 447.*—A compendious little volume, the object of which, as the advertisement states, is "to present the reader with a general view of Jewish history, manners, and customs, and also of the aspect and productions of Palestine." It forms one of the series called "The Christian's Family Library." There is no display of authorities, but, in those parts of the subject which are the least trite, they are often given in the shape of extracts. We think the compiler has rather erred in the arrangement, in relating the revolt of Barchochebas, and the sufferings of the Jews down to the present day, not in the course of the history, but in a subsequent chapter ; and, though this is done avowedly, we cannot see the reason. It may, however, have been convenient to postpone that part of the narrative, on account of consulting writers on the subject. The modern history of Palestine is given at some length, down to the arrival of Bishop Alexander, at which event it appropriately—we might almost say *scenically*—terminates. We certainly know of no volume of the size which contains so much information ; and no inconsiderable part of it is devoted to the state of the Jews in various countries since their dispersion.

*Sunday Afternoons at Home. By the Author of "Christ our Example," &c. fcp. 8vo. pp. xiv. 334.* It would, we think, have been better to say in the title-page, "by the Author of the Listener," as it is the principal production of the writer. The volume consists of a collection of essays, intended for persons "between childhood and maturity," for whom "something lighter than the sermon-book or the doctrinal treatise is in demand ;" and to whom the author would not offer a religious novel, as being "a species of reading essentially worldly." When we remind our readers that this volume is by the author of "The Listener," perhaps we have said enough ; for it would be superfluous to praise, and venturesome to condemn.

*Sacramental Instruction. By the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A. fcp. 8vo. pp. x. 137.*—The author states, that "being called again to revise his work on 'The Christian Ministry' for a new edition, he was naturally led to a more full consideration of the chapter on sacraments, as involving a subject of special moment and interest. And as his proposed enlargements soon exceeded the prescribed limits of his

\* Matt. xxiii. 37. † Luke xix. 41—45.

book, he was induced to pledge himself to give them in a separate form; still preserving the title of the chapter, which in the new edition has mainly formed the germ of this little work." (Preface, p. v.) The character of the original work is too well known to require any new observations; the additions chiefly relate to existing controversies, and to the publications in which they occupy a prominent place.

*Christianity in North India. By the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Missionary. fcp. 8vo. pp. s. 419.*—This work has been undertaken as a sort of companion to Mr. Hough's History of Christianity in South India. It commences with the mission of Ziegenbalg and Plutcho, to Tranquebar, from Frederick IV. of Denmark. The varied histories of Brown, Martyn, Bu-

chanan, Bishop Middleton, and Thomason, are comprized in this account. A part of the subject is cast into a geographical form, in order to show the state of different places of importance, and the circumstances which have happened there. It is gratifying, in reading this book, to meet with the names of persons whom we have known and respected; nor are we acquainted with any volume, or indeed volumes, containing so much information on the points it relates to. The "Visit to the Missions of Jangera and Barripore," (p. 304—314,) does not give the date, or the name of the bishop, and the expression *December last* is too vague to supply the defect. We would also observe, that at p. 2, the misplacing of a comma makes "Frederic, the fourth King of Denmark," instead of "Frederic the fourth, King of Denmark," as it ought to have been.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The friends of Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South India, being desirous of testifying their respect and esteem for his character and principles, and for his disinterested zeal in the cause of Christian truth in the East, have raised a fund for the institution of a prize in one of the universities, and for the establishment of two Native Scholarships at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School at Madras, such prize and scholarships to be associated with the name of Sir Peregrine Maitland. The founders of the prize have commissioned P. Cator, esq. M.A., of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the Rev. H. Venn, B.D., of Queen's college, Cambridge, to communicate with some English university respecting the proposed prize.

In pursuance of the foregoing scheme the sum of 1000*l* is offered to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionary exertions, in India, and other parts of the heathen world. It is suggested, 1. That the prize should be given once in every three years, and should consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years. 2. That the subject should be given out in the Michaelmas term by the Vice-Chancellor, and the exercises sent in before the division of the Easter term. 3. That the candidates for the prize should be Bachelors of Arts, under the standing of M.A. at the time when the subject is given out. 4. That the examiners for the prize should be the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the university, either Masters of Arts, or of degree superior to the de-

gree of Master of Arts, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the Senate, and that their names should be announced, together with the subject of the essay. 5. That the essay be printed at the expense of the successful candidate, and that fifty copies be distributed to each of the three following institutions:—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Missionary Society; and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School at Madras.

It is further proposed to give, besides the interest of the 1000*l*. before mentioned, the sum of 100*l*. for the first prize. The subject of the essay to be given out before the end of the present Michaelmas term.

Nov. 5. The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., and Master of Sidney Sussex college, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Thomas Seaton's prize of 40*l*. for a Master of Arts who shall write the best English poem on a sacred subject was adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks, M.A. (B.A. 1834), Fellow of Trinity college. Subject—"Ezra." This is the second year Mr. Birks has obtained the prize.

*William Tell*.—A letter from Friburg speaks of a literary discovery connected with William Tell. The existence of this personage, which has hitherto appeared quasi-mythological, has from this discovery become an historical fact. A copy of Latin verses, written immediately after the battle of Morgarten, has just been found, in which his name is mentioned in precise terms. It is there stated that Tell was one of the three warriors who took the oath of Gruthli in the commencement of the fourteenth century. His name replaces that of Walter Furst, erroneously mentioned by the chroniclers of the time. As to the famous story of the apple and the arrow, nothing is said of it in the poem.

A *Catalogue Raisonné* has been published of the valuable Catalan and Castilian manuscripts existing in the several libraries of Paris—a work which has been proceeding, under the direction of the various Ministers of Public Instruction, since 1838, by Senor Eugenio de Ochoa—a literary Spaniard, the Editor of the Unpublished Spanish Poetry of the Fifteenth Century—to form a companion to the late M. Maran's Catalogue of Italian manuscripts.

the period, conceals part of it, and relieves the rest. It has the advantage, also, of supporting the figure, the massiveness of which may be estimated from the fact that the block from which it is cut originally weighed more than three tons. The right hand rests within the front of the vest, while in the left is a roll of paper. The features have been derived from a portrait of Mr. Rowney in the Council Chamber.

#### MONUMENT TO BISHOP BUTLER.

The late Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, was interred in St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, where he was for many years the highly-esteemed Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School, and who raised it from a state of comparative obscurity to rank equal with the first public school in the kingdom. To erect a suitable tribute of respect to his memory a public subscription was entered into (see our vol. XIII. p. 205), and the committee formed for the purpose of carrying the wishes of the subscribers into effect entrusted the design to the late Sir F. Chantrey, but, his death happening shortly after, the completion of the work was transferred to E. H. Bailey, esq. R. A. The monument arrived at Shrewsbury (Oct. 29), and was taken into St. Mary's church, where a pedestal of Clee Hill marble, of Grecian design, had been erected for its reception. The site chosen for the monument is in the eastern end of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, between the monuments of the Rev. J. Jeudwine (late Second Master of Shrewsbury School) and Thomas Sutton, esq. The figure is of fine statuary marble, of life size, and weighs upwards of three tons. The Bishop wears his episcopal robes, and is in a sitting posture, with his head resting on the fore finger of his left hand, while his right arm hangs by the side of his chair, and he has the appearance as if engaged in deep meditation. The artist has caught the exact expression of his countenance, and the whole appearance is strikingly beautiful.

#### FOREIGN STATUES.

The inauguration of the bronze statue in honour of the unfortunate Admiral Dumont d'Urville took place at Condé-sur-Noireau, his native place, on the 25th Oct. The statue is by M. Molchnecht, and represents the celebrated navigator

in the uniform of a rear-admiral, holding a pencil in one hand, and a telescope in the other, as personifying at once the discoverer and the writer. The monument erected by the Geographical Society, to the same ill-fated chief, was inaugurated on the 1st. Nov. at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. Schwanthaler's statue of Goethe, after having been drawn in a sort of continued triumphal procession from its place of debarkation up to the gates of Frankfurt, was inaugurated in that city on the 23d Oct. amid a crowd of citizens and strangers—the latter including the diplomatic body, and the deceased poet's friend, the Chancellor de Müller. A marble slab bearing the inscription, "On the 28th of August, 1749, was born in this house John Wolfgang Goethe," has been placed in front of the house of his nativity. The statue is in bronze, and colossal; and represents the illustrious writer in an erect attitude, his eyes turned heavenward, and his face wearing the expression of profound meditation. His costume is the modern one of daily life,—its narrow and unpicturesque characters relieved by the rich and ample folds of a cloak worn above it. His right arm leans upon the trunk of an oak-tree; and the left, which droops by his side, holds in the hand a laurel crown. The pedestal is square, and adorned on the four sides with bas-reliefs. Those on the face are composed of three female figures, personifying the Natural Sciences, Lyric Poetry, and Dramatic Poetry. The three other sides represent characters in the principal of Goethe's works.

Mr. D. C. READ, of Salisbury, whose masterly etchings are never seen without admiration by any one able to appreciate their great merits, is now preparing a volume of etchings from nature, intended to illustrate the beauties of English scenery, of which he proposes to publish about fifty copies, under the patronage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The collection will consist of twenty-five etchings from original sketches made in the open air. The object of the author is twofold: to represent the picturesque features of English scenery so far as they may be made the subjects of landscape painting, and to illustrate the various effects of light, from sunrise to sunset, which arrest the attention of an intelligent spectator when viewing the beauties of nature.

## ARCHITECTURE.

## OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 30. Mr. Parker read a few short notes on Long Wittenham Church, Berks, calling attention to the curious leaden font of the thirteenth century, the open timber porch of the fourteenth, and the very remarkable piscina and monument combined, of the time of Edward II. In this curious example the usual water-drain is perfect, and in front of it is a small recumbent figure in chain-armour. This has been engraved in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Society*.

Nov. 13. A Letter was read by E. A. Freeman, esq., of Trinity College, from G. G. Scott, Esq., mentioning some supposed Saxon remains at Great Maplestead, Essex.

A Paper was read by S. W. Wayte, esq. of Trinity College, on Coutances Cathedral, giving an abstract of the history of that church by the Abbé Delamere; and following his authority he endeavoured to prove that the present fabric is the original work of Bishop Geoffrey de Montbray, the founder, in the eleventh century. He shewed from the records of the Abbey that the church was in continual use throughout the thirteenth century, the time assigned by Mr. Gally Knight for its reconstruction, and therefore could not have been rebuilt during that period. Mr. Parker made a few remarks, pointing out, by a comparison with other buildings, the great improbability, not to say impossibility, that such an elaborate specimen of Gothic architecture could have been executed at that remote period, and attributed the greater part of the present structure to the latter half of the fourteenth century, when it is recorded that it received extensive "repairs and restorations" after the serious damage it had sustained during the siege of the city in 1356.

J. E. Millard, esq. of Magdalene College, read a few remarks upon the low side-windows, and the oblique openings through the walls of churches, usually by the side of the chancel-arch. He thought these might fairly be classed together, as they probably had some reference to the elevation of the Host, though the exact manner in which they were used is uncertain. He recapitulated eight distinct theories respecting them, mentioned a number of examples, and shewed drawings of several.

Some very beautiful drawings, by Mr. Sharpe, to illustrate his *Architectural Parallels*, were exhibited and much ad-

mired. Also some sketches of Stanton-Harcourt Church, Oxon, by J. M. Deriok, Esq. prepared for the second edition of his working drawings of that church. And a design for the restoration of the east end of Dorchester Church, by Mr. Cranstoun, accompanied by a report on the present state of the building, and estimates for the repairs of the several parts.

## ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, WALPOLE, NORFOLK.

MR. URBAN,—Permit me to correct a few errors in your account of the chapel of St. Edmund, Walpole, given in your *Magazine*, p. 529.

I am at a loss to understand whether the absence of steeple and side aisles, and the west front having "merely" a door, &c. are intended to convey censure or not, as it will be recollected that the smaller Norman chapels of antiquity were never possessed of either of these appendages; witness Adel, Yorkshire; Kilpeck, Herefordshire; East Ham, Little Tey, and Copford, Essex; Wisten, Sussex; Barfrestone; and many other examples in Kent.

The double-arched bell gable with the chevron ornament is a well-authorized arrangement; and the altar, from a genuine fragment of the Norman age, preserved at Great Durham in the county.

The four small windows from which St. Katharine, St. Peter, the Virgin, and another saint are said to "twinkle," are filled with paintings in glass of our Saviour, St. Peter, the patron saint of the mother church, St. Edmund, the king and martyr, in honour of whom the chapel is dedicated, and St. Katharine, who was patroness of a neighbouring chapel, now destroyed—by which it will be seen that the subjects of the glass are not chosen at random, like most modern specimens.

Lastly, the architects are your well-known correspondents, Messrs. J. C. and C. Bucklen. Yours, &c. E. I. C.

*Description of the Chapel.*

The building, which forms a very successful example of the revival of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, consists of a chancel with a semicircular east end, 16 feet in length by 14 feet in width; and a body, 42 feet 6 inches in length by 23 feet 6 inches in width, in the clear dimensions.

The sacristy on the north side is square, and crowned by a lofty pyramidal roof.

The chapel is entered by a doorway at the west end, beneath a lofty window, the

steep gable being surmounted by an appropriate bell-cote of two compartments.

All these features consist of finely wrought masonry, enriched with zig-zag and other characteristic ornaments, and sculptured capitals.

Each side of the nave is divided into four bays, formed by shallow buttresses terminating in a corbelled cornice, every division being pierced by a plain well-proportioned window. There are four windows of similar form, but smaller dimensions, in the chancel, with buttresses and sculptured corbels. The high-pitched roofs are covered with reticulated tiles, and ridged by a fleur-de-lis cresting. The walls are of Suffolk white brick, and the dressings and ornaments of Caen stone.

The general effect of the interior is very striking, and the loftiness of the open roof, which spans the nave by a single arch, gives the idea of much greater magnitude than the chapel actually possesses. The deep colour of the timbers is enlivened by the light which glimmers through the loops in the upper part of the east and west gables. The moulded cornice on each side is richly painted, and inscribed with versicles from the *Te Deum* as far as to the end of the *Ter-sanctus*.

The circular font, near the west entrance, is elevated upon steps, and enriched with Norman ornaments and an appropriate legend in Lombardic characters. The pulpit, which rests upon a corbel in the north-east angle, is of stone, and circular, with a series of arches upon slender shafts. The seats, which are of a later style, are ranged on each side of the nave, and the finials, together with an elegant prayer-desk, have been beautifully carved by the Reverend Arthur Moore, Rector of the parish. There is also a very good oak lectern, which is placed upon the step leading to the chancel.

The chancel arch is a handsome specimen of Norman design, and has a little ornamental recess over it. The altar-place is laid with encaustics, and the rest of the floor of the church with ornamental tiles, in good patterns and of Lynn manufacture. The stone altar presents no other enrichment than the Norman star ornament in the cornice, and a cruciform device in relief on the front. On the south side are a double *sedilia* and *piscina*, and a credence in the north wall by the side of the doorway leading into the sacristy.

The painted glass, which consists of a single figure in each window, is a very fair specimen, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The colours are deeply toned, and shed a subdued light over this part of the interior, the good appearance of which is

completed by the ceiling, which is supported by semicircular arches and ribs. The chapel has been provided for the accommodation of 180 persons.

#### ENGLISH CHURCH AT MALTA.

The new church of St. Paul, at Malta, which has been built at the sole expense of the Queen Dowager, was consecrated on the 1st Nov. by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. The body of the church and the portico are not much unlike those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in their exterior aspect. The internal effect is still better. It has a semicircular chancel, and is divided into a nave and two side-aisles by two rows of beautiful Corinthian pillars. With the exception of two pews, one for the Governor and the other for the Admiral, the seats are all open, with backs. The general interior appearance is that of a very handsome English church. There is also a splendid organ; but what is of most importance is, that the construction is such, that the slightest intonation of voice will be heard from one end to the other. A beautiful statue of Faith, presented by Lord Howe, who was in Her Majesty's suite, has been refused a place either in or outside the church, on a plea of its resembling too much a Roman Catholic custom. It has been placed in the Garrison Library. The Communion plate, of silver gilt, is the gift of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, the late Governor, and other benefactors. The furniture of the interior, together with the organ, bells, &c. were provided by a subscription, at the head of which stands the present Governor, the Hon. Sir P. Stuart, and the principal English inhabitants, aided by friends at home. The font, of white Carrara marble, is the gift of the late J. W. Bowden, esq. The great Bible was given by the late Countess of Denbigh, the Prayer Book by the Countess of Sheffield, and the books for the Communion were given by the Rev. J. Ryle Wood and the Rev. Philip Mules. The church is to be called the English Collegiate Church of St. Paul in Malta. It stands on a commanding site, overlooking the Quarantine Harbour, and has a spire 200 feet in height, and 300 feet above the level of the sea, which makes it a conspicuous object to ships making the island from the north or from the west. The day of consecration was looked upon by the English residents as an occasion of national as well as religious interest. At half-past ten the church was filled, and at eleven the Bishop arrived at the church, round which he walked in procession with the Governor on his right hand, and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, Commander-



in-Chief in the Mediterranean, on his left, the clergy, civil, military, and naval officers following. They then entered the church, and the Chancellor, who was represented on this occasion by Sir Stephen Glynnne, Bart. M.P. having read a request from the Governor to the Bishop that he would consecrate this church, the consecration proceeded in the same manner as in England. The prayers were read by the Rev. Archdeacon Le Mesurier, the lessons by the Rev. T. G. Galloway and the Rev. G. P. Badger, the Communion service by the Bishop, the epistle by the Rev. Philip Mules, and the gospel by the Archdeacon. The *Ten Deum*, the chants, and the psalms were beautifully sung, and the anthem, "O Lord, our Governor," was given with great effect by the ladies who voluntarily assisted in the services, the choir being led by Mrs. W. Frere. The sermon was preached by the Bishop from Ephesians ii. 19, 22, "Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners," &c. The collection at the offertory was by far the largest that had ever been made in Malta, amounting to nearly 120*l*. On the Sunday following the Bishop preached in the morning, and the Holy Communion was administered to about one hundred and twenty. In the afternoon he administered the sacrament of baptism, the infant daughter of the architect Mr. Scamp being the first person baptised. The child was named Adelaide after the royal foundress of the church, and was baptized in water brought from the Jordan. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Archdeacon, and that in the evening by the Rev. Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.

#### CHURCH RESTORATION.

One of the finest restorations recently accomplished is that of the parish church of St. Mary, in Bury St. Edmund's. This church, in the Perpendicular style, the entire measurement of which is 213 feet by 68 feet, is remarkable for the lightness and elegance of its columns, and its roof is the glory of the "open roofs" for which the Suffolk churches are famous. About eighteen months since it was discovered that this incomparable structure was in the greatest peril, the ends of the timbers being rotted off, and the whole weight resting *between* instead of *upon* the walls; and the parish having undertaken the substantial repairs of the fabric at an expense of 1,700*l*, the occasion was embraced to remove the intrusions, and to repair the ravages of time as well as the more cruel injuries of a barbarous age. The works included in this undertaking have been—the removal of a

gallery, which cut in two the fine vista of the nave; the complete restoration of the carved work of the roof, every figure of which is a specimen of high art; the freeing of the pillars and tracery of the windows from their manifold coats of whitewash, and substantially repairing their defective parts; the entire renewal of the great west window, in which the arms of the neighbouring gentry are inserted; a new window of great beauty over the chancel arch, (presented by H. P. Oakes, esq.) representing the Martyrdom of St. Edmund; a richly carved font in Caen stone, (the gift of the Patron, J. Fitzgerald, esq.) a pulpit and lectern, in oak, of great boldness and correct style, to supply the place of a Vitruvian *tuß* and *bin* in mahogany; and a door screen or lobby, elaborately carved, with plate-glass panels; besides the clearing away of various boardings and partitions in different parts of the church, the vestry (formerly one of these) being now conveniently placed in the tower. Some (but not all) of the pews have given place to open seats with poppy-head bench-ends, finely carved by Mr. Nash, by whom the restorations of the roof have also been executed. The whole of the works have been under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, whose research and taste in supplying the deficient parts of the figures is admirable. The cost of these noble performances, exclusive of the parish charge, has been upwards of 2,000*l*, of which sum the subscriptions are as yet full one-third deficient; but it is hoped that the zealous incumbent, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, will not be disappointed in his reliance upon the right feeling of the public for the supply required.

*The Consecrated Chapel erected at the Nunhead Cemetery, Peckham; by Thomas Little, Architect; a Lithograph Print, by T. S. Boys.*—This chapel is octagonal, with a square or equilateral approach, and a transeptal chapel to the right of that approach. In front is a large porch, of dimensions sufficient to receive carriages. It will be understood that we are describing it merely from the print with which we have been favoured, and in which it presents a handsome appearance. The windows are of the Decorated style, and the porch has ogee arches and walls faced with panelling, with lofty pinnacles in the style of the Somersetshire churches. On the whole, the structure, though not strictly "ecclesiastical" in its appearance, but more resembling an ancient Baptistry, is pleasing in its general effect.

## NEW CHURCHES.

**Oct. 18.** The Lord Bishop of Llandaff consecrated a church, built four years ago under the benevolent auspices of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, in the populous parish of *Treyethin*. This simple edifice is intended for the use of Pontnewynydd district, where a large population has been brought together within the last few years by means of the Pentywyn and Glynos Company. The cost of erection has scarcely exceeded 750*l.*; that sum having been raised by voluntary contributions, aided only by the excellent Pastoral Aid Society. The whole of the sittings in the body are free. The gallery consists of pews, which are let. The church has been endowed by the munificence of Edward H. Phillips, esq. Trosment Cottage, Pontypool, and is dedicated to St. Luke. Liberal contributions have also been made towards building new school-rooms.

**Nov. 7.** The Far Forest Church, *Bredley*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford. Her Majesty granted nearly four acres of the Crown land, as a site for the church and parsonage-house, and also for a garden and burial ground. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was a liberal subscriber, and grants amounting to 300*l.* were made by the Diocesan and the London Church Building Societies. The estimated cost of the church and parsonage-house, including deeds and conveyance, was about 2000*l.*, of which about 1800*l.* has been collected, but beyond this a fund is required to complete the arrangements, and to increase the endowment (which at present consists only of a joint annual sum of 30*l.* each, ceded by the patrons of the endowments of Ribbesford and Rock from the tithes of their respective parishes. A commodious and neat school-house, the private property of the Rev. J. Cawood; having for some years been erected close by, it is contemplated to purchase it when the funds will admit. For this purpose the sum of 350*l.* will be required; 100*l.* has already been received.

**Nov. 9.** A new church at *Farnham*, Surrey, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. It is in the Norman style, and capable of accommodating 800 persons.

## IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.

A church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pilaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame-roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron, and the ceiling formed of panelled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat. The body of the church is 65 feet by 40; the chancel, 24 by 12; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate-glass, one eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel-windows and four others are of stained glass. The cost of this iron church is 1,000*l.*

## GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The removal of the accumulated soil at the north side of this cathedral, to the extent of seven feet and a half, shows the fine proportions of the venerable pile to great advantage, and when the improvement is carried all around, embracing the removal of the unseemly railings, and other obstructions, the building will show quite another appearance. A drain has been run close to the foundation of that portion already put to rights, and an asphalt pavement is being laid down. The opening up and glazing of the old windows in the magnificent crypt has brought to view its groined arches and elaborate workmanship. On the roof of the whole thirty-six compartments, betwixt the ribs of the groined arches, and along the range of columns next to its south door, are found quotations, in the Old English character, from Scripture. In a plain space, just above the arch of the southern door, is this:

"Holy, holy, holy is ye lord of hostes, ye holl world is full of his glorie."

The following are in the different compartments:

"Keipe thy tung from evill, and thy lippes that they speik no gyll. Eschew evile, and do good."

"The lord is neir unto tham that ar of a contreit hart, and luvie such as ar affickit in spireit. Great ar ye trubbles of ye richteous, but ye lord delivereth tham out of all."

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

**Nov. 7.** The Report of the Committee stated that thirty-four new candidates, proposed since the last meeting in the Easter term, were added to the list of members.

During the long vacation the third volume of the *Ecclesiologist* has been brought to a close; and the Committee have resolved that the publication shall not be continued in the name of the society. A wish, however, has been ex-

pressed by some members of the society to carry on the work in a new series: whatever arrangement of this kind is consented to by the Committee, care will be taken that the society shall not be compromised to the views expressed in it.

The 2d, 3d, and 10th parts of the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica* have been published since the last meeting.

The 7th number of the *Churches of Cambridgeshire*, which will contain *All Saints'*, *Hawlingfield*, is on the eve of appearing.

The working drawings of the chancel of *All Saints'*, *Hawton*, *Nottinghamshire*, are expected to be ready in the course of the present term. It is proposed to publish in a similar way, by subscription, the beautiful church of *Heckington*, *Lincolnshire*.

The Committee have now in their possession full working drawings of three ancient churches, selected to serve as models for the colonies. The three churches are *Teversham*, *Cambridgeshire*; *Arnold*, *Nottinghamshire*; *Longstanton*, *Cambridgeshire*. Tracings of the last have been forwarded to the United States. Tracings from the former are preparing for *New South Wales* and *New Zealand*.

A grant of 10*l.* has been made towards the restoration of the church of *St. Mary*, *Wymerswood*, *Leicestershire*.

The Committee lastly announced, that a new Architectural Association has been successfully established in the archdeaconry of *Northampton*, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.

A paper on "Architectural Drawing, considered as the handmaid to the study of Ecclesiology," was read by the Rev. Philip Freeman, M.A. He commenced by insisting on the value of a knowledge of mouldings, and explained the method of drawing their outlines, in section or elevation. He then proceeded to propose a nomenclature for the science of mouldings, referring to the ingenious work of Professor Willis on the subject. The latter part of the paper was devoted to an examination of Hogarth's propositions with respect to beauty. Mr. Freeman then applied these principles to the phenomena of the various styles of mouldings, and showed that the decorated forms answered all Hogarth's conditions for the highest beauty and grace. Whence he concluded that this might be regarded as another argument in justification of the society's belief that decorated was the most perfect style of church architecture.

The President, alluding to the change in the future management of the Ecclesiologist, announced in the report, said that this arrangement had been long contemplated.

The society would henceforth be, beyond all questioning, what it was desirable it should be, an Architectural Association, and nothing more.

#### ROMAN RUINS NEAR WEYMOUTH.

At a meeting of the Oxford Ashmolean Society, Nov. 11, Dr. Buckland, having introduced to the notice of the members some drawings of ancient gold torques (sent by the Rev. T. Lawrence of St. John's College,) found Oct. 11 on Tan Hill, Wilts, imbedded in earth, about 18 inches under the turf, and weighing rather more than 2½ oz. Troy; proceeded to give a detailed account of the remains of many Roman buildings recently discovered near Weymouth; and of which he gave some information to the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, (see p. 413,) and of which some earlier account, by Mr. Warne, was given in our Feb. number, p. 185.

The neighbourhood abounds with vestiges of Roman occupation. The large military station and Roman walls, Roman camp, and amphitheatre at Dorchester, contiguous to the gigantic British triple camp of Maiden Castle, are well known. The situation of Weymouth Bay and Weymouth Harbour, close to the sheltered road of the Isle of Portland (*Vindelis*), and the distance of Dorchester from any other port, must have rendered Weymouth a most convenient and necessary naval station during the residence of the Romans in Dorsetshire. The nearest rising grounds on the north-west and north-east of Weymouth are strewn with fragments of Roman buildings, tesserae, bricks, pottery, and tiles, and small Roman copper coins; and Mr. Medhurst has discovered the foundations of several villas, of a Roman temple, and of a Roman road. Dr. Buckland supposes these villas to have been occupied by the families of Roman officers or civilians connected with their great military establishment at Dorchester. The most remarkable discoveries made by Mr. Medhurst in 1843, and visited in October last by Dr. Buckland and Mr. Conybeare, were foundations of a temple on the summit of Jordan Hill, and of a villa, a quarter of a mile distant, in the meadow between this hill and the village of Preston. The temple appears to have consisted of a cella 24 feet square, surrounded by a peristyle, the walls of which inclosed an area 110 feet square. In the earth which occupies this peristyle Mr. Medhurst found more than four sacks of bones, and many horns (chiefly of young bulls), also many Roman coins, fragments of Roman pottery, cement, &c. Near the centre of the south wall were the founda-

tions of steps, indicating the ascent to the door of entrance; and four feet in advance of this wall are the foundations of four small columns. A layer of cement, which probably supported a pavement that has been removed, occupies the interval between these pillars and the foundation of the south front wall. Within the temple, in the south corner, was a dry well fourteen feet deep, that had been filled in a very curious and unexampled manner. It was daubed all round with a lining or parjeting of clay, in which were set edge-wise (like Dutch tiles round a fire-place) a layer of old stone tiles, which, from their peg-holes, appear to have been used or prepared for use on roofs of houses; at the bottom of the well, on a substratum of clay, was a kind of cist formed by two oblong stones, and in this cist two small Roman urns, a broad iron sword 21 inches long, an iron spear-head, an iron knife and steel-yard, two long irons resembling tools used by turners, an iron crook, an iron handle of a bucket, &c. but no bones. Next above this cist was a stratum of thick stone tiles, like those which lined the well; and upon it a bed of ashes and charcoal; above these ashes was a double layer of stone tiles arranged in pairs, and between each pair was the skeleton of one bird, with one small Roman coin; above the upper tier of tiles was another bed of ashes. Similar beds of ashes, alternating with double tiers of tiles, (each pair of which inclosed the skeleton of one bird and one copper coin,) were repeated 16 times between the top and bottom of the well; and halfway down was a cist containing an iron sword and spear-head, and urns like those in the cist at the bottom of the well. The birds were, the raven, crow, buzzard, and starling; there were also bones of a hare. Dr. Buckland conjectures that this building may have been a temple of Esculapius, which received the votive offerings of the Roman families and invalids who visited Weymouth for sea-bathing and for health. The bones of young bulls found in the peristyle being those of the victims offered in ordinary sacrifice, while the smaller birds, whose bones are found so remarkably arranged in the well, may have been the votive offerings presented by those who received their cure from sea air and sea bathing, and possibly from the mineral waters of Radipole and Nottingham, all in the salubrious vicinity of a temple, which there is such professional reason for supposing to have been dedicated to Esculapius.

Dr. Buckland then described the remains of a villa in a meadow between Jordan Hill and the village of Preston, and exhibited specimens of tiles, both

stone and brick, and various bones and the claw of an eagle, found in the ruins of this villa. In some fields, also, near Radipole, on the north-west of Weymouth, Mr. Medhurst has discovered Roman urns and human bones, and conjectures the spot in which he found them to have been used as a cemetery. The contiguous fields are covered with fragments of Roman bricks, pottery, and copper coins. One gold coin of Constantine, discovered here some time ago, is in the possession of Mr. George Frampton.

Mr. Duncan expressed his approbation of the supposition that the remains of the large building are those of a temple of Esculapius; but he was unable to account for the pieces of money found with the skeletons of the birds, &c. [We may remark that it is to be regretted that Dr. Buckland did not lay bare the whole area of the supposed Temple.]

Dr. Buckland made some other remarks in support of his hypothesis, and then noticed the opening, a few years ago, of a Celtic barrow near Dorchester, containing a human skeleton, within the ribs of which, in the region of the stomach, some seeds of the wild raspberry were found: these, on being planted by Dr. Lindley, had not lost their powers of vegetation.

A number of Roman antiquities have lately been discovered at Bayay (Nord). Among them are a gold medal of Vespasian, a large silver medal of Domitia, bearing on the reverse, "*Divi Caesaris Mater*," representing a warrior standing on the prow of a galley with an owl at his feet, and several medals of the ordinary size, in gold and silver, of Caligula, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, and other emperors. There is also a statuette in bronze of Harpocrates, represented as a half-naked child, having a scarf falling from the right shoulder over a part of his body to the left side. On the head is the lotus, on the back a quiver, and on the shoulders wings. On the right arm is a small cruse suspended by the handle, while the fore-finger is placed on the lips. With the left hand he leans on a knotted staff, round which a serpent entwines. Near him is a bird resembling a goose, at his feet a hare or rabbit, and on his left a hawk.

At Parma, the theatre of the ancient city, has just been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The government has ordered researches to be made, and has purchased several houses which stand in the way of the operation.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### SPAIN.

On the 13th Nov. an event of some importance took place in the palace at Madrid. Queen Christina was that day married in her private apartments to the Duke of Rianzares, better known as M. Munoz. The ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, in the presence of the Ministers of the Crown. It does not appear that the young Queen was present. The great object of the Queen Mother in causing her marriage to be legalised is, that her children may be declared legitimate. Conspiracies are still prevalent in various parts of this unhappy country.

#### TURKEY.

The Porte have determined to place in a state of defence the entrance of the Bosphorus on the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. Instructions have been received from Government by Sir Stratford Canning, to obtain the immediate and unconditional payment of the sum of 3,000*l.* which the Turkish Government had acknowledged to be due to Sir Baldwin Walker, but which, on the most frivolous pretence, it had afterwards refused to liquidate.

#### HANOVER.

A dreadful fire broke out at Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest, on Oct. 16, in the night, and in the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses, and a great number of stables and barns, and left 3,000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigour of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

#### SWEDEN.

The coronation of their Majesties was celebrated on the 29th Oct. in the cathedral at Stockholm. In the evening the city was illuminated, and their Majesties, accompanied by the youthful branches of the royal family, went through the streets in an open carriage, amidst loud acclamations.

#### AMERICA.

The hurricane which devastated Cuba on the 4th of October, and of which

disastrous accounts have appeared in the papers, has travelled westward. On the night of the 18th and 19th, it descended on Lake Erie, and nearly destroyed the town of Buffalo. Many vessels, steamers as well as sailers, perished at the same time; and the human victims are reckoned at from one to two hundred. The storm passed on to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, visiting Montreal and Quebec, and everywhere levelling buildings and sinking ships.

#### ITALY.

The Italian papers are filled with accounts of the ravages and alarm occasioned by the torrents of rain which have lately fallen in Tuscany. Florence has been the scene of an inundation said to be unparalleled there since the year 1740. The Arno swept down from the mountains, on the night of the 2nd and 3rd Nov. with the impetuosity of a torrent, burst its barriers, and in an instant laid the lower parts of the city under water—in many places to a depth of seven or eight feet. The inhabitants, taken unawares, had no opportunity of escape, and remained shut up in their houses, wanting provisions, and trembling for their lives. The iron-suspension bridge has been carried away, the Bridge of the Jewellers is threatened with destruction, many houses are said to have fallen, and many lives, it is feared, have been lost. The water invaded the warehouses of the Customs, and destroyed merchandise to an enormous amount. Great fears were entertained for Pisa, whose situation exposes it more than that of Florence to the danger; and great apprehensions for the tidings to be expected from the country. The plains of Tuscany neighbouring the river were so many lakes; the railroad from Leghorn to Pisa was under water, and its service suspended; and on nearly all the roads of Tuscany the communication was interrupted. A letter of the 4th Nov. from Rome, states that the continual rains have caused the Tiber to overflow and submerge the lower quarters of the city and the plains. In some of the streets boats were plying, and for several days no mails had arrived from the north.—In Corsica, the valleys were submerged, all the bridges of repair or construction were

and the road from Ajaccio to Bastia completely destroyed.—In the Pyrenees, the evidences of a severe and early winter are mingled with the effects of the same

elemental phenomenon. The snow lies deep in the upper valleys, while the lower are swamped with the heavy rains.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Oct. 28.* Her Majesty proceeded in state to the opening of the new *Royal Exchange*. She was accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert (who wore the uniform of Captain-general and Colonel of the Royal Artillery Company), by Viscountess Canning, as Lady in waiting, and the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse. Her suite were carried in six other of the royal carriages, and the carriages of the foreign ambassadors and the cabinet ministers joined the procession. The Lord Mayor and civic authorities waited to receive her Majesty at Temple Bar, and presented to her the city sword. The Lord Mayor, and many of the Aldermen, afterwards preceded her Majesty on horseback. Standings for the companies were erected in the Poultry and St. Paul's Churchyard, and every other available place was fitted up for the accommodation of spectators. A general holiday was observed in the city.

Having proceeded up the steps of the Exchange, her Majesty was conducted round the quadrangle, (into which the members of the Common Council and their ladies had been admitted,) and then up the great staircase to Lloyd's rooms. One of these was fitted up as a Chamber of Presence, with a temporary throne, where an address was presented to her Majesty by the corporation, to which her Majesty graciously replied, and then announced to the Lord Mayor her intention to create him a Baronet, in commemoration of the day. In the principal apartment, which is that intended for the Underwriters, ninety-eight feet long by forty wide, a sumptuous dejeuner was provided, at which her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a few others of the principal guests, were seated at the cross table. Grace was said by the Bishop of London. Three toasts were given by the Lord Mayor, namely, the Queen, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales and the Royal Family. Her Majesty then retired; after which the Lord Mayor said, "Her Majesty has commanded me to give, Prosperity to the City of London." During the repast a medal was distributed by Mr. Lambert Jones, nearly as large as half-a-crown, having on one

side the profile of the Queen circumscribed "Royal Exchange opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844." On the reverse, three shields, bearing the arms of the City, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the Mercers' Company: surrounded by an inscription, "First stone laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, January 17, 1842."

Having descended again to the quadrangle, her Majesty proceeded to the spot where her statue will be erected in its centre, and then said in an audible voice. "It is my royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called *THE ROYAL EXCHANGE*." At about half past two her Majesty took her departure, in one of her ordinary carriages.

*Oct. 30.* An immense multitude was assembled on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the docks for the new town of Birkenhead—a place which, created by the necessities arising out of the overflowing commerce of the port of Liverpool, and the exhaustion of the accommodation on the opposite shores, is springing into sudden life, with all the stately establishments and magnificent accessories of a full-grown city. The town occupies the ancient village of the same name, Woodside, Tranmere, Monk's Ferry, and other places, not very many years since picturesque sites on the shore opposite to Liverpool. A century ago, it was proved in a court of law, as Sir Philip Egerton states, that Birkenhead was not entitled to the name of village, town, or even hamlet, not containing three inhabited houses. In 1801, the number was sixteen, the next ten years added one more, and the ten that followed, three—making the whole houses in 1821, twenty. Ten years more, and the twenty were increased to 400, the next ten made the reckoning 1,500, and the last three has raised it to 2,300, occupying an extent of street exceeding thirty miles. The works now adding (most of which were enumerated in our Oct. number, p. 417) are on a scale of nearly unrivalled magnitude. From the long solitary Wallasey Pool will be formed a series of docks, tidal harbour, harbour of refuge, with beaching ground for small craft, a

vast floating pool of 130 acres opening out of the tidal harbour, presenting a line and water level of 8,000 yards, applicable to the purposes of wharfs, yards, landing-places, graving docks, warehouses, &c. Eight railways are to have their centre in Birkenhead, uniting it with all parts of the kingdom; and the dock accommodation, as laid down in the plans now in progress of execution, exceeds in extent that of the first commercial port in the world. There is no parallel to this sudden creation, save in those transatlantic cities which have risen up, as if by magic, in the heart of the American forest; and there are certain features in the structure of Birkenhead which distinguish it honourably from them, or probably from any other example. Rapidity of movement has not been allowed to supersede completeness of arrangement. The commissioners of the town began their work with a complete system of drainage. "Enormous streets," it is said, "have been projected, and duly sewered, prepared for water, and all the luxuries that modern refinement could conceive, before a single house was erected." The sewerage so provided by anticipation, exceeds, it is said, in extent, the entire length of sewerage contained, up to this time, in the united towns of Liverpool and Manchester; and in the very heart of their rising city, where the value of the ground may be reckoned by the inch, with a noble contempt of economy, in providing for the well-being of the humble,—the commissioners have given it away by the acre, to lay out an extensive park for the recreation of the labouring man. The ceremony at the Dock was performed by Sir Philip Grey Egerton, M.P. for South Cheshire, after which a banquet was given in the terminus of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. Six hundred gentlemen sat down, of whom about two hundred were invited guests. The chairman was Mr. John Laird, an eminent ship-builder; over whose head hung a portrait of

his father, the late William Laird, suggester of the Birkenhead works; the vice-chairman was Mr. William Jackson. Among the principal guests were the Earl of Essex, Lord Bateman, Lord Lilford, Sir William Massey Stanley, Mr. Edward John Stanley, of Alderley; Sir Edward Cust; several members of parliament, without distinction of party, and other gentlemen of influence in Cheshire, Lancashire and Liverpool.

#### RECENT SALES.

The manor and advowson of Birkenhead, Cheshire, the flourishing rival of the port of Liverpool, with other valuable property situate there, has just passed by purchase into the hands of Wm. Jackson, esq. of Birkenhead. The proprietor of it was F. R. Price, esq. of Brynnyss, co. Flint, and the purchase money is said to be 150,000*l*. The manor of Birkenhead and the estates possessed there by the Price family, were acquired by the marriage of Francis Price, esq. of Brynnyss, great grandfather of the present representative, with Alice, only daughter, and eventually heiress of, John Cleiveland, esq. of Birkenhead, Mayor of Liverpool in 1703, and M.P. for that town in 1710.

The manor and township of Noctorum, Cheshire, has been recently disposed of by the proprietor John Wilson Patten, esq. M.P. to Mr. William Vawdrey of Liverpool for 37,000*l*. The estate was acquired by the Patten family under the will of Dr. Thomas Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster, and Chaplain and Sub-almoner to George II., only son of the Venerable Bishop Wilson.

The Thornton Hall estate in Cheshire has recently been purchased by Mr. John Langan, better known in the sporting world as "Jack Langan," for 9,000*l*. It adjoins the domain of Sir Wm. Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart. of Horton.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 30. Richard Parkinson, of Hexgreave-park and Thurgarton Priory, both of Nottingham, esq. eldest son of John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, in the said county, esq. by Anne his late wife, one of the sisters of Richard Milward, late of Hexgreave-park aforesaid, esq. deceased, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle the said Richard Milward, to take the name of Milward, in lieu of Parkinson, and use the arms of Milward.

Oct. 25. William Cartwright, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel of the Northamptonshire militia.

Oct. 28. The Right Hon. William Magnay, of Postford House, Surrey, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body, created a Baronet.

Oct. 29. George William Featherstonhaugh, esq. to be her Majesty's Consul at Havre-de-Grace.

Oct. 30. Earl of Ellenborough to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Major-Generals James Dennis and Thomas Valiant to be Knights Commanders of the said Order. Lieut.-Col. Edward James Smith, Bengal Eng. and Lieut.-Col. John Gavin Drummond, of Bengal N. Inf. to be Companions of the said Order.

Nov. 22. William Henry Moore, esq. to be Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands—13th Foot, brevet, Lieut.-Col. C. T. Van Strawnzee, from 20th Foot, to be Major, vice brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, who exchanges.

*First, occurrence of the Visit of the King of the French, and Her Majesty's Visit to Portsmouth, Commander W. H. Hall, of the Victoria and Albert Yacht, to be Captain; Lieut. Wm. Langham, of the same, to be Commander. Also to the rank of Commander, Lieut. T. Maith, (1815) flag-Lieutenant to the Lords of the Admiralty on receiving the King of the French; Lieut. R. Jones (b. 1822), the officer in command of the Victory on the aspirant visit of her Majesty; Lieut. J. C. Prevost (1883), flag-Lieutenant to the Commander-in-*

**Bucks.**  
**Rev. W. Mathias, Church of Burtle in Edington P.C. Somersetshire.**  
**Rev. W. Meyer, Rudburton R. Pembrokesh.**  
**Rev. G. W. Newnham, Monckton Combe P. C. Somerset.**  
**Rev. P. Nind, Southcote V. Oxfordshire.**  
**Rev. A. R. Pennington St. James, Walthamstow, P.C. Essex.**  
**Rev. R. Pole, Wolverton R. near Newbury, Berks.**  
**Rev. J. Pratt, St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, V. London.**  
**Rev. J. C. Proby, Farnham P.C. Suffolk.**  
**Rev. E. R. Prother, Queenborough V. Leic.**  
**Rev. J. B. Reynardson, Carey, near Stamford, R. Lincolnshire.**  
**Rev. J. Richardson, the new District Church of Musbury, Lancashire.**



Rev. J. Ruckles, Brackenfield P.C. Derbysh.  
 Rev. F. Salt, the New Church, Southtown P. C.  
 Suffolk.  
 Rev. T. H. Sotheby, Milverton cum Langford  
 Budville V. Somersetshire.  
 Rev. R. N. Sutton, Kelham and Averham R.R.  
 Notts.  
 Rev. W. Thompson, Gatcombe P.C. Isle of Wight.  
 Rev. E. Tining, West Worlington R. Devon.  
 Rev. T. Trollope, Crowmarsh Gifford, R. Oxon.  
 Rev. S. Waldegrave, Barford St. Martin R.  
 near Salisbury.  
 Rev. W. W. Walsh, Withiell Florey P.C. Som.  
 Rev. C. P. Wilbraham, Audley V. Staffordsh.  
 Rev. G. Wylie, Newnham R. Hants.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. Coldwell, to the Duke of Grafton.  
 Rev. J. W. Watts, M.A. to the Earl of Wal-  
 degrave.  
 Rev. E. L. Webber, to the Lord Bishop of  
 Guiana.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman Gibbs to be Lord Mayor of  
 London.  
 Alderman Wm. Hunter and Alderman Thomas  
 Sidney to be Sheriffs of London and Mid-  
 dlesex.  
 Thomas Sidney, esq. to be Alderman of Bil-  
 lingsgate Ward.  
 F. G. Moon, esq. to be Alderman of Portsoken  
 Ward.  
 Rev. J. Mould, M. A. to be Head Master of  
 Appleby Grammar School, Leicestershire.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Brighton, the wife of W. H.  
 Ryves, esq. of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick,  
 a son.—12. At Portland-pl. the Countess  
 of March, a dau.—18. The Countess of Sand-  
 wich, a son.—19. At Clifton, the wife of  
 Major-Gen. Whish, a dau.—21. At South-  
 ampton, the wife of Commander A. L. Mont-  
 gomery, R.N. a dau.—22. At Ilam Hall, in  
 the co. of Stafford, the wife of J. Watts Russell,  
 esq. a son.—At Whiligh, Sussex, the wife of  
 George C. Courthope, esq. a dau.—23. The  
 wife of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master  
 of the City of London School, a son.—At  
 Frankfort, Lady Downie, a son.—24. At  
 Caen, the Countess of Cavan, a son.—26. At  
 Chawton-house, Hants, the wife of Edward  
 Knight, jun. esq. a son.—At Castle Bernard,  
 co. of Cork, Viscountess Bernard, a dau.—  
 In Upper Harley-st. Lady Lee, a dau.—At  
 Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, the wife of Capt.  
 Charles Forbes, a son.—29. At the Vine,  
 Hants, the wife of W. Wiggitt Chute, esq.  
 M.P. a dau.  
 Latey. At Bowden-hall, Gloucestershire, the  
 wife of C. B. Hunt, esq. a son.—At Minterne-  
 house, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, a dau.—  
 In Belgrave-sq. Lady Mary Howard, a dau.—  
 In South-st. Park-lane, Lady Kilmaine, a son.  
 —At Dowlaish-house, Lady Charlotte Guest,  
 a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt.  
 Broughton, R.N. a dau.—At Cliff-hall, War-  
 wicks, the wife of Thomas Cave B. Cave, esq.  
 a son.—In Oxford-sq. Mrs. Jonathan Peel, a  
 son.—At Gunton-park, Norfolk, the Hon.  
 Mrs. Sanderson, a son.—In Dublin, the wife  
 of Sir J. Nugent, a dau.  
 Nov. 1. In Selkirksh. the wife of R. Cann  
 Lippincott, esq. of Over Court, Gloucester-  
 shire, a son.—At Ford House, Devon, the  
 wife of Henry Cartwright, esq. High Sheriff  
 of the co. a dau.—2. At Eaton-pl. London,  
 the wife of T. D. Acland, esq. M.P. a dau.—

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXII.

At Sheffield, the wife of the Hon. W. Wellesley,  
 a son.—At Wrexhall, the wife of Charles  
 Coathupe, esq. a dau.—3. At Wimpole-st.  
 Lady Mary Hood, a dau.—At Studley Castle,  
 the wife of Sir F. Goodricke, Bart. a son.—  
 At Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire, the wife  
 of J. B. J. Hildyard, esq. a son.—4. In Brook-  
 st. Grosvenor-sq. the wife of J. A. Hankey,  
 esq. a dau.—5. At Dyrham Park, the Hon.  
 Mrs. Trotter, a dau.—At Dalmahoy, Lady  
 Aberdour, a son.—6. In Belgrave-sq. Lady  
 Louisa Cavendish, a son.—8. At Wellington  
 Villa, Clifton, the wife of Sir Christopher R.  
 Lighton, Bart. a dau.—At Brighton, Lady  
 Headley, a dau.—9. At Rigmaden Park,  
 Westmoreland, the wife of Wm. Wilson, esq.  
 a son.—11. In Eaton-pl. the wife of Sir Wm.  
 Heathcote, M.P. a son.—13. At Torquay, the  
 wife of Sir John E. Hornwood, a dau.—15.  
 At Bathaston, Somersetshire, the wife of  
 Capt. S. C. Dacres, R.N. a son.—16. At Inch-  
 brakie, Perthshire, Hon. Mrs. Graeme, a dau.  
 —17. At Ickleford House, near Hitchin,  
 Herts, the Hon. Mrs. F. Ryder, a son.—At  
 Ashley Park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, a dau.—  
 18. At Grosvenor-pl. Viscountess Forbes, a  
 dau.—20. At Dalkeith Palace, the Duchess  
 of Buccleuch, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

July 8. At Madras, John Gunning Sey-  
 mer, esq. Acting Principal, Diocesan Insti-  
 tution, third son of the late George Seymer,  
 esq. of Dorsetshire, to Avic, widow of Capt.  
 H. J. Ogilvie, of the 1st Madras Infantry.  
 15. At Calcutta, Charles Doyle Patterson,  
 esq. 10th Regt. to Amelia Matilda, third dau.  
 of Thomas Grey, esq. Surgeon, R.N.  
 Sept. 3. At Bahia, Brazil, William Douglas,  
 esq. third son of the late Archibald Douglas,  
 esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, to Mary, second  
 dau. of Richard Latham, esq. merchant,  
 Bahia.  
 5. At Fletton, the Rev. William Roe Waters,  
 only son of the Rev. W. Waters, Rector of  
 Rippingale, and Dunsby, Lincolnshire, to  
 Jane, second dau. of the Rev. E. R. Theed,  
 Rector of Metton, Hants, and Vicar of Selling,  
 Kent.—At Stonehouse, Devon, Kenneth  
 Macaulay, esq. of the Inner Temple, youngest  
 son of the Rev. Anlay Macaulay, Vicar of  
 Rothley, Leicestershire, to Harriet, only dau.  
 of the late William Woolcombe, esq. M. D. of  
 Plymouth.  
 7. At Calcutta, C. Bruce Skinner, esq. Bar-  
 rister-at-Law, to Louisa-Gertrude, dau. of  
 Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, esq. Solicitor to the  
 East India Company.  
 8. Near Thun, Switzerland, Robert Gregan,  
 second son of the late Major-Gen. Robert  
 Crauford, to Fanny-Louisa, eldest dau. of the  
 late Vice-Adm. Thomas Wooley.  
 10. At Kettering, the Rev. G. H. Wood-  
 cock, M. A., Emanuel college, Cambridge,  
 eldest son of the late Rev. George Woodcock,  
 Rector of Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, to Ellen-  
 Annette, sixth dau. of Thomas Marshall, esq.  
 solicitor, Kettering.—At Steeple Aston,  
 Oxfordshire, Major Arthur Ogle, son of the  
 Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley Hall,  
 Northumberland, to Caroline-Amelia, dau. of  
 the late Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple  
 Aston.  
 11. At Cambridge, the Rev. Edward Thorn-  
 ton Codd, M. A. Eccleshall, Staffordsh. to  
 Sarah, only dau. of the late Rev. D. Copey,  
 and dau.-in-law of the Rev. Professor Challis,  
 M.A., the Observatory, Cambridge.  
 12. At St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester, the  
 Rev. Edward Bleed, B.A. Curate of Syreham,  
 to Mary-Watkins, only dau. of the late Thomas  
 Fowler, esq. of Cirencester.

18. At Berne, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Capt. Henry Smith, R.N. C.B. to Anna, dau. of the late Sylvester Costigin, esq. of Dublin.—At Kennington, Adolphus, youngest son of the late Samuel Rixon, esq. of Clapham, to Louisa, youngest dau. of D. G. Pretyman, esq.—At Brighton, Duncan Stewart Robertson, esq. of Carrouvale, to Harriette-Anne-Mary, third dau. of the Hon. Col. Ogilvy, of Clova, brother of the Earl of Airlie.—At Brixton, Arthur Hills, esq. of Woodside, Norwood, to Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Gastineau, esq. of Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell.—At Crediton, Devon, the Rev. James Deans, M.A. Assistant Minister of Crediton Church, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of George Tanner, esq.—At Almondbury, Thomas Lancelot Reed, esq. of Downham Market, Norfolk, to Ellen-Beckwith, eldest dau. of Benjamin North Rockley Batty, esq. of Fenay Hall, near Huddersfield.—At Edinburgh, Alexander Dunlop, esq. Advocate, to Eliza-Eather, only dau. of John Murray, esq.—William Charles Lambert, esq. of Knowle, Dorset, to Agnes-Grove, eldest dau. of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker Court, Somerset.

19. At Clifton, Charles Henry Scott, esq. M.D. of Southsea, Hants, to Susan, second dau. of the Rev. David Stewart Moncrieff, Rector of Loxton, Somerset.—At Hull, George Johnson, esq. surgeon, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Hull.—At St. Marylebone, Alfred Alexander Julius, of Richmond, Surrey, to Eliza-Julius, second dau. of Major-Gen. James Alexander, of the East India Co.'s Service.—At St. Marylebone New Church, George W. F. Cook, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq. son of C. J. Cook, esq. of Bartwood, Surrey, to Selina-Emily, only dau. of W. H. Weaver, esq. late Royal Art.—At Newham, co. Northamp., Edward James, esq. M.D., of Kingston, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas West, esq. M.D. of Newham.—At Shaston, Henry Bennett, esq. St. John's coll. to Caroline-Emma, dau. of John Raymond, esq. of Shaftesbury.

20. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Alder, Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Thomas Alder, esq. Comptroller of Customs, to Mary-Anne, widow of James Watts, esq. of Tichbourne-st.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Bertram Mitford, esq. to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

21. At Southampton, Wm Wake, esq. son of Charles Wake, esq. of Kitford, and grandson of Sir Wm. Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire, to Margaret-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. H. Fricker, of Southampton.—At Dartington, the Rev. Wm. Mallock, B.D. Rector of Cheriton Bishop, Devon, to Margaret, only dau. of the Ven. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes.—At West Hoathley, Sussex, David Jennings, eldest son of the late David Jennings, esq. of Fenchurch-at, and of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Maria, third dau. of John Turner, esq. of Gravetye Manor, West Hoathley, Sussex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Hogg, M.D. to Elizabeth, relict of the late M. M. Derkheim, esq. of the United States.—At Tetbury, Chas. William, youngest son of Robert Paul, esq. of Tetbury, to Anne, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Maskelyne, esq. of Oaksey Park, Wilts.

22. At Chelsea, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell, Rector of North Cray, Kent, second son of R. Wyatt Edgell, esq. of Milton-pl. Surrey, to the Hon. Henrietta Otway Cave, youngest dau. of the Baroness Braye, and the late Henry Otway Cave, esq. of Stamford Hall, Leicestershire.—At St. Marylebone, Henry Tuffnell, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Frances Byng, second

dau. of Gen. Lord Strafford, G.C.B. and niece to G. Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex.—Capt. W. B. Buckling, R.N. of Highwood Lodge, Romsey, Hants, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Barry, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.—At Filton, the Rev. Lord William Somerset, Canon of Bristol, eldest surviving son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Ballynahinch, co. Clare.—At Rendham, the Rev. Stanley Miller, Vicar of Tannington, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Rowland Morgan, surgeon.

23. At Seend, the Rev. Geo. Sherard, of Stackerton, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. G. W. Daubeney, Seend, Wilts.—At Bristol, Major Robt. Brereton, late of the 42d Royal Highland Regt. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Maingy, esq. of Havlet, Haute Ville, in the island of Guernsey.—At Taunton, John Farquhar, esq. of Bridgwater, to Mary-Winifred, eldest dau. of Henry Upham, esq. of Taunton.

24. At Steeple Ashton, Byam-Edward, son of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne House, Kent, to Mary-Anne-Catharine, eldest dau. of Walter Long, esq. of Road Ashton, M.P. for Wiltshire.—At Peckham, Francis Lucas, Barrister, of the Middle Temple, to Priscilla, eldest dau. of William Tindall, esq. of East Dulwich, Surrey.—At St. Pancras, Alfred Ray, esq. of Oxford-terr. to Isabella-Charlotte, second dau. of the late William Lord, esq. of Calcutta.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. George's-fields, and subsequently at St. James's Church, St. James's, George Forbes, esq. 3d Light Dragoons, son of Col. Forbes, to Eliza-Joanna, eldest dau. of Richard Kelly, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and of New Ross, co. Wexford.—At Bishopsgate Church, Jean Baptiste Martel, of Boulogne-sur-mer, to Ann-Carroll, eldest dau. of William Johnson, esq. Common Council, ward of Bishopsgate, City of London.—At Newark, the Rev. J. G. Bussell Vicar of Newark-upon-Trent, to Julia, eldest dau. of George Hodgkinson, esq. of the above place.

25. At Upton-on-Severn, co. Worcester, Henry Robert Harrington Cary Elwes, esq. late Capt. in the 12th Regt. son of Robert Cary Elwes, esq. of Great Billing, Northampton, and nephew of the Earl of Yarborough, to Caroline-Eliza-Cecil, dau. of Charles Strode, esq. Lieut.-col. of Herts Militia, of the Heath, West Upton.

26. At St. Marylebone, G. A. Macfarren, esq. of Berners-st. to Thalia, eldest dau. of Heinrich Andrae, esq. of the 15th Regt.

27. At Charlton, Joseph Gilioli, esq. M.D., and LL.D. of London, to Ellen-Elizabeth, second dau. of W. T. Hillyer, esq. of Blackheath.—At Scarborough, Lieut. Ley, R.N. to Mary, only dau. of the late Joseph Jackson, esq. of that place.

28. At Crediton, George Hazel, esq. of Southmolton, to Emily Arden, youngest dau. of Wm. Francis, esq. of Winstout House, Crediton.

Oct. 1. At St. Alban's, the Rev. William Serocold Wade, only son of the late Rev. William Wade, formerly Rector of Lilley, Herts, to Elizabeth-Mary, elder dau. of John Samuel Story, esq. of St. Alban's.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Algernon Wm. Bellingham, eldest son of Algernon Greenville, esq. of North Mymsa, late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Alexander Petty esq.—At Stepney, Frederick, third son of George Green, esq. of Blackwall, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, Edward Marshall White, esq. of Her Majesty's Office of Woods and Forests, to Maria-Harriet, youngest dau. of Commissary-Gen. Drake.—At Liverpool, the Rev.

Robert Cane Pattenson, B.C.L., Rector of Melmerby, Cumberland, to Catherine Wiffin, fourth dau. of the late James Carrick, esq. of Glasgow.

2. At Tynemouth, the Rev. Ralph Clutton, B.D. Fellow of Emmanuel College, to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bilice, M.A., of Welwyn, Herts.—At All Soul's, Langham-place, William, second son of Sir B. C. Brodie, bart. to Maria, third dau. of the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R.N.—William Edward Humble, esq. M.D., of Islington, eldest son of William Humble, esq. M.D., F.G.S., of Monmouth, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late J. Neville, esq. of Highbury-pl.—At Skendleby, John Ballett Fletcher, esq. of Woodthorpe, Lincolnshire, and Pagham, Sussex, to Sarah Vere, youngest dau. of John Holland, esq. of Skendleby Thorpe, Lincolnshire.—At Broadwater, Sussex, Charles Lushington, esq. formerly M.P. for Ashburton, to Julia, widow of the late Thomas Teed, esq. of the Hurst-house, Moulsey.

3. At Horton Kirby, George T. Parkinson, second son of G. H. Parkinson, esq. of Raquet-court, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Mr. James Russell, of Horton Kirby.—At Plymouth, Charles Gahan, esq. R.N. to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of Frederic Bone, esq. of Oxford-st. Plymouth.—At Northbourne, Kent, John, the only son of William Henderson, esq. of Felderland, Kent, to Laura-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late H. P. Hannam, esq. of Northbourne-court.—At St. Pancras, Alfred George Field, esq. surgeon, of Reading, to Eliza-Barrow, dau. of the late John Lainson, esq. of Euston-sq.—At Greenwich, Robert Whitmore, second son of the late Major Clarke, R.M., to Margaret-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut. Rouse, R.N., Greenwich Hospital.—At St. Pancras, John Malcolm, eldest son of Edgar Corrie, esq. of Purley, to Fanny, only dau. of William Wynne, esq. of Euston-sq.—At South Stoneham, Hants, the Rev. Thomas M. Calmont, of Highfield, in that parish, second son of the late Hugh M. Calmont esq. of Abbey Lands, co. of Antrim, to Emily-Georgina, youngest dau. of Frederick Hill, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.—William Essex, esq. of Gordon-st. Gordon-sq. to Mary, third dau. of the late Joseph Thrupp, esq.—At Finner, the Rev. Charles Augustus Fowler, M.A., son of Capt. R. Merrick Fowler, R.N., of Walliscote, Berks, to Emily-Matilda, eldest dau. of Sir William Milman, Bart. of Finner Grove.—The Rev. A. W. Taylor, Rector of Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Heathfield, esq. of the same place.—At Vienna, Lieut. Percy Isaacson, of his Imperial Majesty's 3d Drag. and Aide de Camp to Gen. Count St. Quentin, son of Stuteville Isaacson, esq. R.N. to the Baroness Sophia Podstatzky, dau. of the late Baron Francis Podstatzky Tonsein, of Littentschitz.

4. At Westerham, Albert, fourth son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. of Upton, Essex, to Barbara-Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chatsedge, Kent.

5. At St. Marylebone, Richard Price, esq. of Highfields Park, Withyam, Sussex, to Emily, dau. of Thomas John Burgoyne, esq. of Stratford-pl.—At Camberwell, Robert, youngest son of the late Robert Bartram, esq. of Buckminster, Leicestershire, to Clara-Mary, eldest dau. of William Foot, esq. of the Coburg-Road, and Her Majesty's Customs, London.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Military Service, to Louise-Orth, eldest dau. of J. N. Orth Waldener, esq. of Suffolk-st. Pall Mall East.

7. At Holbeton, Devon, the Rev. Wm. Edward Vigor, son of Wm. Vigor, esq. late of Whitehill, to Louisa Macdonald.

8. At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Rev. H. R. Somers Smith, Rector of Little Beoley, Essex, to Caroline, dau. of Robert Gilbert, esq. of Thorpe.—At Bermondsey, J. Kingsford, esq. of Essex-st. third son of K. Kingsford, esq. of Hackney, to Emma, only dau. of H. Durdil, esq. of Easthall, Sydenham, Kent.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Herbert Minton, esq. of Hartshill, Staffordshire, to Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Browne, of Christ's Hospital.—At Clapham, Thomas Gabriel, jun. esq. of Clapham-common, and Lambeth, to Mary-Dutton, only child of Charles Pearson, esq. the City Solicitor.—At Arundel, Henry Edmund Marsh, of Morden College, Blackheath, to Sophia-Jane, eldest dau. of George Smith, esq. of Church Hill, Haslemere.—At Tamworth, the Rev. W. Metcalfe, of Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Bramhall, esq. of Tamworth, Staffordshire.—At Cheltenham, George French, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Robert Law, esq. of Lauriston, in the co. of Cork.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Samuel Bullock, youngest son of S. F. Bullock, esq. of Pickwell, Lefc. to Selina-Crossley, only dau. of the late William Irwin, esq. of Leicester.—At Litchborough, Northamptonshire, Thomas Hedges Graham, esq. eldest son of William Graham, esq. of Abingdon, to Harriet-Ella, second dau. of the late Rev. William Church, of Hampton, Middlesex.—At Aldstone Moor, the Rev. Octavius James, A.M., to Jane-Katherine-Helen, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bowby, R.A.—At Islington, Charles Claridge, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, to Julia Sophia Squires, niece of S. Squires, esq. of Mulbarton Hall, Norfolk.—At Edinburgh, William Eustace Shearman, of the 91st Argyllshire Regt. to Agnes Crawford, the second dau. of the Hon. James Wilson, Chief Judge of Mauritius.—At Bristol, James Catto, esq. merchant, Liverpool, to Sophia, second dau. of Francis Amey, esq. Collector of Excise, Bristol, formerly of Belfast.

9. At Exeter, Edward Dawes, esq. of the Bure Homage, Hants, to Mrs. Musgrave Harington, dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. H. Ashton, esq. eldest son of the late John Ashton, esq. of the Grange, Cheshire, to Made-moiselle Clement de la Bretagne, niece to the late Marshal Jourdan.—At Brandon-hill, John, son of Wm. Danger, esq. of Congressbury, to Eliza, third dau. of Charles Vining, esq. Bristol.

10. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Robert Merry, A.M., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus coll. Camb. and Vicar of Guilden Morden, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late E. Rees, esq. of Clifton.—At Norwood, Surrey, George Hansard, esq. of Lincoln's inn, Barrister-at-Law, and youngest son of James Haasard, esq. of Hendon, to Amelia, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Dando, esq.—At Bath, George-Frederick, youngest son of J. T. Simes, esq. of Highbury Park, to Jane, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. T. D. Harding, D.D., of Dunderdun Castle, co. Dublin.—At Hornsey, John, eldest son of John Henry Taylor, esq. of Crouch Hill, and Parliament-st. to James-Catharine, youngest dau. of James Young, esq. of Hurstmonceux. At Paddington, James Miller, esq. M.D., to Rosetta, only child of the late William Mitchell, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey.—At Faringdon, Berks, John Robinson, esq. late of Gray's-inn-sq. to Mary, dau. of R. W. Crowdy, esq. of the former place.—At Tissington, Derbyshire, the Rev. Robert Fyrrer, Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Fletcher, esq. of Tissington.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Darlington, Ro-

bert Barclay Fox, of Perran, Cornwall, to Jane Gurney, dau. of the late Jonathan Backhouse, of Polam Hill, Darlington.—At Hendon, John Rodbard Rodbard, esq. eldest son of Reginald Henry Rodbard, esq. of Backwell Hill, near Bristol, to Sarah, only dau. of William Buris, esq. of Brent Lodge, Hendon.—At Shirland, the Rev. Charles Rolf, M.A., Rector of Shadoxhurst, Kent, to Lydia, youngest dau. of Thomas Oldham, esq. late of Morton, Derbysh.—At Hereford, the Rev. W. Tomkins, Vicar of Little Hereford and Ashford Carbonell, to Helena, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Price, R.N.—At Wicknor Park, the seat of John Levett, esq. Hugh Montgomery Campbell, esq. of the Royal Scots Greys, son of the late Charles Montgomery Campbell, esq. of Bennington Park, Herts, to Isabella-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy, and niece of the Marquis of Ailesa.

11. At Harrietsham, William Bills, esq. of Queenborough, to Sarah-Alice, third dau. of James Johnson, esq. late of Down Court, Dordington.—At West Farleigh, Frederick Wimbie, esq. of the Rectory, East Malling, to Ann, dau. of the late John Miller, esq. of Yalding.

12. At Kensington, William Beloe Rix, esq. of Matching, Essex, to Laura-Anne, third dau. of the late William Bond, esq. of Ashford, Kent.—At Stoke, Lieut. Charles Murray, of the 75th Reg. son of the late Major-Gen. James P. Murray, C.B. and grandson of the late Gen. the Hon. James Murray, of Beauport, near Hastings, to Ann Mitchell, eldest dau. of Robert Scott, esq. of Outland, near Plymouth.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen, to Anna-Horatio-Caroline, only dau. of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Sandford.

15. At Wedmore, Somerset, the Rev. Wm. Aldrit, B.D. late Fellow Commoner of St. Mary Magdalene college, Cambridge, and Head Master of Wells Cathedral Grammar School, to Miss Batt, of Theale-house, in the same co.—At Bishop's Cannings, near Devizes, the Rev. A. Longworth Dames, Vicar of Kenton, Devon, to Susanna-Emma, eldest dau. of Thomas Brown, esq. of Horton, Wilts.—Charles Richard Jones, esq. M.D. of High Bickington, to Charlotte-Caroline, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Palmer Stawell, Rector of the same place.—At Plymouth, Capt. Collingwood Fenwick, 76th Reg. to Ellen-Susan, youngest dau. of Sir Gordon Bremer, Bart. K.C.B.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William-Edward, fourth son of Charles Hayman, esq. of Axminster, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of John Rodwell, esq. of New Bond-st. and of Norwood, Surrey.—At Inverness, Patric Park, esq. sculptor, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-sq. to Robina, dau. of Robert Caruthers, esq. of Inverness.—At Wells, Somerset, the Rev. Miles Branthwylte Beavor, Vicar of Henley, Suffolk, and only surviving son of the Rev. Geo. Beavor, Rector of Wilby and Hayham, Norfolk, and of Willingham and North Cove, Suffolk, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. John Peddar, Vicar of Garstang Church Town.—At Clapham, John Bradley, esq. of Kirby Lonsdale, to Esther-Matilda, youngest dau. of John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.—At Alverstoke, Hants, Humphrey Blackmore, esq. of Wilton, Wilts, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Richard Welford, esq. of Marlborough, Wilts.—At Camberwell, Henry William Waddell, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, to Elizabeth Douglas, youngest dau. of John Holmes Gibson, esq. of Lombard-st. and of Grove House, Ramsgate.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. John May, of Hanwell, to Ellen, dau. of Isaac Seabrook, esq. of Regent-sq.—At Killarney, S.

Hunter Christie, esq. S. professor of Mathematics in Academy, Woolwich, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. Killarney.—At Southbert Jennings Crosse, esq. the Middle Temple, London, dau. of John Gilbert Pea molton, and of Broomhouse.—At Galval, Cornwall, Batten, M.A. Minister of St. to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of James Carne, D.D. Vicar mouth, and niece of Joseph sance.—At Edinburgh, t. Strong, second son of the Rector of Brampton Abbo to Matilda, third dau. of the Dundas, Bart. of Beechwood.

16. At Hampton Bishop, Rev. Edward C. Evans, Incu under-Dinmore, youngest Evans, esq. of Epton Hall, Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John B. Peyton, B.N. K.C. mouth, John Sibbald, esq. of Commander R.N. to Miss Taplet late Lieut. Taplet, R.N.—At St. Marylebone, Frederick C. Madras Art. to Elizabeth, eldest late William Plunkett, esq. Deputy of the Board of Excise.

17. At Paignton, South Devon, esq. 48th Regt. son of the late Eyre Massy, of Riversdale, Tipp grandson of the fourth Lord Massy etta-Jane, dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. late 48th Regt.—At St. Pancras, lock, esq. of High Beach, to Helen, of P. de Wint, esq. of Upper Gower Birt's Morton, R. Brooke, esq. of House, Broomsbarrow, to Anne-Lou dau. of the Rev. J. Thackwell, Rector Morton.—At Islington, John, eldest John Furze, esq. of Kensington, eldest dau. of Richard Hodgson, esq. bury-pl.—At Kencot, Oxfordshire, Arthur Neate, Rector of Alvescot, eldest dau. of the late Richard Burr and niece of Sir W. Burnaby, Bart. Belfast, Robert Leslie Ogilby, esq. D. co. of Londonderry, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Major Rainey, Panther, co. Down.

19. At Chelsea, George Bannister, Brompton, to Eliza-Sarah, second dau. of Fasson, esq. of Chelsea College.—At Marylebone, Arthur Kennedy Forbes, Barrister-at-Law, and eldest son of Forbes, esq. of Newstone, county of and of Craig-a-Vad, county of Down, to phemia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.—At Thomas Henry May, esq. of Edinboro dau. of E. Bradley, esq. of Trege Glamorgansh.—At Exeter, Philip esq. to Susan-Jane, third dau. of Thos. esq. of Mount Radford, Exeter.—At Marylebone, Henry Ede, esq. son of Henry Ede, esq. Consul of Denmark, to Hannah, of the late Charles Moran, of Somerset Portman-square.

22. At Mable, Worcestershire, the Rev. G. H. Eyre, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. W. Hill, Rector of Rock, in that county.—At Bedford, Edward Whitfield, esq. M.D. of Brighton, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Charles Nash, esq. of Biggleswade, Beds.—At Hythe, Southampton, Samuel esq. of Sidmouth-st. London, to Hero-Sarah, eldest dau. of R. Browne, esq. R.N.

## OBITUARY.

## LORD WESTERN.

Nov. 4. At his seat, Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, aged 77, the Right Hon. Charles Callis Western, Baron Western of Rivenhall, in the same county.

His Lordship was born Aug. 9, 1767. He was descended from a family long settled in Essex, and was the only surviving child of Charles Western, esq. of Rivenhall, by Frances-Shirley, daughter and heir of William Bolland, esq.

He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Having entered Parliament for the borough of Maldon, in 1790, he attached himself to the old Whig party. He was re-chosen for Maldon in 1796 and 1802; but defeated in 1806 by Benjamin Gaskell, esq. another Whig, who polled 31 votes to Mr. Western's 29. In 1807, however, Mr. Western had 29 votes and Mr. Gaskell only 27, and he continued to sit for Maldon throughout that Parliament.

In 1812 Mr. Western successfully contested the county of Essex, the polling being as follows:—

J. A. Houlton, esq. . .	1417
C. C. Western, esq. . .	1351
Montague Burgoyne, esq. . .	339

After he had been re-chosen without opposition in 1818, 1820, and 1826, in 1830 there was another contest. The result was as follows:—

Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. . .	2637
C. C. Western, esq. . .	2556
W. L. Wellesley, esq. . .	2301

Mr. Wellesley persevering in 1831, Sir John Tyrell, the Tory, was thrown out, and Mr. Western placed at the head of the poll:—

C. C. Western, esq. . .	2367
W. L. Wellesley, esq. . .	2250
Sir John Tyrell, Bart. . .	1707

During the long period of 42 years, whilst he sat in the lower house of Parliament, Mr. Western often took an active part in its business, particularly on the Corn-laws and the Currency question. If not the author, he was one of the leading promoters of the Corn Bill of 1815; and he ever remained a staunch advocate for protection, opposing as strenuously the proposed fixed duty of the Whigs as he did the doctrines of the League; and only last year, on the formation of the Protection Society, he liberally contributed to its funds. With respect to the currency, he was opposed to the principles

which have of late years been adopted; he attributed much of the embarrassment and distress which have at different periods prevailed to this cause; and he endeavoured most laboriously, both by his speeches and his pamphlets, to enforce his own views on this subject.

Mr. Western steadily supported the Liberal party in their long struggle for reform of parliament; and he contributed to the ultimate triumph in 1831; but the passing of the Reform Bill cost him his seat for Essex. On the division of the county, under the provisions of that measure, he became a candidate for the northern division, but was defeated by Sir John Tyrell and Mr. Baring, the numbers being, for

Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. . .	2448
Alexander Baring, esq. . .	2280
C. C. Western, esq. . .	2244
Thomas Brand, esq. . .	1840

This circumstance, it was understood, induced Lord Melbourne, as a reward for Mr. Western's long and consistent services, to call him to the upper house immediately, by the title of Baron Western of Rivenhall; and his political friends in the county also testified their esteem for him by presenting him, at a public dinner at the Shire Hall, attended by 400 gentlemen, with a splendid piece of plate.

On his elevation to the peerage, his Lordship assumed for the supporters to his arms, Dexter, a lion or, gorged with a collar azure, therefrom pendent an escutcheon charged with the arms of Western; and Sinister, a reindeer gules, attired argent, gorged with a coronet or, therefrom pendent an escutcheon charged with the arms of Shirley. The last was allusive to his descent from two several branches of that ancient family; his paternal great-grandfather Thomas Western, esq. having married Mary, second sister and co-heiress of Sir Richard Shirley of Preston, co. Sussex, Bart. and his maternal grandfather Mr. Bolland having married Frances, sister of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Oathall in Wivelsfield, in the same county, Bart. which Sir Thomas also married Anna-Maria Western, aunt to Lord Western.\* Lord Western sold the estate of Preston (near Brighton) in 1793.

Lord Western has latterly lived in comparative retirement, seldom taking part in

\* Sir Thomas Shirley, of Oathall, was created a Baronet in 1786, and that

the debates of the House of Lords. A great portion of his time was sedulously devoted to practical improvements in farming, and he was well known throughout the kingdom as one of those leading spirits who, while he stood forward to assert the claims and defend the rights of agriculture, sought, by judicious improvements and experiments, to set an example for advancing it as a science.

His Lordship was also the chairman of quarter sessions of the county of Essex.

As he has died unmarried, the peerage is extinct. It is stated that the bulk of his fortune is left to a distant relative, and that the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart. is his executor. His rental in Essex is estimated at 9000*l.* per ann. His body was interred in the family mausoleum, at a short distance from his seat.

#### SIR THOMAS TANCRED, BART.

*Aug. 29.* At Spa, Belgium, aged 64, Sir Thomas Tancred, the sixth Bart. of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, and late of Egypt House, Isle of Wight.

He was the elder son of Sir Thomas the fifth Baronet, by Penelope, daughter of Thomas Ashton Smith, esq. of St. Marylebone; and succeeded to the title when an infant, on the death of his father in 1782.

He married April 25, 1805, Henrietta, second daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford; and by that lady, who died in 1837, he had issue his son and heir, now Sir Thomas Tancred, another son, and a daughter.

The present Baronet was born in 1808, and married, in 1839, the youngest daughter of Priedeaux John Selby, esq. of Twisell House, Northumberland.

#### SIR JAMES MARTIN LLOYD, BART.

*Oct. 24.* At Brighton, aged 82, Sir James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, Sussex, Bart.

He was born May 21, 1762, the only son of James Lloyd, of Lancing, esq. who died in 1796, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Martin, and grandson of James Lloyd, esq. also of Lancing, by Mary, daughter of Walter Bartelott, of Stopham, esq.

He was for many years M. P. for Steyning. He was first returned in 1790, but declared not duly elected; again in 1791, Sir John Honeywood having made his election for Canterbury, but was a second time declared not duly elected. How-

title became extinct with his son Sir William Warden Shirley in 1815. See Shirley's *Memoirs of the Shirley Family*, 4to. 1841, p. 247.

ever, at the general election of 1796 he was again chosen, and sat in that Parliament, and that of 1802, until Feb. 1806, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election in the same year he was again returned, and in 1807.

He was also Lieut.-Colonel of the Sussex militia, until the disbandment of the corps. He was one of the oldest sitting magistrates in the county.

He was created a Baronet by patent, dated Sept. 30, 1831.

Sir James Martin Lloyd was twice married; first, Jan. 20, 1785, to Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. William Green, of Eccleshall, Norfolk; she died Feb. 7, 1811, having had issue three daughters, of whom one only, Rebecca Martin, survives. Sir James married secondly, Nov. 1812, Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Colston Carr, and sister to the late Bishop of Worcester, and the late Sir Henry Carr, K.C.B.; by that lady he had no issue.

His body was interred at Lancing on the 1st Nov. The number of mourners who left the house was 180. The work-people and all the old men wore black round frocks, silk hat-bands, and gloves. The school children were also dressed in black frocks, with white tippets; and a substantial repast was provided for all that went to the house. The servants, 20 in number, also followed, and were supplied with three suits of mourning each.

#### ADMIRAL SIR J. P. BERESFORD, BART.

*Oct. 2.* At Bedale, Yorkshire, after a long illness, aged 75, Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. and G.C.H.

He was born in 1769, and was the elder brother of Field Marshal Lord Viscount Beresford, they both being illegitimate children of George first Marquess of Waterford, K.P. They both received for arms those of the Beresford family, differenced by a bordure wavy ermine, in lieu of a bordure engrailed sable.

Sir John at an early age entered the navy, in the year 1782, and was made Lieutenant in 1790, and Commander in 1794. In 1795, while commanding the Lynx sloop on the American station, he captured *La Cocarde*, of 14 guns. On the 25th June in the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, some time previous to which he had been appointed to the Hussar of 34 guns, and assisted at the capture of *la Prevoyante* a large frigate, and *la Raison* of 18 guns. He was soon after appointed to both those captured vessels, in succession, removing from the *Prevoyante* to *la Raison* in May 1796, the latter vessel having been then increased to 30 guns. On the

25th August following, she captured *la Vengeance*, a large frigate. On the 2d Feb. 1800, when commanding *l'Unité*, of 18 guns, on the Leeward Islands station, he captured *la Perseverance* privateer of 16 guns; and in 1801, in the *Diana*, he assisted in the capture of the islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, &c. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he obtained the command of the *Virginia*, a frigate of the largest class; but, that ship being paid off in Aug. 1804, he was then appointed to the *Cambrian*, of similar force, and sent to the Halifax station, where, in the summer of 1805, he captured the following privateers: *Matilda*, of 20 guns and 95 men; *Maria*, of 14 guns and 60 men; and a schooner, of 6 guns and 70 men.

In the spring of 1807, Captain Beresford commanded the *Illustrious*, of 74 guns, off Cadiz; and in the ensuing summer the *Theseus*, another third-rate, employed in the blockade of Rochefort. On the 21st Feb. 1809, when off *l'Orient*, in company with three line-of-battle ships, he fell in with a French squadron, consisting of 8 sail-of-the-line, one of them a three-decker; and, by his spirited conduct, prevented their forming a junction with the ships in that port ready for sea. The enemy afterwards anchored in Basque Roads, where they were blockaded by Rear-Admiral Stopford's squadron, of which the *Theseus* formed a part, until the month of April following, when an attack was made upon them in Aix Road, to which they had retired, by a division of Lord Gambier's fleet, preceded by some fire-vessels, under the command of Lord Cochrane, the result of which was the destruction of one 80 gun-ship, two 74's, and one of 56 guns, and several others were driven on shore, and disabled.

Early in 1810, Capt. Beresford was appointed to the *Poitiers*, a new 74, in which ship he served for some time on the Lisbon station, and was then ordered to the coast of North America. He sailed from Portsmouth, in company with Sir John B. Warren and squadron, Aug. 14, 1812; previously to which he had acted as proxy for his brother at an installation of the Knights of the Bath, and, as is usual on such occasions, received the honour of knighthood prior to the ceremony.

After a gallant action of fifty minutes, on the 18th of October following, Sir John P. Beresford captured the American ship *Wasp*, of 20 guns, and retook the British brig of war *Folic*, which had been taken by the former a few hours before. The *Poitiers* subsequently as-

sisted at the capture of the *Herald* letter of marque, mounting 10 guns; the *High-flyer*, American privateer, of 5 guns; and the *York-town*, of 20 guns. Towards the latter end of 1813, the *Poitiers* returned to England, and was put out of commission.

On his return to England he was selected by the Admiralty for the honour of escorting Louis XVIII. to Calais, on that monarch's restoration to the crown of France. In the following month, May 7, 1814, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and on the 4th of June, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He soon after hoisted his flag in the *Bombay*, of 74 guns, from which he subsequently removed into the *Duncan*, of the same force. About the same period he had the honour of kissing hands on being appointed a Naval Aide-camp to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, then on a visit, in company with the allied Sovereigns, to the fleet at Portsmouth.

On the 12th Aug. 1819, Sir John P. Beresford was nominated a K.C.B.; and early in the following year he hoisted his flag in the *Dover*, of 28 guns, as Commander-in-Chief at Leith. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1825, and that of Admiral in 1838. He was nominated by King William IV. a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in May 1836.

Sir John P. Beresford was for many Sessions a Member of the House of Commons, having sat for Coleraine from 1812 to 1823, when he was returned for Berwick, and in 1826 was elected for Northallerton, for which borough he sat in the Commons till 1832, when he was elected for Coleraine by the casting vote of the mayor; but, on a petition of Alderman Copeland, was compelled to give up his seat.

In 1835, on Sir Robert Peel succeeding to the administration of the government, Sir John was appointed one of the junior lords of the Admiralty, and contested the borough of Chatham with the Hon. Captain Byng, the result of the election placing him in a majority of 25. Since the termination of that Parliament, he had retired altogether from public affairs, residing mostly in retirement at his seat in Yorkshire.

Sir John Poo Beresford was three times married: first to Mary, daughter of Anthony James Pye Molloy, Capt. R.N. She died in the West Indies, in July 1813, leaving him an only son, now Sir George Beresford, Bart. Sir John married, secondly, Aug. 17, 1815, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Henry Peirse,

of Bedale, co. York, esq. by Charlotte-Grace, daughter of John second Lord Monson; and by that lady, who died in 1835, he had issue two sons and four daughters, viz. 2. Harriett-Charlotte; 3. Marianne-Araminta, who died an infant in 1818; 4. Georgiana; 5. Henry-William; 6. John-George; 7. Marianne-Catharine. One of the daughters was married in 1843 to the Rev. Anthony Hammond. His third wife, to whom he was married May 26, 1836, was Amelia, widow of Samuel Peech, esq. daughter of the late James Baillie, esq. and cousin to Col. Hugh Baillie, M.P.

#### GENERAL DUNNE.

Oct. . At his seat, Brittas, Clonealee, Queen's Co., in his 82nd year, Edward Dunne, esq. almost one of the oldest Generals in the British Army.

He was the descendant of an ancient family who have been seated at Brittas from time immemorial. His great-grandfather, Charles Dunne, esq. of Brittas, married Alice, daughter of General Nugent, who fell at the siege of Derry, and his father, Francis Dunne, esq. married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Plunket, esq. of Dunsoughly Castle, co. Dublin, by whom, besides the subject of the present memoir, he had issue two sons, Francis, a Colonel in the Army, and Nicholas, killed during the French revolutionary war at the storming of Fort Du Rhin, and four daughters.

General Dunne was born 14th Oct. 1763, and entered as an Ensign in the 96th foot, 9th Sept. 1780. He proceeded to join that regiment in America, but before he reached Carolina the British Army was taken at York town. On the 24th Dec. 1783, he was reduced on half-pay, but early in the following year he exchanged on full pay to the 56th regiment. On the 24th May following, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 74th foot, but in the succeeding month of June he again went on half-pay; from which, however, in December of the same year, he exchanged to the full-pay of the 14th Light Dragoons. On the 6th July, 1785, he obtained a Company in the 44th foot; on the 30th Sept. 1791, a Majority in the 7th Dragoon Guards; and on the 31st December, 1793, a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the latter regiment. On the 26th Jan. 1797, he received the brevet rank of Colonel, and in March, 1798, was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland. The services rendered by him during the rebellion of the latter year were most important, and gained for him considerable merit and distinction.

In July, 1799, Gen. Dunne embarked

for Holland, where he remained until nearly the close of the year following. About that period he was appointed Colonel of the Pembroke Fencible Cavalry, and soon afterwards his name again appears on the half-pay list.

On the 25th Sept. 1803 he received the rank of Major-General, with which he served on the Irish Staff several years; and on the 25th July, 1810, he was appointed Lieut.-General. The rank of General he attained on the 19th July, 1811, and he was allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached Commission, Nov. 11, 1831.

Such is a brief outline of the gradual rise and services of this distinguished officer. He had for many years been almost altogether resident on his estates at Brittas, enjoying the social intercourse of his friends and neighbours, by whom he was much and deservedly beloved.

General Dunne married 28th July, 1801, Frances, youngest daughter of Simon White, esq. of Bantry House, co. Cork, sister of Richard, first Earl of Bantry, and niece of the Viscountess Longueville, by whom he has left issue five sons and one daughter, namely:—1. Francis, late a Captain in the 10th regiment of foot; 2. Edward, a Barrister-at-Law; 3. Robert, in Holy Orders; 4. Richard, an officer in the Army; and, 5. Charles, an officer in the Army; and Frances Jane.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. J. COTTON.

Oct. 3. At Etwell Hall, Derbyshire, in his 67th year, Major-General Edwin Rowland Joseph Cotton.

He entered the army at the age of 19, in 1797, as Ensign in the 5th foot. In 1799 he served as Lieutenant in the expedition to the Helder, Camperdown, and other places in Holland. He became Captain in 1803, and served at Gibraltar, in Minorca, Malta, and at Alexandria and Rosetta. As brevet Major, in 1809, he served in Spain, and received the rank of Colonel from the Spanish Commander-in-Chief for his bravery. He was at the siege of Tarragona, and at the taking of Bellpuig, Medas, &c. When brevet Lieut.-Colonel, in 1813, while courageously defending an important position, he was forsaken by the Spaniards, taken prisoner, and sent to France. He was liberated at the peace, but continued in service until 1817, in which year, having suffered much from hard service, he retired on half-pay. He became brevet Colonel in 1830, and subsequently Major-General 23d Nov. 1841.



**COLONEL DESHON.**

July 31. At Ahmednugger, East Indies, of spasmodic cholera, aged 40, Lieut. Colonel Deshon, 17th foot.

He was the eldest son of Major P. Deshon, formerly of the 46th and late of the 89th Light Infantry. He entered the Service in 1817 as Ensign in the 86th regiment, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1825, and an unattached company in 1836, these several steps by purchase; and was appointed to the 20th regiment, which corps, then stationed in India, he immediately joined, and continued serving with it until its return to England in 1837, at which period he was promoted to a majority by purchase.

Major Deshon then exchanged into the 17th regiment, and joined it in Bombay, where, on arrival, he found it comprising part of the "Army of the Indus," assembling for service in Scinde, under the command of the late Lord Keane. He shared in the several operations during the arduous and brilliant campaign in Afghanistan, and was present at the storming and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, for which he received the honorary distinction of the Dooranée Order. After the occupation of Cabul, the Bombay portion of the force being ordered to return to India through Beloochistan, Major Deshon commanded part of his regiment in the storming and capture of Khelat, when his name was again honourably mentioned, and for which he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy by brevet. In 1841, the head-quarters of the 17th regiment being ordered to Aden, in Arabia, Lieut.-Colonel Deshon was appointed to the command of the wing remaining in Bombay, which duty he continued to perform until his premature death.

Lieut. Colonel Deshon possessed the highest attributes of a soldier; devoted to the service, the interests of those under his command were ever identified with his own, whilst his calm and conciliating manner, combined with his firm and impartial conduct, secured him the confidence and esteem of all those who had the good fortune to serve with him. He has left a widow and young family to deplore his irreparable loss.

**CHAMPION EDWARD BRANFILL, Esq.**

Oct. 7. At his seat, Upminster Hall, Essex, Champion Edward Branfill, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

Mr. Branfill was the only son of the late Champion Branfill, of Upminster Hall, formerly of the 7th Light Dragoons, by Charlotte, daughter of the late Ed-  
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ward Brydges, esq. of Wootton Court, Kent, who married Jemima, daughter and co-heiress of W. Egerton, LL.D., grandson of the second Earl of Bridgewater.

Mr. Branfill was nephew, on his mother's side, to the late Rev. Tymewell Brydges, claimant for the barony of Chandos, to Sir S. Egerton Brydges, well known in the literary world as a writer of considerable genius and extensive erudition, and to the late Sir John W. Head Brydges, of Wootton Court, who served in Portugal on the staff of Lord Beresford, and who married the Lady Isabella, daughter of the late Marquess of Waterford. Though nearly connected with families of distinction, in Kent as well as Essex, it is in the latter county, in which his residence and property were situated, that Mr. Branfill's merits as an active, intelligent, and useful member of society, are best known, and it is there that his early decease will be most severely felt as a public loss.

Mr. Branfill served, during the war, in the 3rd regiment of dragoons, in which he attained the rank of Captain. With that distinguished corps he took part in some of the Peninsula campaigns. On the establishment of peace he retired from the military service, preferring the less active, but not less useful, duties of a country gentleman and magistrate.

On two occasions Mr. Branfill offered himself as candidate for the representation of Essex, on what is usually termed the liberal interest. He was, however, of too independent and disinterested a mind to attach himself to any party. He advocated, without reference to rival pretensions to power and patronage, those political views which he believed to be most conducive to the happiness of his fellow-subjects and to the prosperity of his country. Perhaps no man ever offered himself for the discharge of parliamentary duties more entirely free from personal ambition, or the vanity of soliciting public distinction. Those feelings, which constitute the motives of so many, were most repugnant to his disposition, and to the simple and retired habits of his life.

During the agitation of the tithe commutation question he published several pamphlets, distinguished for a thorough knowledge of the subject, and for close reasoning. On all subjects his opinions were founded on the original conceptions of his own reflecting mind.

He married Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Egerton Hammond, Rector of North Leach, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left issue.

He died under a full conviction of Christian faith and hope; and he experi-

enced, during a protracted illness, that consolation and peace which can proceed from no other source.

ARTHUR ATHERLEY, Esq.

Oct. 21. At Tower House, Brighton, aged 74, Arthur Atherley, esq. formerly M.P. for Southampton.

Mr. Atherley was formerly a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1795. He represented Southampton in several Parliaments, and was first returned in 1806, but lost his seat in the following year. He was again elected in 1812, and sat until 1818. Being a zealous promoter of Reform of Parliament, he was returned again at the head of the poll in the elections of 1831 and 1833. In 1835 he retired from public life, much against the wishes of a very numerous body of the electors of Southampton, of which town he was a native, and for some years a Borough Magistrate. At the time of his death he was also in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Southampton and Sussex, was a member of Brooks's, and an original member of the Fox club, whose principles he followed throughout his whole life. As a Member of Parliament he was consistent, incorruptible, and successful in securing the thorough confidence of his constituents; as a Magistrate he was upright and humane; as a private gentleman, he was beloved by a large circle of his acquaintance.

Mr. Atherley married, June 2, 1793, Lady Louisa Kerr, fourth daughter of William-John fifth Marquess of Lothian, K.T. Her Ladyship died June 23, 1819, having had issue six children.

Miss Sydney Atherley, his second daughter, is the second wife of Col. Samuel Long, nephew to the late Lord Farnborough, and widower of the Hon. Louisa Emily Stanley, a daughter of the present Earl of Derby.

FRANCIS LUDLOW HOLT, Esq.

Sept. 29. At his residence, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, Francis Ludlow Holt, esq. Queen's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, and a bencher of the Inner Temple.

He was the son of a clergyman, and was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple the 27th Jan. 1800. He enjoyed an extensive practice for many years, and in Trinity Vacation 1831 rose to the rank of a King's Counsel.

He received the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Lancashire from Lord Bexley on the retirement of Sir Giffin Wilson in 1826; at the period of his death, there-

fore, he had held the office nearly twenty years. His successor in it is Horace Twiss, esq. Q.C.

Mr. Holt married a niece of Mr. John Bell, the well-known publisher and proprietor of the Weekly Messenger, of which paper he was for many years the principal editor. He was also the author of several legal works, amongst which we may name, *A Treatise on the Law and Usage of Parliament in cases of Privilege and Contempt*, published in 1810; *The Law of Libel*, in which is contained a general history of this Law in the ancient codes, 1812, 8vo.; *Reports of Cases at Nisi Prius, in the Common Pleas*, from 1815 to 1817; *A System of the Shipping and Navigation Laws of Great Britain*, 1820. 2 vols. 8vo.; and an Appendix, 1821; *The Bankrupt Laws*, as established by the New Act, 6 Geo. IV. ch. 16. In three Parts, 1827, 8vo. He wrote also one or two dramatic pieces, and published "*The Land we live in*," a Comedy, 1805. In the earlier part of his professional career he went the Northern circuit, but after a few years he resigned the circuit practice altogether. He held for some time the office of an Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioner.

The character of this gentleman in private life has been thus described by a leading journalist:

"He was in every respect one of the most amiable men of his age. He lived by one rule, that of the Christian Gospel. He was warmly and sincerely pious, and carefully obedient to the revealed laws of God, in the uniform and daily practice of exact truth, scrupulous justice, and abounding charity. In all the relations of domestic life his conduct was governed by the same unerring rule, an affectionate relative, a steady friend, and most liberal contributor to all who were in need, sickness, or any other adversity. In society he was eminently distinguished by his sound judgment, his finished taste, and his overflowing courtesy and good humour; abounding himself in the milk of human kindness, and diffusing his own benevolence and cheerfulness over all around him."

E. E. DEACON, Esq.

Oct. 16. At Harrogate, in the 62nd year of his age, Edward Erastus Deacon, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Michael's Grove, Brompton.

He was called to the bar by the above society 23rd June, 1814, and practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts. He went the Northern circuit, on which and at the Cheshire and Lancashire quarter sessions his name stood in high re-

pute. He had ceased, however, for several years back to go the circuit, and confined himself chiefly to chamber practice. He was an able and extensive law writer. Amongst his works may be mentioned *The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy*, as altered by the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16. 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.; a well-digested *Treatise on the Game laws*, published in 1831; *A Digest of the Criminal Law of England*, in two large octavo volumes in the same year; *Reports of Cases in Bankruptcy*, in conjunction with Edward Chitty, esq. four vols. 1833—7; *A Letter to Sir James Graham on the Bill for the more effectual Registration of Voters*, 1837, 8vo.; and *A Guide to Magistrates out of Sessions*, including a *Digest of the Poor Laws*, 1843, 8vo. Mr. Deacon had just before his death concluded his circuit for the revision of the lists of voters in the boroughs of the west riding of Yorkshire, to which he was appointed by the Lord Chief Baron at the last summer assizes, and the duties of which office he had discharged in several previous years.

#### ADAM BROMILOW, ESQ.

Nov. 9. At his residence, 8, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, in the 41st year of his age, after a short illness, Adam Bromilow, esq. barrister-at-law.

He was son of William Bromilow, esq. of St. Helen's, Lancashire, and was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Inner Temple 16th Nov. 1832.

He commenced his professional studies as a pupil under Nassau William Senior, esq. now one of the Masters in Chancery, and was one of his most favourite pupils. His practice was confined entirely to conveyancing, and his opinion as a real-property lawyer was looked upon with the greatest respect.

He married, Feb. 27, 1838, Frances-Anne, daughter of Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., and sister of the Dowager Lady Audley, by whom he has left issue two children. He lost two other children within a month of his own death.

#### DR. HODGSON, DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Oct. 10. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D. Dean of Carlisle, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and F.R.S.

Dr. Hodgson was a nephew of Bishop Porteus. He was a member of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1795, as fourteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1798, D.D. 1816. He was collated by his uncle to the rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, (ann. value 1550*l.*) in 1803; was appointed one of the Chaplains

in Ordinary to the King; and to the vicarage of Hillingdon in Middlesex (value 489*l.*) in 1810. The latter he resigned in 1811. He was also for some years Chaplain-General of the army, which appointment he resigned during the administration of the Duke of Wellington. In 1820 he was appointed Dean of Carlisle, and installed on the 22d of June.

Dr. Hodgson wrote the *Life of Dr. Beilby Porteus*, Bishop of London, published in 1811. 8vo., and also edited the Bishop's works, in 6 vols. 8vo.

He also published these sermons:

1. A Fast Sermon. 1803.
2. For the Sons of the Clergy. 1804.
3. In St. George's church, on its being re-opened for Divine Service, 1807.
4. Before the Corporation of the Trinity House, 1811.
5. In the chapel of St. John, Withyham, Sussex, on the third annual festival of the Dedication. 1842.

#### REV. HENRY CARD, D.D. F.R.S.

Aug. 4. At the vicarage, Great Malvern, aged 65, the Rev. Henry Card, D.D. F.R.S. Vicar of that parish, and of Dormington, co. Hereford.

Dr. Card was a native of Egham, in Surrey, and was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed in 1797 to Pembroke college, Oxford. For some years of his early life he resided at Margate. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1805. He was presented to the vicarage of Great Malvern in 1815, by E. T. Foley, esq. and to that of Dormington, in 1832, by the Hon. E. P. Foley.

He was the author of several publications, viz.:

*The History of the Revolutions of Russia to the Accession of Catharine I.* 1803. 8vo.

*Historical Outlines of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power.* 1804. 8vo.

*Thoughts on Domestic or Private Education.* 1807.

*The Reign of Charlemagne*, considered chiefly with reference to Religion, Laws, Literature, and Manners. 1807. 8vo.

*Literary Recreations, or Moral, Historical, and Religious Essays.* 1809. 8vo. 2d edit. 1811.

*Beauford, or, a Picture of High Life; a novel in two volumes.* 1811.

*An Essay on the Holy Eucharist.* 1814.

*A Dissertation on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or, the Refutation of the Hoadly Scheme of it.* 1821. 8vo.

*The Uses of the Athanasian Creed explained and vindicated.* 1825. 8vo.

*A Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the reasonableness of a Church Re-*

form, and its fitness to the Present Time. 1830. 8vo.

A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Priory of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire 1834. 4to. (Reviewed in our Vol. III. N.S. p. 180.)

Dr. Card had been for some time lingering in a dangerous state of health, in consequence of an accident which occurred to him in stepping from one steam-packet to another, in the Isle of Wight, and which rendered the amputation of his left leg necessary.

#### VEN. ARCHDEACON BATHURST.

Sept. 10. At Cheltenham, the Ven. Henry Bathurst, LL.D. Archdeacon of Norwich, Rector of North Creake, Norfolk, and of Hollesley, Suffolk.

He was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, by Miss Coote, daughter of the Dean of Kilfenora. He was for some time a Fellow of New College, Oxford. In 1805 his father became Bishop of Norwich, and the first preferment he received from him was the Chancellorship of that church. In 1806 he was collated to the rectory of Oby, in Norfolk, (ann. value 680l.) In 1809 he resigned the Chancellorship for the rectory of North Creake (ann. value 1077l.)

In 1814 the Bishop appointed him Archdeacon of Norwich.

After the death of his brother Robert, on Christmas day 1828, Archdeacon Bathurst was presented to the rectory of Hollesley (value 830l.), by Mr. Bolton, on relinquishing that of Oby to that gentleman's son, who at the same time received from the Bishop the rectory of Docking, which had been held by the Rev. Robert Bathurst. Of this transaction, which did not pass without some public animadversion, Mr. Bathurst's explanation will be found in his *Life of his Father*, vol. i. p. 315.

Archdeacon Bathurst published as follows:

A Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, in a Sermon preached at Yarmouth, at the Archdeacon's Visitation. 1809. 4to.

The true Spirit of the Church of England, considered in a Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Norwich. 1815. Reprinted in the Appendix to the Memoirs of his Father.

Thoughts arising from Present Affairs; a Sermon, preached on Thanksgiving-day, Jan. 18, 1816, in Norwich cathedral. (Also republished in his *Life of Bishop Bathurst*.)

Memoirs of the late Dr. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. 1837.

2 vols. 8vo. In this work the author gave vent to all the expressions of disappointed ambition, which had been fomented during the Whig administration, by the non-preference of the aged Bishop his father to some richer see: nor was this feeling satisfied without the further publication of a Supplement, which was entitled, "An Easter Offering for the Whigs, from Archdeacon Bathurst, being a Supplement to the Memoirs of the late Bishop of Norwich; consisting of Letters, hitherto suppressed, from and to the leading Members of the late Whig Governments, and other matters omitted before, illustrative of their personal and public conduct." 1842. 8vo. It contains refusals and apologies from men in office, such as many have been condemned to receive, but few have had the weakness to publish.

#### GEORGE LLOYD, Esq.

Oct. 19, 1843. At Goozrah, Thebes, aged 28, George Lloyd, esq. Vice President of the Literary Society of Egypt, established at Cairo.

Mr. Lloyd was born in India, and educated in Germany. He was the only son of Major Sir William Lloyd, of Brynestyn near Wrexham. Though he left India when a youth, he was singularly well acquainted with the character of the people of that country, and the modifications it had undergone from European associations. He had devoted much time to the study of Middle Age history, and particularly to the influence of Saracenic science on European civilisation; and latterly to Egyptian antiquities.

In 1840 he edited a "Narrative of a Journey from Caunpoor to the Boorende Pass in the Himalayan Mountains, &c. by Major Sir W. Lloyd, and Capt. A. Gerard's Account of an attempt to penetrate to Garoo, &c. with a Letter from the late J. G. Gerard, esq. detailing a Visit to the Shatool and Boorende Passes," 2 vols. (See the *Athenaeum*, No. 644.) In 1841 an "Account of Koonawur, in the Himalaya, by the late Capt. Alex. Gerard." (See the *Athenaeum*, No. 733.)

#### PETER COXE, Esq.

Jan. 22. In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, aged 91, Peter Coxe, esq.

Mr. Peter Coxe was one of the sons of Dr. Coxe, Physician to the King's Household in the reign of George the Second. He was brother of the Ven. William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts, the well-known historical author, and to the late Rev. George Coxe, who died on the 30th of July last, and is briefly noticed in

our Sept. Magazine, p. 326. Mr. Peter Coxe was educated at the Charter-house, to which he was admitted at the age of ten, on a presentation promised by George II. and performed by George III. but left that school (at his own instance) when only thirteen. He was formerly an eminent auctioneer in London, but had for many years retired from business.

Mr. Coxe published anonymously, in 1807, a little poem, entitled, "Another Word or Two; or, Architectural Hints, in Lines, to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on their Re-election of Benjamin West, esq. to the President's Chair, 10th Dec. 1806. By Fabricia Nunnex, Spinster. With Notes," &c.

And in 1809, a political work, entitled, "The Exposé; or, Napoleon Buonaparte Unmasked, in a condensed statement of his Career and Atrocities."

In 1823 he published "The Social Day, a Poem, in four Cantos." It is a handsome volume in royal 8vo. illustrated by thirty-two plates by the best artists of the day, and anticipating in beauty and combination of art many of the best annals of late years. The subject was suggested by a visit to Highgrove, near Ruialip, the residence of John Humphrey Babb, esq. on the western borders of Middlesex, adjoining Hertfordshire. The poem was finished in 1815, and delayed until 1823 by waiting for the works of the several engravers. The designs had been spontaneously contributed by many of the best artists, including Wilkie (who gave "The Broken Jar"), Smirke, Stothard, Alexander, &c. &c. The author, it may be presumed, was relieved of a considerable proportion of the expense, by having a list of more than 500 subscribers, though many of them died during the long time the book was in preparation. The frontispiece is his portrait, engraved by E. Scriven, from a miniature painted in 1807 by Andrew Robertson.

Having been favoured with a memoir of

THE REV. GEORGE COXE, M.A. subsequently to the publication of our September number, we are enabled to append the following particulars:

Deprived of his father at a very early age, he was educated partly at Winchester and partly at Eton; and, being designed for holy orders, became a member of the University of Cambridge. Before, however, he obtained any preferment, he was engaged as tutor to some young men of family, whom he accompanied at different times in that capacity to the principal countries of Europe, and whose friendship and affection he retained

to the end of his life. Of a handsome person and pleasing address, he was invariably received with favour at the courts which he visited, and thus he became acquainted with many remarkable persons who were either eminent for literary talent, or had distinguished themselves in the public affairs of that interesting period. On his final return to England, Mr. Coxe, whose ability and services in the capacity in which he had been engaged were warmly appreciated, obtained a living in Ireland, which he afterwards exchanged for one in England, and he was, eventually, in 1810, presented to the small living of St. Michael, at Winchester, in the neighbourhood of which he afterwards resided.

Although not possessed of the eminent qualities which distinguished his brother the Archdeacon, Mr. Coxe evinced that taste for literature and the fine arts which he continued unostentatiously to cultivate as long as his faculties permitted him to derive enjoyment from any outward objects or pursuits. With the most benevolent disposition, a courteous address, a melodious voice, and a clear and retentive memory of the remarkable characters and incidents which, in early life, had come under his observation, his conversation was rendered agreeable and instructive; and he retained, at a very advanced age, a vast fund of anecdote relating to the countries in which he had lived, and the persons with whom he had associated. But the great charm of a character which will long be remembered and revered by many who enjoyed his friendship and profited by his kindness, was its remarkable simplicity and single-mindedness, added to the most upright moral conduct, founded on the religion which he professed. He lived and died in humble reliance on the promises, and belief in the truths, of that blessed religion; and his memory will long be cherished in the retired sphere in which, for so many years, his benevolence and charity were exercised.

Mr. Coxe married Mary, widow of Capt. Lyon, who was killed in action at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and mother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., by whom he left no issue.

#### MRS. HENRY SIDDONS.

Oct. 24. In London, Mrs. Henry Siddons, for many years the principal actress at the Theatre Royal of Edinburgh.

Mrs. H. Siddons was the daughter of Mr. Murray, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre; and the wife of Mr. Henry Siddons, son of the immortal Mrs. Siddons. She acted several seasons at Covent Garden.

About the year 1811 Mr. H. Siddons became lessee of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, which, aided by the talent of himself and his wife, the excellent acting of her brother, Mr. Wm. Henry Murray, and the powerful coadjutorship and professional services of all the Kembles, became a highly profitable speculation, which it has continued to be up to this day. Mr. Henry Siddons died in 1814, leaving his widow with four children. On this emergency, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Siddons's brother, came generously forward, and, with the most disinterested motives, offered to conduct the theatre on behalf of his sister and her children. This gentleman performed his task with such success that in a very few years the Theatre Royal of Edinburgh became the sole property of Mrs. Siddons. Fortunately for Mrs. Siddons, or rather for her manager, theatricals in Edinburgh at this time received a considerable fillip from the production of the dramas founded on the Waverley novels, and the Edinburgh management at this time cleared many thousands of pounds. In 1830 Mrs. Siddons retired from the stage, to the very great regret of the Edinburgh public. Her secession from the theatrical world was the more regretted because she was in the prime of life—at least, her acting and personal appearance were as racy and fresh as in the heyday of her youth.

Mrs. Siddons was on the stage what she was off it,—every inch the lady. Her Lady Townley was exceedingly good, her Lætitia Hardy better. Her Juliet was pretty in the extreme, but in it there was nothing to astonish, though much to admire. She spoke her say with pretty, plaintive tenderness, but seemingly more by dint of professional study than innate feeling. She also excelled in the characters of Viola, Ophelia, Perdita, Rosalind, and Portia. Mrs. Siddons was the original Jeanie Deans in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and so incapable was she of ap-

pearing on the stage anything but *the lady*, that the character was jocularly announced as "*The Honourable Miss Deans* by Mrs. H. Siddons."

As in her professional character Mrs. Siddons was justly esteemed as an actress of talent, judgment, and taste, so in private life she was respected for her integrity, and admired for her fascinating powers of conversation.

Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Siddons's sister, died on Monday, the 28th October, in Cork, just four days after her lamented relative.

#### MR. GATTIE.

Nov. 13. At Reading, aged 70, Mr. Henry Gattie, the actor. He was born about 1784, and was originally brought up to trade. Being a good singer, he made his *début* on the stage in vocal characters, and, after various performances, was engaged at Bath, where he came out as Paul, in *Paul and Virginia*. His musical abilities met with little encouragement; but in old men, Frenchmen, and footmen, he soon became a favourite, and, being engaged at the Lyceum in 1813, played there the same line of characters with equal applause. From the Lyceum he removed to Drury-lane, where he continued, we believe, till his leaving the stage, having added nothing to his fame, excepting by his performance of Monsieur Morbleu, in the farce of *Monsieur Tonson*. Excellent, however, as was Mr. Gattie's acting in this piece, it is the opinion of many, that the late Mr. Mathews played it with infinitely more humour and pathos. He afterwards kept a tobacconist's shop in Oxford, where his dry humour made him a great favourite among the collegians. Various eccentricities have been attributed to Mr. Gattie by one of his biographers; but as they are altogether of a personal and private nature we do not feel ourselves justified in relating them.

### ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XV. p. 426. On the death of *Brigadier-General E. T. Mitchell*, which took place at Jaffa, in Jan. 1841, at the close of the operations that terminated in the evacuation of Syria by the Egyptians, the officers of the staff and detachments who had served under his orders resolved to consecrate to his memory, in the bastion of Sir Sidney Smith, at Jaffa, where his

remains were interred, a testimony of their esteem and of their deep regret. To carry into effect their intention it was, however, necessary to obtain permission from Constantinople, the tomb being inclosed within the walls of a Turkish fortress. This caused some delay, but by the kindness of Sir Stratford Canning, her Majesty's ambassador at the Porte, the necessary

authority was at length procured. The grave is in the left flank of the bastion, overshadowed by a fig-tree, and opposite, on the interior face of the parapet in front of it, is placed a tablet of white marble of large dimensions, bearing the following inscription, preceded by two lines of Arabic poetry. The object of the latter is to claim from every one, whatever be their creed, Christian, Moslem, or Druse, the respect that is due to the distinguished dead, and may be thus translated: "This narrow grave contains the remains of one whose fame during life was widely extended. Let all respect it, for he was of those who have rendered their period illustrious." The English inscription is as follows:

"Sacred to the Memory of Brigadier-General Edward Thomas Michell, of the Royal Artillery, commanding the forces of her Britannic Majesty in Syria, Companion of the Order of the Bath, Commander of Isabella the Catholic, and Knight of St. Ferdinand, and of Charles III. of Spain, who died at Jaffa on the 24th of January, 1841, Æt. 54. He was distinguished by high and noble qualities, by long and brilliant services, and by the affectionate regard of all who knew him. The officers of her Britannic Majesty's forces serving in Syria, in testimony of their esteem and regret, and to render sacred the spot where his remains repose, have erected this stone to his memory."

VOL. XVII. p. 677. A very handsome monument has been erected at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, by the corps of Bengal Artillery, to the memories of those officers and men of that regiment who fell at Cabul during the insurrection there in 1841, and the subsequent retreat in January, 1842. The inscription which it is to bear is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Captain *Thomas Nicholl*, Lieut. *Charles Stewart*, Serjeant *Mulhall*, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st troop 1st brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell in the performance of their duty during the insurrection at, and retreat from Cabul, in the months of November and December, 1841, and January, 1842, on which occasions of unprecedented trial 22 officers and men upheld in the most noble manner the character of the regiment to which they belonged. This gallant band formed the oldest troop in the Bengal Artillery. It had previously been distinguished on numerous occasions, having served in Egypt, in the Mahratta and Nepaul wars, and in Ava. Sacred also to the memory of Lieut. *Charles Alexander Green*, B.A., who perished in command of a detail of Shah Shoojah's mountain train, and whose gallant conduct emu-

lated that of his comrades. Also to the memory of Lieut. *Richard Maule*, Artillery, who was killed at the outbreak of the Affghan insurrection, November, 1841; and likewise of Lieut. *A. Christie*, of the same regiment, killed in the Kyber Pass on the return of the victorious army under the command of Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., &c. of the Bengal Artillery. As a tribute of admiration, regard, and respect, this monument is erected by the Artillery regiment.

"Fortis cadere, cedere non potest."

VOL. XVIII. p. 423. The will, with six codicils, of Lord *Rosemore*, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the Hon. J. C. Westenra, son of the deceased, one of the executors named in the will, power being reserved for the Hon. Henry Robert Westenra (another of the deceased), and Arthur Gamble Lewis, esq. The deceased gave his estates in King's county to his sons. To his wife he gives all diamonds, trinkets, jewels, &c. His furniture, glass, china, cabinets, plate (and also the plate purchased of the "Cairnes family"), are to descend as "heirlooms." In a codicil he enumerates the whole of the plate, which takes up seven closely-written pages. His horses and dogs are directed to be sold by public auction; but his paintings of favourite dogs, horses, &c. and hunting pictures, he gives to his son John, desiring that they may be carefully preserved. To three of his servants he gives legacies of 10*l.* each, to several others 5*l.*, and to "an old and faithful" servant 20*l.* a year for life. In the last codicil he directs that his estate called "The Bog of Monieva" be sold by auction. The will was proved here under 800*l.* to include property in England of that value only.

P. 537. The will and codicil of the *Marquess Wellesley* were proved by John Thornton Down, esq. the sole executor, who has a legacy of 1,000*l.* He bequeaths to Alfred Montgomery, esq. his private secretary, 1,000*l.* "in regard of his affectionate, dutiful, and zealous services;" and the residue of his property to his wife, Mary-Ann Marchioness Wellesley. By the codicil he gives to his secretary (Mr. Montgomery) all his manuscripts; "And I desire him to publish such of my papers as shall tend to illustrate my two administrations in Ireland, and to protect my honour against the slander of Melbourne and his pillar of state, O'Connell." To Lord Brougham he leaves "Homer," in four vols., and earnestly desires him to assist in publishing his MSS., saying, "I leave my memory in his charge, confiding in his justice and honour." To Earl Grey "my George, carved on an ame-

thyst, and worn by George the Second." To his valet he leaves his wearing apparel, robes, stars, &c. "for his kindness during my illness." The property was sworn under 6,000*l*.

P. 542. The will and three codicils of the *Right Hon. Washington Earl Ferrers* have been proved. In his will he appoints W. Matthews, esq. sole executor; but, in a codicil, revokes that appointment, and names his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (since dead) and E. J. Shirley, esq. executors, to whom he bequeaths 100*l*. each to purchase a ring; to his grandson he gives 500*l*.; to another a full-length portrait of himself; and directs his executors to offer his library to his grandsons, at a fair valuation, and, in case they should not become purchasers, to sell the same by auction. His conservatory is to be pulled down and disposed of in the same manner. To his late wife's sister 100*l*.; to his adopted child, Eliza Davey, 1,000*l*.; to two of his servants legacies of 200*l*., free of legacy duty. The property is sworn under 30,000*l*. From the effects of a paralytic stroke, the deceased was unable to sign his will, and made his mark instead; but he appears to have recovered from its effects, for the codicils are signed "Ferrers," in a firm bold hand.

VOL. XX. p. 89. Probate of the will and codicil of the *Duke of Manchester* was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the present Duke, the sole executor of the deceased. By the will he bequeaths to his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Steele, 5,000*l*.; to his daughter, Caroline Calcraft, 3,000*l*.; and his library, paintings, plate, furniture, and residue of his property, of whatever description, he gives to his son. He also gives to his doctor 500*l*., and to his valet 50*l*. a year for life, free of legacy duty. By the codicil he bequeaths to his daughter, Caroline Calcraft, 2,000*l*., in addition to the legacy in his will, making 5,000*l*. The property is sworn under 60,000*l*., and the probate bears a stamp of 750*l*.

P. 201. The will of the late *Right Rev. Christopher Lipscombe, Bishop of Jamaica*, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Mary Harriette Lipscombe, the widow of the deceased, and sole executrix named in the will. The will (which is extremely short) bequeaths the whole of his property (including valuable library, jewels, plate, and paintings by the old masters) to John Edwards, esq., Receiver General of Jamaica, Henry Lipscombe, esq. London, and F. Mayow, esq. Jamaica, in trust for his "dearly beloved wife." The property within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 2,000*l*.

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P. 540. The late *Sir Matthew Wood, Bart.*, bequeathed to Lady Wood an annuity of 1,500*l*., with his carriages, horses, plate, furniture, wines, and pictures; 20,000*l*. he directs to be invested, and the yearly revenue to be attached to the Baronetcy; and, after a few legacies are provided for, he directs the remainder of his property, real and personal, to be equally divided amongst his five children.

P. 640. *Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield*, having died intestate, letters of administration of his estate were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Joseph Bowstead, esq. brother and next of kin, by whom the personal estate was sworn to be under 10,000*l*.

P. 654. The will of *Sir James Shaw*, late Chamberlain of the city of London, was proved by his nephew, John Shaw, A. W. Roberts, esq. (the banker), Benjamin Scott (chief clerk), and A. Gordon, esq., who all have a legacy of 100*l*. each. He directs that he may be buried in the vault of Sir John Cass, in Aldgate church; or, if that should be inconvenient, in St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, and a neat tablet placed above his grave. He gives to his nephew 2,000*l*., and to two grand-nephews 500*l*. each; to Portoken school 100*l*.; to St. Botolph's school 100*l*.; to Aldgate school 100*l*.; to the academy in Kilmarnock (Scotland) the interest of 200*l*. for prizes, and to the poor of the same place the interest of 500*l*.; to the academy of Riccarton (Scotland) the interest of 100*l*. for prizes, and the interest of 250*l*. for the poor of that place. He bequeaths to the corporation of the city of London his paintings, among which he enumerates portraits of himself, the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Duke of Wellington. The property is sworn under 60,000*l*., and the residue is bequeathed to his nephew, John Shaw.

P. 663. Probate of the will of *Mr. B. G. Hodges*, the eminent distiller, of Church-street, Lambeth, was granted to his widow and executrix. The property was sworn under 160,000*l*.

VOL. XXI. p. 90. The will of *William the Second, King of the Netherlands*, Prince of Orange Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, has been proved in Doctors' Commons by his present Majesty, William King of the Netherlands (son of the deceased), under the nominal sum of 100*l*., to enable the effects (lying in England) of his late Majesty to be collected. It divides the sum of 101,846*l*. and all other property, between his royal consort, Anne the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg (sister of the Emperor of Russia), and his children, William (the present King), Alexander,



Frederick, and Sophia. The will is dated in 1837, and is signed in a bold firm hand.

P. 210.—At a first sessional meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held Jan. 10, 1844, Mr. Payne, V.P. delivered an address, containing the following particulars respecting the late President, *William Allen*, esq. F.R.S. "He was born on the 19th Aug. 1770, his father, Job Allen, being a silk-weaver of eminence in Spitalfields. The son, showing a taste for chemical studies, was placed in the establishment of Joseph Gurney Bevan, in Flough-court, Lombard-street. He manifested great industry, and, his previous education having been somewhat neglected, he obtained a knowledge of the Latin language by rising at four o'clock every morning, a practice of industry which he pursued even until within the last few years. He ultimately became the leading partner of this firm, and, entering into partnership with Luke Howard, a name distinguished in science, he established the celebrated laboratory at Plaistow. He was professor of experimental philosophy at Gay's Hospital and the Royal Institution, his coadjutors being the late Dr. Babington and Dr. Marcet. His scientific efforts and productions always showed the interest which he took in the claims of natural and revealed religion, in connection with all human pursuits. His talents, as a philosopher, brought him in connection with the most eminent men of the day, amongst whom were Sir Humphrey Davy and Dr. Dalton, as well as Mr. W. H. Pepsy, with whom he made an interesting series of experiments on atmospheric air and other gases, in which he proved the identity of the diamond with charcoal. Their investigations also extended to the effects of congelating mixtures, and they froze 50lbs. of mercury into a solid mass. At the latter part of his life his philanthropic exertions occupied the chief part of his attention, and at a full age he died, respected in all countries where those exertions made him practically known. His character showed that Christian principles were compatible with the pursuits of the philosopher; that, in fact, religion was the only superstructure on which moral worth and benevolence can be raised, and that the safest road to happiness and distinction was to exemplify these principles in daily life. Towards the complaints of his profession the ears of William Allen were always open, and, although his increasing age and infirmities prevented his frequent attendance at their meetings, he frequently gave his attendance at the council."

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P. 221.—*Dr. Beckwith* bequeathed his ample fortune in aid of the various charities and public institutions in York. During his lifetime he made the generous donation of 2,000*l.* to the funds of Dame Middleton's Hospital in Skeldergate; and by his will he has bequeathed more than 40,000*l.*—Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 10,000*l.*; York Dispensary, 2000*l.*; parishes of St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, and St. Martin-le-Grand, each 200*l.*, the interest to be applied to the purchase of coals at Christmas, 600*l.*; Wilberforce School for the Blind, 5000*l.*; Church of England Sunday Schools in York, 1000*l.*; Blue Coat Boys' School, 2000*l.*; Grey Coat Girls' School, 2000*l.*; Infant School out of Skeldergate Postern, 1000*l.*; Dean and Chapter of York, for a new peal of bells, and the remainder to repair the Chapter-house, 5000*l.*; York Charity Trustees, in augmentation of St. Thomas' Hospital, out of Micklegate-bar, 2000*l.*; for the foundation of a penitentiary in York, 5000*l.* Some of the above charities, which have legacies under 5000*l.*, are appointed residuary legatees of the testator's personal estate, from which it is probable they will derive further considerable benefit. In accordance with the munificent bequest for the bells, the Minister Restoration Committee have directed an eminent bell-founder (Mears, of London) to complete a peal of 12 musical bells; the tenor bell to be 53 cwt., in the grand key of C. When this peal shall have been completed, the city of York may boast of possessing the finest peal of 12 bells in the kingdom.

P. 311, 312. The late reigning *Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha* commanded the 5th corps of the allied army, and Mayence was surrendered to his arms. After his return from the Congress of Vienna, his time and attention were devoted to the welfare of his people, and to the personal superintendence of the education of his two sons: to the former he gave, in the year 1819, of his own free will, a representative constitution. He was a warm patron of the arts, and has left behind him monuments of his taste and liberality in the erection of the palace and the castle at Coburg; the chateaux of Rosenau, where Prince Albert was born, of Calenberg, and Reinhardtsbrunn; the great school at Gotha, and the two splendid national theatres.

P. 312.—The will of the *Marquess of Winchester* was proved by Henry Beaumont Coles, esq. one of the executors, power being reserved to Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart., the other. The will, which is very short, and dated 1843, gives nearly

the whole of his property to his son (styled by courtesy Earl of Wiltshire), now Marquess of Winchester. To his executors 900*l.* each; to butler, housekeeper, and many other servants, annuities and legacies varying from 10*l.* to 100*l.* The personality is sworn under 18,000*l.*

P. 314.—The will of *Sir Francis Bardett* was proved by Sir Edmund Astorbus, B. Astorbus, jun. M.P., E. Majorbanks, and W. M. Coulthurst, esq. the executors. It gives to his wife, Lady Bardett, his mansion in St. James's-place, plate, 2500*l.* per annum, money at his banker's, carriages, horses, and money secured on estates, amounting to a princely income; to his two daughters, Miss Bardett Coutts and Mrs. Cave, 10,000*l.* each; to Miss Meredith, living with Miss Coutts, 500*l.* as a token of his esteem. To his nephews and other relatives several legacies are given. He gives to his steward 250*l.* and recommends his family to continue him in their service. To his butler, grooms, and gamekeeper, annuities varying from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per annum for life, and all his servants a year's wages and a suit of mourning. To one of his grooms, named Howard, he gives an annuity of 30*l.* a year, coupled with a request that he will take special care of a terrier dog. The residue and bulk of his property is given equally between Lady Bardett and his son. The property was sworn under 168,000*l.*—The will of *Lady Bardett* has also been proved, by the sole executor, John Parkinson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields. The amount of personal property is sworn under 10,000*l.* Her ladyship bequeaths her large silver inkstand (the gift of her mother) to Sir Francis Bardett. To Mrs. Otway Cave, the whole of her plate bearing her (Lady Bardett's) initials. To Miss Bardett Coutts, "all papers and boxes sealed and locked in Stratton-street and the Strand," together with the portrait of her "dear husband," by Shee. Her jewellery and trinkets to be divided between her daughters. The cash at her banker's to be divided among Lady North, Viscountess Sandon (children of her "late beloved sister"), Mrs. Cave, and Mrs. Trevanion (her daughters), subject to a legacy of 50*l.* to Miss Meredith, and other legacies to godsons, goddaughters, servants, &c. The above property was her ladyship's private property, she not having lived to enjoy the large fortune left her by her husband, which accounts for the comparatively small sum under which the personality was sworn. The will was dated in October, 1843.

P. 419. The will of the late *Marquess of Hastings* was proved by the Marchioness (widow of the deceased), Sir Charles A.

Hastings, Bart. and John Balguy, esq. three of the executors, power being reserved of proving hereafter to Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, the other executor. The deceased gives to his wife 7,500*l.* for providing her and her younger children with a suitable residence; an annuity of 1,000*l.* a year, best carriage and horses, and the choice of furniture, &c. at Lonsdale Castle, Scotland; or should she prefer money, the sum of 3,000*l.* instead. To his sons, on attaining age, and to his daughters on attaining theirs, or day of marriage, sums varying from 4,500*l.* to 9,000*l.* The late much-lamented Lady Flora Hastings is bequeathed a legacy. The residue is given to his wife, children, and other branches of his family. The following passage occurs in the will:—"If it should please Almighty God to take the whole of my children to himself, I trust my Sovereign will confer the title on my eldest sister, to perpetuate my long line of ancestors." The personal property is sworn under the large sum of 140,000*l.* The will is extremely long, and bears date in 1836.

*Ibid.* The will and codicil of the late *Viscount Sidmouth* have been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Thomas Hoskins, and William Townsend, esqrs. The will is dated in 1841, and gives nearly the whole of his property to his son Leonard Adington (now Viscount Sidmouth), to Earl Powis "the full-length portraits of George the Third and Queen Charlotte," and the remainder of his pictures (which are considered one of the finest collections, including many by the old masters,) to his son. To valet, butler, housekeeper, footmen, grooms, and a host of other domestics, legacies varying from 5*l.* to 200*l.* The codicil is dated 1843. The personal property was sworn under 35,000*l.* After a few unimportant legacies, he gives the residue of his property to his son.

P. 428. The will of *Lord Keane* has been proved in Doctors' Commons. His lordship gives to his wife, Charlotte Maria, his mansion, carriages, wine, several articles of plate, and the sum of 10,000*l.* To his daughter Charlotte 5,400*l.* He observes:—"As my son Edward Arthur Wellington Keane is entitled to a pension of 2,000*l.* a year from Government, I consider him sufficiently provided for, and bequeath him my Ghuznee sword." To his son George Keane he gives "the sword given me by the King of Cabul, and the Lahore matchlocks and artillery models brought from India." To his son Hussey Fane Keane his "Cutch sword and Glencoe rifle." He also bequeaths:—"My collar,

riband, and badge of the Order of the Bath will have to be given up to the Herald's Office, but my other stars are my own property, and I bequeath them to my wife." He gives to his sons a bond of Lord Vivian for 10,000*l.* To his executors he gives 2,000*l.* to purchase a company in one of her Majesty's regiments for his son John, and directs them to apply an additional 2,000*l.* for his benefit till such company is obtained. To his "faithful servant, Richard Hayman," 200*l.* The remainder of his property is bequeathed to his wife and two sons, Hussey and George Keane. The executors appointed are Ronald Macdonald, esq., George Keane, esq., and Charles Hopkinson, esq. (the banker). The property is sworn under 45,000*l.* The will is short, and bears date July, 1814, the month before his death.

P. 430.—The will of *Lord Wallace* was proved in Doctors' Commons by Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, Bart., E. W. Hassell, esq. and W. Nanson, esq. the executors. His lordship gives to Thomas Maclean, esq. and his wife, both of Carlisle, 5,000*l.* each, and legacies to various branches of his family, friends, executors, servants, and many other persons. He directs two busts of himself to be executed in marble by Mr. Campbell the sculptor (from a cast taken by that gentleman), one to be given to his executor, Sir Charles M. L. Monck, and the other deposited in Featherstone Castle, and considered as an heir-loom; all the plate and pictures in the castle are also to descend as heir-looms. He expresses a strong desire that this building may "never be unoccupied, but tenanted by those who have an interest in it." He observes that several parcels of jewellery will be found packed and addressed by himself to various parties, and desires his executors to forward them to the persons to whom they are addressed as soon after his death as may be. He also directs the interest of 100*l.* to be paid yearly to a clergyman of the Church of England at Featherstone; who is "to read prayers once on every Sunday, and administer the sacrament at least four times in every year." The will is very long, and the personal property is sworn under 45,000*l.*

P. 533. The will of the late *Earl of Lonsdale* has been proved by William Earl of Lonsdale, the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther (sons of the deceased), and Sir John Berkett, Bart. The deceased gives a very large portion of his property to his wife (who died in his lifetime). To his cousin, Mary Frances Thompson, 10,000*l.*; but by his codicil he revokes his legacy, and gives her an annuity of

1,000*l.* per annum instead. To his friend the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, 2,000*l.* By the codicil, to his son Cecil and family (in addition to the benefit they receive by the will), 30,000*l.* His lordship observes, "My domestics and servants are so numerous that it would be next to impossible to name them separately;" and desires his executors to compensate them, leaving the amounts to their discretion. He desires to be buried at Lowther, in a "private manner." The will is very long, and dated in 1836. The personal property was sworn under the large sum of 100,000*l.*

P. 534. The will of *Sir Henry Halford* has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons, by his son and sole executor, Sir Henry Halford, Bart. to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property. The personal property was sworn under 9,000*l.* The will, which bears date in 1833, is in the handwriting of the deceased, and is extremely short; only occupying half of the first side of a sheet of letter paper.

VOL. XXII. p. 213. The will of the late *W. Beckford*, esq. of Fonthill, was proved by his daughter Susan Euphemia Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, and Richard Samuel White, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor. The personal property was sworn under 80,000*l.* He directs that his body should be embalmed, placed in a chest, and deposited in a tomb erected in that part of his garden near "Lansdowne Tower." His freehold and leasehold estates, pictures, money, plate, and articles of virtue, he gives to the Duchess of Hamilton. To his executor and solicitor, Mr. White, a legacy of 500*l.*; and legacies and annuities of small amount to several of his servants. The will is written on one side of a sheet of foolscap, and is dated in 1842.

P. 316. *Joseph Bonaparte's* will, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, among its numerous minor legacies, gives tokens of remembrance to friends in the United States whom he loved; among others, to the late Judge Hopkinson; Dr. Chapman, who was his physician; Mr. Wm. Short, and Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll. The executors were Judge Hopkinson and Mr. Louis Mailliard, who for very many years enjoyed his unlimited confidence, as his will in terms declares, and who, by Judge Hopkinson's death, remains sole executor of the will.

P. 431. The will of *Joshua Scholefield*, esq. late M.P. for Birmingham, has passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It occupies a very few lines, and gives the whole of his property to his two sons, in nearly the fol-



lowing words:—"I give and bequeath all my plate, pictures, horses, carriages, carts, linen, wearing apparel, and also my real and personal property, wheresoever situate, money secured on bonds, bills, and notes, to my two sons, Clement Cotterill Scholefield, and William Scholefield." He also appoints them executors. The will contains no other legacy: the property was sworn under 25,000*l.*: it bears date 18th March, 1842.

Pp. 431, 548. The will of *Dr. John Dalton*, of Manchester, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by William Nield, esq. Peter Clare, esq. and the Rev. W. John, the executors, each of whom has a legacy of nineteen guineas. The deceased gives the sum of 2,000*l.* to his executors "to found a Professorship of Chemistry at Oxford" (but this is afterwards revoked). To the Society of Friends at Wigton, Cumberland, 300*l.* To the school of the Society of Friends at Ackworth, York (attended by deceased for twenty years), 500*l.* To Dr. Henry, late of Manchester, but now of Hertford, all his manuscripts, &c. His gold and silver medals presented to him "by the Royal Societies of London," he bequeaths to the Manchester Philosophical Institution, of which he was President. To his housekeeper he gives 200*l.* and the remainder of his property to various relations. The personal property is sworn under 4000*l.*—The provision in the will (dated Dec. 22, 1841) relative to the foundation of a Professorship of Chemistry at Oxford, is as follows: "I also give and bequeath to my executors the sum of 2,000*l.* and I request my executors to found, endow, or support a Professorship of Chemistry at Oxford, for the advancement of that science by lectures in which the Atomic Theory, as propounded by me, together with the subsequent discoveries and elucidations thereof, shall be introduced and explained."—However, in a codicil (dated 26th June, 1843), Dr. Dalton revoked this bequest, with the object, it is believed, of increasing the number and amount of several legacies. In this codicil, he directs the 2,000*l.* to fall into the general residue of his effects, and among other legacies gives the sum of 100*l.* to Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry and Botany in this University. It is thought that one of Dr. Dalton's motives in making this bequest was to testify the gratification he felt, to the last period of his life, at the reception he met with from the University, at a time when he obtained the distinction of a Degree of D.C.L. during the meeting of the British Association, at Oxford, in 1839, and as an acknowledgment to Dr. Dau-

beny, for having been the means of persuading him to visit the University at that time. Some years ago, Professor Daubeny published a work on "*The Atomic Theory*," in illustration of Dr. Dalton's views, which he dedicated to that philosopher, who expressed himself much gratified with the contents, and pleased with the compliment.

P. 443. The will of *John Kettle*, esq. late of Birmingham, after disposing of the property of that gentleman to his sister and other relatives, bequeaths the following legacies:—To the Female Charity School, Park Street, Birmingham, 100*l.*; to the New Meeting Sunday School, Birmingham, 100*l.*; to the repair fund of the Meeting-house at the same place, 100*l.*; to the Birmingham General Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Birmingham General Dispensary, 100*l.*; all of which legacies he directs to be paid free of legacy duty. The property has been sworn under the large sum of 70,000*l.* and a stamp of the value of 900*l.* is affixed to the probate.

VOL. XXII. p. 543. The late *Duke of Grafton* was Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk from the year 1790 to within a year of his death; and the following testimony is borne by a paper published in that county to the "urbanity, impartiality, talent for business, and decision with which the duties of his office were performed. On all occasions when the interest of the county demanded the peculiar attention of the magistracy, he was ready to meet them in consultation. And no one who was present at the first meeting of our Agricultural Association, can forget the interest which he took in its most important objects, and the unaffected kindness with which he commended and encouraged the humble competitors for the rewards of the society. In political life his Grace was a constant friend to the cause of the people; his votes in Parliament and his influence in the county were steadily directed to the promotion of civil and religious liberty; and we well remember the cordiality with which, at a Reform meeting, before Reform was in fashion, when some one in the crowd proposed to put the Corporation of Bury in the same category with those of Gattin and Old Sarum, his Grace replied—"With all my heart. His subsequent votes on the Reform Bill proved that this was no unmeaning profession, and the sacrifice of his borough patronage was cheerfully made at the shrine of the Constitution."

P. 543. The late *Marquess of Donagall* was always a resident landlord, and was a kind-hearted and benevolent man. Circumstances less control, of late year  
"y estates than

most landlords desire; but during his life, a greater number of independent and wealthy yeomanry were created on the Donegall property than would probably be found on any other Irish estate; and whenever and so far as the late Marquess did interfere about his estates, his interference was invariably in favour of his tenantry, and showed a kindly and gentle disposition on his part. During his life Belfast, in particular, assumed the position which it now holds, as the most enterprising and successful commercial town in Ireland; and, though the credit of this is due to her merchants, and not to the Marquess, it is only fair to him to say, that he was most willing to assist, in every way he could, to promote the prosperity of the town. In all works of charity also, his name, and, while his age and health permitted, his countenance and personal co-operation, were freely lent on every useful occasion. The late Marquess was a Tory, but not a bigoted one. He was a warm supporter of Caroline, the ill-fated Queen of George the Fourth, and voted for her firmly. The present Marquess is a steady Whig.

The committee of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton, have received a donation of 162 guineas, collected as a testimonial to the memory of *John William Bowden*, esq. of Wimbledon, who died of abscess of the lungs a short time since.

*Mr. J. Harcourt*, who formerly resided in the parish of Bermondsey, has bequeathed to the churchwardens of that parish the sum of 1000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols upon trust, to pay the interest (30*l.*) amongst twenty poor honest widows of the parish who have never received parochial relief, 19 of whom were to be the relicts of tanners and leatherdressers, the distribution to be made yearly on the 21st of December.

*John Scott*, esq. late tipstaff of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, who died at Rathmines, on the 6th of August last, has by his last will, dated the 26th of June, 1844, devised to the Rev. Thomas Blacker Owens, of Mount Granville, near Drogheda, clerk, and Kenny Scott, of Ormond Mills, co. Kilkenny, esq. his real estates, situate in the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, and in the King's County; and also the sum of 5200*l.* or thereabouts, vested in government Three and a Half per Cent. stock, in trust, after the decease of his wife, Letitia Scott, to form a charitable fund, to be called "The Ann Scott's, otherwise Bowers, Charitable Fund;" and thereout and thereby pay the yearly sum of 150*l.* sterling to the Sisters of Charity, established in Kilkenny, to be applied by

them in charitable purposes, under the superintendence of the Catholic Bishop of Kilkenny; and in trust to pay the sum of 50*l.* yearly to the Benevolent Society of Kilkenny, for charitable purposes; and to pay the like sum of 50*l.* yearly to the Charitable Society of Kilkenny, for charitable purposes; and, as to the residue of the rents of his real estates and dividends of the said stock, in trust to pay over the same, in equal shares and proportions, to the Protestant Bishop of Ossory and to the Catholic Bishop of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, for the purpose of paying the same yearly to and amongst twenty reduced merchants and gentlemen, resident in the city of Kilkenny, ten to be selected by the Bishop of Ossory, and ten to be selected by the Catholic Bishop of Kilkenny, in manner in said last will recited.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*May 15.* At Garden Hill, near Dublin, the Rev. *Hugh White*, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's in that city. Mr. White was a model of the Christian, the scholar, and the gentleman. He was the author of the following works, which breathe the most fervent piety and Christian devotedness, and of most of which many thousands have been sold: *Meditations and Addresses*, chiefly on the subject of Prayer; *Twenty Sermons*, preached in St. Mary's Chapel of Ease, 1834, 8vo.; *Practical Reflections on the Second Advent*; *Address to Young Persons on Confirmation*; *Profession and Practice*, 8vo. 1840. Some of his sermons were also published in the collection entitled "The Irish Pulpit."

*Aug. 7.* At Calcutta, the Rev. *William Hunter Ross*, M.A., Minister of St. James's Church in that city. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A., 1829.

*Sept. 28.* At Brighton, the Rev. *James Robinson Welch*, Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, and Curate of Burwash, Sussex. He was brother-in-law to the late Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, and leaves his widow surviving. His death was suddenly occasioned by a spasmodic affection of the heart, with which he was seized whilst walking in the street.

*Sept. 30.* At Haverfordwest, aged 77, the Rev. *G. W. Cullis*, Curate of Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire.

*Oct. 4.* The Rev. *Charles St. George*, Perpetual Curate of Glasnevin, co. Dublin.

Oct. 5. At Plymouth, aged 44, the Rev. *William Baker Bere*, Vicar of Morebath, Devonshire, and Perpetual Curate of Upton, Somerset. He was the second son of Montague Baker Bere, esq. of Morebath, by his first wife Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. E. Clarke, of Trimlet House, Somerset. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was instituted to Upton in 1836 and to Morebath in 1832; and he married Mary Emily, second daughter of the Rev. John Sprye, Vicar of Ugborough, and has left issue.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Matthew Tunstall*, for 37 years incumbent of Belper, Derbyshire, in the gift of the Vicar of Duffield.

Oct. 6. At Boulogne-sur-mer, the Rev. *Thomas Charles Ord*, M.A. of University coll. Oxford, Rector of Galby and Vicar of Norton, Leicestershire. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Ord, of Langton hall, Leicestershire; and was instituted to both his livings in 1826.

At Market Weighton, Yorkshire, aged 60, the Rev. *Richard Cooke Winpenny*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1820.

Oct. 10. In Bryanston-street, aged 77, the Rev. *Trefusis Lovell*, Rector of St. Luke's, Middlesex, and formerly Archdeacon of Derry. He was presented to St. Luke's in 1813 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

In Finsbury Circus, London, aged 75, the Rev. *Josiah Pratt*, B.D. Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, and formerly for many years Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1796, B.D. 1808; and was elected Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, in 1826 by the parishioners. His son, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, has been elected by the parishioners to succeed him.

At Fareham, the Rev. *Thomas Edmund Hiscock*, formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A., 1825.

Oct. 13. At Gravesend, the Rev. *William Armstrong*, Rector of Stanford-le-Hope, Essex. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, as 9th Wrangler; and was presented to his living in 1801 by Trustees.

At Hinxworth, co. Hertford, aged 51, the Rev. *John Lafont*, Rector of that place, and of St. Anne's, Sutton Bonnington, Notts. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; and was presented to his living in 1827 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Rochester, aged 25, the Rev. *John Fuller Spong*, B.A. Curate of Eastry and Worth.

In London, aged 42, the Rev. *Edwin Millard*, B.A.

Oct. 16. At Hetherwatt, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Harving Buckle*, Rector of Beighton, Norfolk. He was formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800; and was presented to Beighton in 1821 by R. Fellowes, esq.

Oct. 17. At Frankfurt on the Main the Rev. *Henry Griffiths*, of Penberth, formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828.

Oct. 18. In London, aged 77, the Rev. *Bowles Heywood*, M.A., of West Binford. He was a descendant of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, Domestic Chaplain to Sir John and Lady Hewley, of York, and in the time of the Commonwealth one of the Ministers appointed by the Parliament to preach in York Minster.

Oct. 20. At Wisbech, at an advanced age, the Rev. *John Russell Christopher*, L.L.B., Rector of Grainsby, and Vicar of Eagle, Lincolnshire. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, L.L.B. 1794; and was instituted to both his livings in 1800.

Oct. 23. At Aylstone Hill, in his 46th year, the Rev. *James Abraham Harvey*, B.A., Curate of St. Owen's, Hereford.

Oct. 25. Aged 81, the Rev. *John Coulton*, of Arncliffe, formerly of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791; as 14th senior optime, M.A. 1794.

Oct. 26. At Swansea, aged 33, the Rev. *John Kent*, late Rector of St. Paul's, Lincoln, to which he was presented in 1835 by the Archdeacon of Lincoln.

At Penmorfa, near Cardigan, aged 46, the Rev. *David Thomas Jones*, Rector of Llangoedmore. He was formerly Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company, and for 18 years a missionary at the Red River settlements. He has left three orphan children.

Oct. 27. At Mayfield, Sussex, aged 58, the Rev. *John Kirby*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813, and was instituted to the vicarage of Mayfield, on his own petition, in 1810.

At the vicarage, West Wycombe, Bucks, the Rev. *Walter Rankin Johnson*, Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

At Averham, Notts, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Manners Sutton*, M.A., Subdean of Lincoln, and Rector of Averham with Kelham. He was the younger son of John Manners Sutton, esq. (eldest son of Lord George Manners Sutton)

by *Anne Manners*, natural daughter of John Marquess of Granby; and nephew to the late Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Manners. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817. During the time that his cousin, the present Viscount Canterbury, was Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Manners Sutton was his chaplain, from which he was presented to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey: in 1831 he exchanged his stall with the Rev. Lord John Thynne for the sub-deanery of Lincoln. During the time he held that dignity, being very musical, he devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of the choir in Lincoln cathedral; he obtained an increase of stipend for all the members of the choir, and an extra assistance both in the number of lay-vicars and chanters; he also was the composer of a "Kyrie," "Sanctus," &c. Mr. Manners Sutton was greatly beloved and respected both in Lincoln and at his benefice, to which he was presented in 1837. He married in 1826 Lucy Sarah, only child of the Rev. H. S. Mortimer, Vicar of Throwley, Kent, but had no issue.

Aged 33, the Rev. *Peter John Wetherston*, M.A. Vicar of Charlton Horthorne, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1840 by the Marquess of Anglesey. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834.

At Broughton, Lancashire, aged 84, the Rev. *Peter Wilson*, late of Thurstable, Cheshire.

Oct. 29. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Fleetwood Parkhurst*, Curate of Ripple, Worcestershire.

Oct. 30. Aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Davies*, Rector of Bayton, near Bewdley, to which he was presented in 1816 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Rev. *Thomas Steele*, Perpetual Curate of Littleborough, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, and was presented to Littleborough by the Vicar of Rochdale in 1816.

Oct. 31. At St. André de Fontenay, near Ouen, aged 61, the Rev. *Robert Evans*, formerly successively Vicar of Goodworth Clatford and Wherwell, Hampshire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford; was presented to Goodworth Clatford in 1833 by Wm. Iremonger, esq. and to Wherwell in 18.. by the Prebendary of that place in the cathedral church of Winchester. He was father of the Rev. William Evans of Pusey, near Faringdon.

At Belle Grove House, aged 72, the Rev. *George Rensell*, Rector of Greystead, Northumberland. He was formerly

of Emanuel college, Cambridge, M.A. 1804; and was presented to Greystead by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital in 1818.

At Tuxford, aged 71, the Rev. *John Mason*, Perpetual Curate of Bothamstall, and Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, who presented him to Bothamstall in 1812.

Nov. 2. At East Tilbury, Essex, the Rev. *William Thomas Goodchild*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1832.

At Petrockstow, Devonshire, aged 55, the Rev. *John Knight*, Rector of that parish, and of the adjoining parish of Huish, to both which he was presented by Lord Clinton in 1825.

Nov. 3. At his residence near Rathangan, co. Kildare, aged 85, the Very Rev. *Arthur John Preston*, Dean of Limerick.

Nov. 4. At High Ackworth, Yorkshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Bell*, late of East Hardwick.

At Corsley, Wilts, aged 52, the Rev. *Robert Clavey Griffith*, Rector of Corsley and Fifield Bavent, both in the patronage of the Marquess of Bath. He was instituted to the former in 1816, and to the latter in 1825.

Nov. 5. In New Ormond street, aged 31, *Edward Brabant Smith*, M.A. Michael Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

Nov. 7. At Bowness, Westmorland, the Rev. *Rowland Hill*, third son of the late Rev. Robert Hill, of Hough, and grandson of the late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone, Salop. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1802.

Nov. 8. At Oakham, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Green*, M.A. late Scholar of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836.

At Stondon, Beds. aged 78, the Rev. *John Hall*, Rector of that parish for 35 years, Vicar of Shitlington for 28 years, and for 24 years an active and zealous magistrate of that county. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; and was presented to Shitlington by Trinity college in 1816.

Nov. 11. Aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Manesty*, Rector of Purley, Berks. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1798; and was presented to Purley in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 12. At Llanynys, Denbighshire, aged 49, the Rev. *Ellis Roberts*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Bangor in 1824.

Nov. 13. At Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire, aged 86, the Rev. *John Holland*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Balliol

college, Oxford, M.A. 1783; and was presented to his living in 1795 by the Lord Chancellor.

*Nov. 14.* Aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Henry Greene*, of Lawford Hall, Essex, and Rector of Birch Parva, in that county.

At Durham, aged 29, the Rev. *James Frederic Townsend*, B.A. of University college, Oxford, second son of the Rev. George Townsend, M.A., Canon of Durham.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*Sept. 20.* Mr. Ross, the Comedian. A little before the Christmas of last year he was engaged by Mr. Webster for the Liverpool Theatre. On his journey thither he caught a severe cold, and in May he returned to London, and at his own request was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he died. Mr. Ross for many years supported his aged father and mother. He has left a widow, but no children. Mr. Ross was a member of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund.

*Oct. 7.* At Chelsea, aged 71, Job Baseley, gent. son of the late Rev. H. Baseley, of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leic.

*Oct. 11.* At Upper Tulse Hill, aged 75, William Jennett, esq.

*Oct. 13.* In Upper Seymour-st. aged 62, William H. Sharpe, esq.

*Oct. 14.* In York-road, Lambeth, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Waite, of Woodford.

*Oct. 15.* In Coborn-street, Bow-road, aged 63, James Thomson, esq.

In Bromley-st. near Stepney, aged 65, Mr. Samuel Henwood, late of Mount Parade, York, and many years a resident at Charleston, South Carolina, and brother of James Henwood, esq. of Hull.

In Featherstone-st. City-road, aged 65, Andrew Ramsay, esq. late of Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq.

*Oct. 16.* In Grafton-st. east, aged 45, Harriet, widow of Andrew Cochran, esq. late of St. Petersburg.

Aged 34, Edwin Ellis, esq. of Lower Tulse Hill.

In Hanover-st. Peckham, aged 48, William Walters Footner, esq.

At Brompton, Mary, wife of Francis Vesey, esq.

*Oct. 17.* Julia, wife of Frederick E. B. Scott, of Myddelton-sq. Pentonville, and third dau. of the Rev. E. W. Gribfeld, of Brighton.

At Croydon, aged 77, Christian Tawke, esq.

At Hampstead, Miss Anna Maria Slater.

*Oct. 19.* In Harpur-st. Queen-square, aged 81, Mrs. Knight, relict of Lewis Knight, esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica, and latterly of Southampton.

At Hampstead, Robert Watts, esq. of the General Post Office.

*Oct. 20.* In Dover-st. aged 54, Robert Bushe, esq. of Trinidad.

At the house of her son-in-law, Wilmer Harris, esq. Hackney, aged 87, Hannah, widow of Joseph Harris, esq. of Richmond.

Aged 45, in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Mr. George Horncastle, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

In London, aged 85, William Wallis, esq. He was the last surviving son of the late Taverner Wallis, esq. of Whitechurch Villa (now Wallis Court), near Whitechurch, Oxon, who was disinherited of the Burton Pynsent Estate, Somerset, by his uncle Sir Wm. Pynsent, Bart. in favour of Wm. Pitt, first Earl of Chatham.

In Northumberland-street, New-road, aged 41, Barbara C. C. youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Collinson, Vicar of Kirkharle, Northumberland.

In Goucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Wild, esq.

*Oct. 24.* In Belgrave-sq. aged 54, William Knight Dehany, esq. late Solicitor to the Exchequer.

In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. aged 82, Mary, relict of Robert Stone, esq.

At the house of a friend, Torrington-pl. Mary, wife of Griffith Morris, esq. of Barnet, Herts.

Aged 80, Thomas Holding, esq. of South-st. Greenwich.

*Oct. 25.* At Greenwich, Grace, wife of Charles Wynne, esq. of Garthmelle.

*Oct. 27.* At her daughter's house, Middlesex-pl. aged 87, Catherine, relict of Michael Hayman, esq. of Clement's-lane.

In Craven-st. aged 68, Mary, wife of William Lewis Lewis, esq. late of Osborne-st. Regent's-Park.

At Kensington, Marion, relict of James Nathaniel Rind, esq. surgeon, East India Company, and formerly superintendent of the government lithographic press, Calcutta.

Aged 66, Thomas Hosegood, esq. surgeon, Blackman-st. Southwark.

Aged 35, the Hon. Arthur Annesley, eldest son of Viscount Valentia. He married in 1836 Flora-Mary, daughter of R. A. Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, and niece to the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, and has left issue two daughters and one son.

*Oct. 28.* Aged 31, Emma, wife of Jo-



soph Soames, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Kensington Palace, aged 70, Sophy, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard, and for many years Bedchamber Woman to her late royal highness the Princess Augusta.

Oct. 29. In Bryanston-st. Frances, wife of Edward Tegart, esq. Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

In Spencer-st. Northampton-sq. aged 69, Thomas Baxter, esq.

At Clarence Cottage, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, aged 58, Miss Elizabeth Morritt.

Oct. 30. Aged 59, John Finch, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq.

At Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 60, John Haile, esq. Paymaster and Purser, R.N. of 1806.

Lately. At Brompton, Mrs. M. B. Allen, wife of Capt. C. D. Allen.

In Union-st. Blackfriars-road, aged 80, Hen. Morland, brother of the celebrated painter of that name.

Mr. Wm. Grieve, the eminent scene-painter of Drury-lane Theatre.

At Holywell-st, Milbank, aged 29, Mr. W. H. Keating, of the band of her Majesty's Theatre, the Philharmonic, and Ancient Concerts, &c.

At Eaton-sq. Mary, dau. of the late William Chatfield, esq. of Croydon.

In Harper-st. Queen-sq. aged 80, the relict of Lewis Knight, esq. late of Southampton.

Nov. 1. At the house of her uncle, H. H. Lindsay, esq. Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, Janet, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Harvey.

Ellen Maria, eldest dau. of H. H. Mortimer, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Grove Hill, Camberwell, aged 88, Mrs. Grill, relict of Claes Grill, esq. formerly his Swedish Majesty's Consul-Gen. in this country.

Nov. 2. Lieut. William Vosper (1796), of the Military Department, Greenwich Hospital.

At his mother's residence at Hackney, aged 21, Richard Miguel, youngest son of the late Anthony Jones, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Nov. 3. George Mitchell Tweedle, esq. of Wood-house, Wandsworth.

At the house of his son-in-law, R. H. Lloyd, esq. Upper Tooting, aged 57, William Borradaile, esq. eldest son of the late Richardson Borradaile, esq. of Bedford Hill.

In London, aged 19, Anna, dau. of Matthew Pennefather, esq. of New Park, Cashel, Tipperary.

Nov. 4. At Clapham, aged 76, James Hanby, esq.

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Nov. 5. At Lavender-hill, aged 79, Samuel Greenwood, esq.

At Fitzroy-sq. aged 86, Thomas Abbott Green, esq.

Nov. 7. At Stroud Green, Hornsey, aged 62, William Pattinson, esq.

Aged 70, Anne, wife of John Ilderton Burn, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 8. At Hammersmith, aged 71, Sarah, relict of J. F. Hilditch, esq.

At Conduit-street, John Stevenson, esq. the eminent surgeon-oculist.

Nov. 9. In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 33, James John Best, esq. Major unattached, late of 34th Reg. youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Best, of 26th Regt. and grandson of the late Thomas Best, esq. of Park House, Boxley, Kent.

Nov. 9. At New Church-st. Lisson grove, aged 26, Jane, wife of J. W. Tracy, esq.

Nov. 14. At Southwick-cresc. Hyde Park, Mary, wife of Matthew T. D. De Vitre, esq.

At Hackney, aged 61, Hylton Dennis Hacon, esq.

BEDS.—Oct. 26. At Luton, aged 21, Mary-Anne, wife of Gibbon N. Walker, esq.

Nov. 7. At Bedford, John H. Gow, esq. late of Bexley Heath.

BERKS.—Oct. 27. At Reading, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Fenn, esq. of Botolph-lane, London.

BUCKS.—Oct. 30. At High Wycombe, aged 77, William Winter, esq.

Nov. 5. At Claptons House, Wooburn, aged 47, P. J. Fromow, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 3. At Wisbech, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Archbold, esq.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 6. At Lea Hall, aged 85, Mary, relict of Rev. Thos. Wright, Rector of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.

Oct. 20. At Neston, aged 64, Joseph Lyon, esq.

Oct. 29. At the house of her brother, R. Arderne, esq. of Tarporley, aged 84, Susanna, relict of Samuel Hall, esq. of Castle-court, Budge-row, London, solicitor.

Oct. 30. At his seat, The Old Hall, Mottram en Longendale, Moses Hadfield, esq. an active Magistrate for the county of Derby, and the last survivor of three brothers who have succeeded to that property. He succeeded to the estate only about a year back, on the death of his elder brother Samuel Hadfield, esq. a Magistrate for the county.

Lately. At Palford rectory, Ellen, dau. of the late Joseph Parr, esq. of Warrington.

CORNWALL.—Nov. 3. At Trevadlock, near Launceston, aged 48, Mrs. Hocken, relict of Henry Hocken, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 10. At Carlisle, aged 79, Miss Elizabeth Pearson.

DERBY.—Oct. 20. At Chesterfield, aged 58, Gilbert Crompton, esq.

Oct. 28. At Somercoates, aged 39, William Sylverwood, esq.

DEVON.—Oct. 14. Aged 64, Susannah, widow of the Rev. Samuel Blackall, Rector of North Cadbury, and Preb. of Wells.

Oct. 15. At Budleigh Salterton, Harriet, wife of William Nation, esq. of Exeter, and eldest surviving dau. of Alexander H. Hamilton, esq. of the Retreat.

Oct. 18. At Torquay, Clara-Jane, dau. of the late Evan Thomas, esq. of Llwynmadoc, Brecknocksh. and formerly of Sully, Glamorgansh.

At Buckfastleigh, aged 50, James Cole, esq.

Oct. 19. At Plymouth, aged 57, Catharine, wife of Commander Mould, R.N. and dau. of the late Mr. Gummoe, of Treluckey, in the parish of Cuby.

Oct. 26. At Manley, near Tiverton, aged 65, Henry Manley, esq. an active, judicious, and highly-respected magistrate of Devonshire.

Oct. 28. At Pustlinch, aged 55, Alethea-Henrietta, wife of the Rev. J. Gouge, and dau. of the late Rev. T. Boger, of Backway, Herts.

At Stoke Damerel, aged 75, John Wood Nelson, esq. of Hyde Park Gardens.

Latelly. At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Lady Pellew, relict of Sir Edward Pellew.

At Torquay, Katharine, wife of W. Pollard, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jelinger Symons, Rector of Whitbourne, Durham.

Nov. 1. At her son's residence, Ottery St. Mary, aged 70, Sarah, relict of Wm. Taylor, esq. of Ven Ottery.

Nov. 7. E. I. J. C. Bluett, esq. At Stonehouse, Mary, relict of Thos. Simpson, esq. M.D., R.N.

Nov. 9. At the residence of his father-in-law, Gen. Walker, Lime Park, Sidmouth, Capt. T. L. Jenkins, 2d W. I. Reg. youngest son of the late William Jenkins, Vicar of Sidmouth.

At the residence of her parents, Plymouth, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of N. C. Stephens, esq. of Truro.

At Follaton House, Isabella, third dau. of Stanley Cary, esq.

DORSET.—Oct. 6. At Sherborne, aged 60, John Bartlett, esq. formerly Lieut. in the Royal Cornwall Militia.

Oct. 18. At Westhay House, Hawkechurch, aged 82, C. Templeman, esq. surviving his wife a few days only.

Oct. 21. Aged 50, Thomas Clark, esq. of Halstock.

At Wimborne, aged 78, William Castman, esq.

Oct. 24. At Luckham, aged 81, Andrew Christian Boode, esq.

In his 70th year, Thomas Ffooks, esq. of Sherborne, Dorsetshire. For seven years he filled the honourable office of Clerk of the Peace for Dorsetshire, and for nearly half a century steward to the Earl of Digby, besides conducting a professional business of considerable magnitude, in the most upright and honourable manner. His body was interred in the family vault at Marston.

Oct. 28. At Wimborne Minster, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James May, Vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

Nov. 6. At Turnwood, Mary, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger H.E. Knt. C.B. and K.T.S. and widow of Mari Davis, esq. of Turnwood.

DURHAM.—Nov. 3. At Hartlepool, aged 39, Caroline-Frances, wife of Christopher Davison, esq. late Mayor of the borough, and dau. of the late Major T.W. Haswell, 3d Buffs. (See Obit. for Mr. 1832, p. 47.) She was married in 1827.

ESSEX.—Oct. 14. Aged 24, Jane-Philippa, wife of Roger Starley Nemo, esq. surgeon, of Colchester, and eldest dau. of Thomas Joseph Turner, esq. of Stanway.

Oct. 25. At Brooklands, Oakley, aged 66, John Bailey, esq. M.D. formerly of Harwich.

Oct. 27. At Upton, aged 68, Anne, relict of John Henry Wackerbarth, esq.

Nov. 5. Aged 19, Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. J. Greenwood, D.D. Rector of Colne Engaine.

GLOUCESTER.—Oct. 17. At Cheltenham, Mary-Anne, widow of Capt. Greenhill, R.N. formerly Commander of Majesty's ship Prospero, younger dau. of the late Christopher Spencer, esq. of Hanwell, Middlesex, and sister of the Rev. Charles Spencer, Vicar of Bishopstortford.

Oct. 21. At Westover House, Bittern, aged 32, Mary, wife of Francis River Mantell, esq.

Latelly. In his 58th year, from the accidental discharge of his gun whilst on shooting, Lieut.-Col. Charles Davies, of Bicknor Court, Gloucestersh. a distinguished officer of the Hon. E. I. C. Co. Bombay Establishment.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, Joseph Overbury, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 49, Joseph Fox, esq.

Nov. 4. At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 77, Joseph Hellicar, esq.

At Bristol, aged 70, John Rich, esq.

**Nov. 8.** At Clifton, aged 18, Legh-Richmond, second son of the Rev. James Marshall, Rector of St. Mary-le-Port, and grandson of the late Rev. Legh Richmond.

**HANTS.—Oct. 8.** At Yarmouth, aged 63, Capt. Richard Neslen, son of the late John Neslen, esq. of Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

**Oct. 21.** At Lymington, aged 71, Mary Lees, widow of the Rev. William Hooper, B.D. formerly Rector of Moor Monkton, Yorksh. and perpetual Curate of Milton.

**Oct. 23.** Aged 45, Anne, wife of Samuel St. Barbe, esq.

**Oct. 26.** At Winchester, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of John King, esq. of Southampton.

**Oct. 27.** At Southsea, aged 51, Geo. Henry Arnold, esq. of Ashby Lodge, co. Northampton, and Mirables, Isle of Wight, Deputy Lieut. for the co. of Northampton, and a Magistrate of the counties of Warwick and Northampton.

**Oct. 31.** At Winchester College, Geo. second son of the Rev. Prebendary Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn and Ken, Cornwall.

**HEREFORD.—Nov. 6.** At the rectory, Bishopstone, aged 40, Uvedale Price, esq. of Mongewell House, Oxon.

**KENT.—Oct. 30.** At Boughton place, on a visit to his brother T. Rider, esq. aged 75, Ingram Rider, esq. of London.

At Gravesend, aged 60, Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Thomas Atkyns, esq. and wife of Major-Gen. Charles Palmer, many years Member of Parliament for the city of Bath.

**Oct. 21.** At Woolwich, aged 59, Capt. James Eyre Thomson, Royal Marines.

**Oct. 22.** At Bexley, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Chapman, esq. of Sutton-at-Hone.

**Oct. 23.** At the Vicarage, Stoke, aged 86, James Pearson, esq. late Collector of Excise, of Rochester.

**Oct. 24.** At Tunbridge Wells, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

At Dover, aged 49, J. H. Waldack, esq. of New Bond-street, London.

**Nov. 1.** Jane, wife of Charles Wilks, jun. esq. late of Greenhithe.

**Nov. 2.** At Hawkhurst, aged 29, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of H. Young, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

**Nov. 4.** At Dover, aged 72, Joseph Pannell, gent. late of Cullompton, Devon.

**Nov. 6.** At the Priory, Ide, aged 81, Mary, relict of Edward White, esq.

**Nov. 8.** At Sevenoaks, George L. Anstee, esq. fifth son of the late Francis M. Anstee, esq. of Kippington.

**LANCASTER.—Oct. 12.** Aged 32, Hannah, wife of Thomas Wrigley, esq. of Timberhurst, near Bury.

**Oct. 28.** Aged 83, Anne, wife of Jonathan Mallalieu, esq. of Lower Broughton, near Manchester.

**LEICESTER.—Oct. 10.** Isabella, wife of Sir George Duckett, Bart. and niece of the late Gen. Floyd. She was married in 1810.

**Oct. 12.** At Anstey Pastures, near Leicester, aged 26, John Frewen, esq. youngest son of the late John Frewen Turner, esq. of Cole Overton Hall, and of Brickwall House, Northiam, Sussex.

**Oct. 14.** At Ullesthorpe, Sarah, wife of William Gillson, esq.

**Oct. 19.** At Witheote Hall, aged 18 months, Elizabeth-Mary-Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Quenby Ashby.

**Nov. 7.** Aged 52, Ellen, wife of Mr. Joseph Wagstaff, of Warrington, solicitor.

**Lately.** At Knighton, aged 44, Ellen L. Townsend, third dau. of the late Rev. R. L. Townsend, D.D. of Bishop's Cleeve.

**LINCOLN.—Oct. 13.** Aged 76, at Kirton Lindsey, Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. Booth Hewitt, Vicar of Caistor and Rector of Rothwell.

**Oct. 18.** At Moulton, Mr. Thoroton Pocklington, a farmer and grazier of much opulence and strict integrity.

**MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 13.** At Whetstone, aged 48, John Robert Williams, esq. of Lambeth Hill, Doctors' Commons.

**Oct. 22.—At Lower Edmonton, aged 73, J. A. Chappell, esq.**

**Oct. 25.** At Winchmore-hill, aged 63, Mrs. M. R. Yallowley, relict of Jacob Yallowley, esq.

**Oct. 29.** At Cowley, Miss Elizabeth Dagnall.

**MONMOUTH.—Oct. 17.** At Castle House, Chepstow, aged 27, Mary-Julia, wife of B. M. Bradford, esq. Coroner for Chepstow.

**Oct. 21.** At Blaenavon, aged 78, Mrs. Hannah Pearce.

**Nov. 8.** At Mount Ballan, near Chepstow, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Edward Keynton Williams, K.C.B. and dau. of the late J. Hawker, esq. of Plymouth.

**NORFOLK.—Oct. 8.** At the house of her brother the Rev. J. Day, of Hethersett, aged 72, Mrs. Collett, of Bungay, relict of S. Collett, esq. late of Foxhall, Suffolk.

**Oct. 22.** Aged 66, John Freame Ranney, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

**Oct. 24.** At East Dereham, aged 92, Jane, relict of Rev. Charles Sheard Laval Molineux, Rector of Garboldisham.

**Oct. 25.** At Stoke Ferry, aged 63, Henry Steele, esq.

**Oct. 26.** At Tunstead, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mask, esq.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—Sept. 27. At Bugbrooke, aged 85, Anna-Maria, widow of John Russell, esq. Capt. of the Towcester Troop of Yeomanry.

Nov. 2. At Walgrave, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. John Cox.

Nov. 5. At Peterborough, aged 81, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. Henry Freeman, Rector of Alwalton.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Oct. 21. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. William Gill Thompson, author of some poetical and other pieces, and was reporter for the *Newcastle Chronicle*; which situation he had filled for twenty years or more. On the recent occasion of Mr. Hutt being entertained at Gateshead, he was required to report the proceedings. He attended, but after the dinner he repaired to a public house, so that he was incapable of copying his notes. That day and the following passed, and the proprietors were under the necessity of procuring a report elsewhere. Thompson was accordingly discharged. He subsequently applied to be reinstated, promising amendment, but his application was refused; and on the Monday following (Oct. 21) he left the office of his former employers, the Messrs. Hodgson, went to a public house, where he drank some beer; from thence he proceeded to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and, having taken out a book, went home with it; returned again to the society, and obtained the key of the water-closet from the librarian. He repaired thither, and with his pen-knife inflicted several deep wounds on his throat, which caused his death. He lay for a whole week, when his daughter bringing back the book, the librarian asked her for the key of the water-closet, saying her father had taken it away a week before. The child replied, her father had been missing a week; search was then made, and the body of the deceased was found.

Oct. 23. At Shawdon Hall, aged 22, Mary-Anne, dau. of William Pawson, Esq.

**NORFOLK.**—Nov. 2. At West Park House, Cotham, William Bailey, esq. B.A.

**OXFORD.**—Nov. 6.—At Market Drayton, Sarah, wife of Capt. Horner, late of 55th Reg.

**SALOP.**—Sept. 30. At Shrewsbury, aged 39, Greenville Jones, esq. late of Chester.

Oct. 24. Edward Hosier Williams, esq. of Eaton Mascott.

Oct. 26. At Ludlow, Catharine, eldest dau. of George Henry Brown, esq. of Marine-sq. Brighton.

Nov. 5. At Eaton Mascott, Frederick Williams, esq.

**SOMERSET.**—Oct. 14. Susannah, relict of Rev. Samuel Blackall, Rector of North

Cadbury, and eldest dau. of the late Jane Lewis, esq. formerly of Clifton, and of the island of Jamaica.

Oct. 16. At East Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Towry Law, wife of the Hon. Mr. Rev. W. T. Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells. She was fourth dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Graves, married in 1831, and had a numerous family.

Oct. 21. At Flax-Bourton, aged 72 Sarah, eldest dau. of the late James Sparrow, esq.

Oct. 23. At Green Park, Bath, Elizabeth, relict of John Colthbee Horton, Esq.

Oct. 30. At Widcombe-crescent, Bath, aged 34, James Frederic Elton, esq. late of 40th Reg. third son of Jacob Elton, esq. of Witham, Essex, and nephew of the late Adm. Sir William Young, G.C.B. and Vice-Admiral of England.

At Montague House, Bath, Mary, relict of J. M. R. Deere, Esq. and dau. of the late John Cane, Esq. Itchen Court, Melmouthshire.

*Latelly.* At Bath, aged 68, Maria Lamb, widow of Col. William Lamb, of the Bengal Establishment.

At the house of Edward Dyne, esq. Bruton, Harriet-Thrale, wife of Thomas Hilton Keith, esq. of the Grove, 'Highgate.'

At Wootkey, Joseph Taylor Coles, esq. paper maker, of Wells, brother of C. Coles, of the same place, and one of the magistrates of Somerset.

Nov. 2. At an advanced age, at Charl. Edith, eldest dau. of the late Robert Colmer, esq.

Nov. 13. At Barr House, near Taunton, aged 58, Col. Sir Charles Webb Danc. K.H.

**STAFFORD.**—Oct. 30. Aged 25, Maria Ellen, wife of J. Watts Russell, Esq. of Ham Hall, and Biggin House, Northampton.

At Burton-on-Trent, aged 39, Charles James Allsopp, Esq.

**SUFFOLK.**—Oct. 15. At Kessingham, aged 17, Henry William, second son of the Rev. D. G. Norris, Vicar of the above parish.

At Ipswich, aged 58, Horace Payne, esq. formerly a surgeon at Gillingham.

**SURREY.**—Oct. 10. At Lower Tooting, aged 72, Peter Dormay, esq.

Oct. 16. Aged 34, Edwin Ellis, esq. of Lower Tulse-hill.

Oct. 17. At Croydon, Christian Tawke, esq. aged 77.

Oct. 24. At Epsom, aged 102, Mary, widow of George Pluiston, esq. of Sevenoaks.

Oct. 29. At Woodbridge, Alice, the infant dau. of Ross D. Mangles, esq. M.P.

Nov. 4. At Castle House, Guildford, Francis Hartwell, esq.

*Nov. 6.* At Nutfield, Mrs. Harrison, aged 72.

*SUSSEX.*—*Oct. 7.* At Brighton, Mary Whitworth Lloyd, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Whitworth Lloyd, R.N.

*Oct. 11.* At Brighton, Miss Dobie, dau. of the late James Dobie, esq. solicitor, of London.

*Oct. 18.* At the Gloucester Hotel, Brighton, aged 69, Col. William Spearman.

*Oct. 19.* At Brighton, Jane, the wife of William Orr, esq. of Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. London.

*Oct. 23.* Near Fletching, aged 68, H.B.T. Crozier, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Brighton, aged 80, Capt. Edward Lorkin Walford.

*Oct. 26.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 14, Charlotte, second dau. of the late George More Nesbitt, of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire.

*Oct. 29.* At the Friars, Winchelsea, aged 50, Sarah Curteis, wife of Richard Stileman, esq.

*Oct. 31.* At Brighton, James Blackledge Brackenbury, esq. of Manchester.

*Lately.* Mr. Thomas Ruxton, a very old inhabitant of Brighton, worth some 10,000*l.* having lived alone for many years, denying himself every comfort, and preparing what food he did indulge in himself. His property, under a will made six years ago, goes to his sister's children, but they are not to be found.

*Nov. 4.* In Sussex-sq. Brighton, Elizabeth Anne, wife of R. Carr Foster, esq.

*Nov. 7.* J. Constable, esq. of Storrington, an old and respectable inhabitant.

*Nov. 9.* The wife of J. G. Gibson, esq. of Sandgate, near Storrington.

*WARWICK.*—*Sept. 5.* Aged 86, George Wakefield, esq. of Minworth Graves.

*Oct. 10.* Aged 31, Joseph Simons, esq. M.D. of Rugby, eldest son of William Simons, esq. of Ullesthorpe.

*Oct. 21.* At Leamington, Catharine, relict of Thomas Finlow, esq. of Burton-on-Trent, and dau. of the Rev. T. Lucas, formerly Vicar of Kenilworth.

*Oct. 25.* At Leamington, Richard Radcliffe, esq. the excellent and universally-respected Town-clerk of Liverpool.

*Oct. 27.* At Coventry, aged 33, Georgiana Maria, wife of J. B. Twist, esq.

*WILTS.*—*Oct. 27.* Aged 71, Mary, relict of John Slade, esq. for nearly half a century an eminent solicitor practising at Devizes.

*Lately.* At Hartgrove, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Philip Rideout, of Hookwood.

*Nov. 8.* At Amesbury, aged 65, Francis Stephen Long, esq.

*Nov. 10.* At Wootton Bassett, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Neate, esq. of Salthrop.

*WORCESTER.*—*Oct. 21.* At Great Malvern, aged 24, Robert, second son of Charles Horsfall Bill, esq. of Storthes Hall, in the co. of York.

*Oct. 23.* At Upton-upon-Severn, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Pearce, formerly of Cowesden Hall, relict of Mr. John Pearce, of Severn Stoke.

*Oct. 30.* At Upper Wick, near Worcester, Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Dewe, Curate of Weston-on-Trent.

At Malvern Wells, aged 67, Eliza, relict of Gen. Humphrey.

*YORK.*—*Oct. 6.* At Wadsley House, near Sheffield, aged 66, William Smith, esq. recently of Little Bowden, Northamp.

*Oct. 7.* At Cleethorpes, Alfred, only son of Dr. Hannath, of York. His remains were interred at Killingholme.

*Oct. 10.* Aged 86, William Haden, esq. of Clifton, near York.

*Oct. 12.* At Kingston-upon-Hull, aged 64, John Marshall, esq. late of Leytonstone, Essex.

*Oct. 16.* At Clifton, near York, Edward Henry Dodd, esq. eldest son of the late Major Thomas Dodd, Royal Art. secretary and aide-de-camp to the Duke of Kent.

*Oct. 19.* At Middleham, aged 34, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Atthill, of Brandiston Hall, co. York, Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of the Collegiate Church, Middleham.

*Oct. 23.* At her father's residence, Yarm, Mary, wife of Major Lowe.

*Oct. 30.* Near York, Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wilfred Hudleston, late Rector of Handsworth.

At Guisbourn, J. Sykes, esq. of Bruton-st. London, son of the late G. Sykes, esq. of York.

*Lately.* At Caley Hall, aged 71, Frances-Elizabeth Brandling, of Lansdown-ter. Cheltenham, relict of Charles John Brandling, esq. of Gosforth-house, Northumberland, M.P. for Newcastle. She was the daughter of William Hawkesworth, of Hawkesworth, co. York, esq. and was left a widow without children, Feb. 1, 1826.

*Nov. 2.* At Sutton, Sophia-Alethea, wife of the Rev. Nicholas Walton, incumbent of that parish, and eldest dau. of the late John Green, esq. of Roxby, Lincolnshire.

Disney Alexander, esq. M.D. of Lupset, near Wakefield, a gentleman distinguished by his professional talents.

*WALES.*—*Oct. 13.* At Llygodig House, Montgomeryshire, Charles Milward Doveston Humphreys, esq. coroner, only

son of the late Charles Humphreys, esq. of Pennant, and nephew of the late Capt. Frederick Jones, of Brecon.

*Oct. 27.* Charlotte, and for more than 50 years, the devoted wife of Henry Allen, esq. of the Lodge, Breconshire, and only surviving sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Howarth, K.C.B., K.G., of Banstead, Surrey.

*Lately.* At Carmarthen, William Phillips, esq. merchant, aged 73. He was for many years one of the most respectable timber-merchants in South Wales. In the year 1841 he was High Sheriff for the county of Carmarthen; he had also been Mayor of the borough of Carmarthen, and at the time of his death he was one of the Aldermen.

At Ynisycwm, near Lanelly, in his 70th year, Samuel Broom, esq.

*Nov. 3.* At Pontrifeth, Frances, only dau. of the late Thomas Mostyn Edwards, esq. of Cilcen Hall, co. of Flint.

*Nov. 8.* At the Bryn, near Swansea, aged 56, Thomas Eden, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct. 10.* At Edinburgh, aged 38, John Shedden Patrick, esq. of Hessihead, F.R.S.E.

*Oct. 16.* At Minefield, in Appin, N. B. aged 26, John Kermack, esq. eldest son of John Kermack, esq. writer to the signet, of Broughton-pl. Edinburgh.

*Nov. 2.* At Polmont, near Falkirk, James Gray, esq. one of the proprietors, and for many years manager, of the North British Advertiser.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 8.* At Kildare, Lewis Vidolle Kelly, esq. late of the 12th Royal Lancers, second son of the late Capt. Thomas Kelly, of New Abbey, county Kildare, brother to the late Major Ponsonby Moore Kelly, of the 24th reg. and cousin to the late Col. Kelly, of the Royal Life Guards.

*Oct. 16.* At Dublin, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Roger Forde, Rector of Crumlin, co. Dublin.

*Oct. 18.* At Dublin, Elizabeth, widow of R. E. P. Coote, esq. of the Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

*Oct. 26.* At Simmon Court, Donnybrook, George Howell, esq. of Molesworth-st. Dublin.

*Nov. 4.* At Blackhall-pl. Dublin, Mary-Ann, relict of Capt. Irwin, late of the 88th reg. and dau. of the late James Gell, esq. of Peeling, in the co. of Sussex.

JERSEY.—*Oct. 23.* At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 49, Lieut. John Shirreff.

EAST INDIES.—*July 27.* At Chittagong, Thomas John Hogue, esq. youngest son of the late Arthur Hogue, esq. of Barrow-house, Somersetshire.

*Aug. 3.* Near Dinapore, Capt. William Thomas Wilson, of the 58th Reg. of

Bengal N. I., son of Major-Gen. Thomas Wilson, C.B., of the Hon. Company's Service.

At Allahabad, aged 26, Dr. W. Scott, H. C. S.

*Aug. 25.* At Almorah, India, Charles Vernon Brown, of the 22d Regt. of Bengal N. I., son of Mr. George Brown, late of New Bond-st.

*Aug. 28.* At Calcutta, Frederick Gray, Hawkes, esq. aged 26, son of Dr. Havist of London.

*Aug. 29.* At Secunderabad, aged 22, Clarence Begbie, Senior Ensign of the 1st Madras N. I., son of John Begbie, esq. of Camberwell.

*Sept. 10.* At Calcutta, at the residence of his mother, aged 16, Edward Harvey, fourth son of the late Paul de Mello, esq.

*Sept. 12.* Of dysentery, at Mussoorie, Bengal, aged 36, Brevet Capt. Henry Coffin Reynolds, Adj. 40th Regt. B.N.I. fourth son of the late Wm. Reynolds esq. of Malpass-house, Monmouthshire.

*Sept. 19.* At Lalee, near Ahmedabad, aged 37, Capt. Osbert Davenport Oller, 1st Bombay European Regt. (Fusiliers).

ABROAD.—*May 19.* At Madeira, New South Wales, Campbell Forbes, esq. youngest son of the late Major Arthur Forbes, of Stirling Castle.

*May 28.* At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 21, Emily-Agnes, third dau. of James Elliott, esq. late of Great Ormond-st. Bloomsbury.

*Sept. . . . .* At St. Anne's, Canada, William Amherst Hale, esq. late Capt. of the 52nd Light Infantry.

*Sept. 19.* At Goderich, Upper Canada, Henry Hyndman, esq. Sheriff of the Huron District, youngest son of the late Col. H. Hyndman, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

*Sept. 23.* Charles, eldest son of Edward Wilkinson, esq. of Dorset-sq. Regent's Park. He was crossing the St. Lawrence with three companions, when a violent tornado burst upon them, and all perished.

*Oct. 5.* At Geneva, Lieut.-Gen. F. Eustace, late of the Royal Engineers. His commissions were dated as follows: Lieut. 8th May, 1790; Capt. 2nd Sept. 1791; Major, 3rd Oct. 1798; Lieut.-Col. 22d Sept. 1803; Col. 1st Jan. 1812; Major-Gen. 4th June, 1814; and Lieut.-Gen. 22nd July, 1830.

*Oct. 8.* At Gibraltar, Martha, wife of Denzil Ibbetson, esq. Deputy Commissioner General.

*Oct. 9.* At Brussels, Anne, wife of Charles F. Alder, esq. of Cosham Lodge, Hants.

At Prague, aged 52, the Prince Charles Anselm of Tour and Taxis.

Oct. 13. At Paris, Dr. Wyse, second son of the late James Wyse, esq. Surgeon on the Madras establishment.

Oct. 14. At sea, aged 44, Capt. Simpson, of the Llan Rumney, of Hull. He had been ten years in the above ship, and formerly commanded the Victory. He was highly esteemed as a commander in the emigration service, and his loss will be deeply felt.

Oct. 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Samuel Fothergill Lettsom, esq. son of the late Dr. Lettsom, of Grove Hill, Camberwell.

Letely. At Madrid, Edward Bell Stephens, esq. for many years connected

with the London press, and at the period of his death Madrid correspondent of a contemporary journal.

At Paris, aged 76, Madame Charlotte de Grouchy, widow of the celebrated Cabanis. This lady, distinguished for her amiable qualities, lived in the society of the most remarkable philosophers of the conclusion of the 18th and of the beginning of the 19th centuries. She was sister to Marshal Grouchy, and sister-in-law to the celebrated Condorcet.

Nov. 9. At Saulieu, France, on her way to Naples, the Hon. Mrs. Reid, relict of Neville Reid, esq. of Runnymede, Berks.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 16, 1844, (4 weeks.)

Males	2035	} 3962	Under 15.....	2020	} 3962
Females	1927		15 to 60.....	1239	
			60 and upwards	691	
			Age not specified	12	

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 4	36 7	22 8	33 1	36 2	37 7

### PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 18.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3609 Calves 91
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 27,990 Pigs 470
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

### COAL MARKET, Nov. 22.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 158.—Ellesmere and Chester, 62.—Grand Junction, 163  
— Kennet and Avon, 10½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 640.—Regent's, 25½.  
— Rochdale, 62.—London Dock Stock, 115.—St. Katharine's, 117.—East  
and West India, 137.—London and Birmingham Railway, 214.—Great  
Western, 71 pm.—London and Southwestern, 75.—Grand Junction Water-  
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian,  
48½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 67.—Imperial Gas, 85½.—Phoenix  
Gas, 40.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½.—Reversionary Interest, 104.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26 to November 25, 1844, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	.	.	.	in. pts.		11	44	47	46	in. pts.	
26	47	58	47	29, 98	cloudy, rain	12	46	53	55	29, 34	s.l.r. by do.
27	47	51	45	30, 28	do. fair	13	50	56	48	30, 44	constant r.
28	49	55	45	, 15	foggy, do.	14	50	53	52	30, 50	do. do. clou.
29	45	50	45	29, 95	fair, eldy. rain	15	53	57	55	30, 05	do. do.
30	43	50	45	, 84	rain, do. fair	16	53	57	55	, 06	cloudy
31	47	58	45	, 82	fair, slght. rain	17	50	57	51	, 22	do. slight r.
N. 1	45	50	43	, 62	cl. by. rn. wd.	18	51	58	52	, 34	do. do. do.
2	43	45	41	, 34	heavy rain	19	50	54	50	, 27	do. do. do.
3	40	41	41	, 37	clouy. slt. rain	20	50	54	49	30, 18	fair, clouy.
4	43	45	40	, 26	do. foggy	21	42	42	40	, 32	do. do.
5	43	44	42	, 19	fair, do.	22	39	46	45	, 28	foggy
6	42	45	42	, 30	do. cloudy	23	43	45	40	, 28	do. cloudy
7	41	50	47	, 39	constant rain	24	42	44	42	, 03	do. do.
8	49	54	49	, 03	cl. heavy do.	25	42	44	40	, 16	fair do.
9	49	54	47	, 12	do. rain						
10	44	45	41	28, 98	fair, const. do.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30 203	99 1/2	100	102				12 1/2				92 pm.	72 69 ps.
31 204	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2				92 pm.	71 67 ps.
2 204 1/2	99 1/2	100	102				12			288	90 86 pm.	68 65 ps.
4 204 1/2	99	99 1/2	101 1/2				12				90 pm.	64 66 ps.
5 204 1/2	99 1/2	100	102				12 1/2					65 63 ps.
6 205	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2			297		65 63 ps.
7 204	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2			288	85 pm.	65 63 ps.
8 205	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2	98 1/2				66 64 ps.
9	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2					64 66 ps.
11 205	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2				86 pm.	66 62 ps.
12 205	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2					63 60 ps.
13 205 1/2	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2				83 80 pm.	61 59 ps.
14	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2				75 78 pm.	60 56 ps.
15 205	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2				75 79 pm.	58 59 ps.
16 205	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2					58 56 ps.
18 205	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2				76 80 pm.	57 59 ps.
19 205 1/2	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2				80 pm.	57 60 ps.
20 206	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2		286 1/2		78 83 pm.	60 65 ps.
21 206	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2		288		83 80 pm.	64 61 ps.
22 206	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2				12 1/2				81 83 pm.	60 62 ps.
23	99 1/2	100	102 1/2						288		83 pm.	62 60 ps.
25 206	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2								80 83 pm.	60 62 ps.
26 206 1/2	99 1/2	100	102 1/2				12 1/2				84 82 pm.	60 62 ps.
27 206 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2							287	85 pm.	60 61 ps.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

J. J.

NO. 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



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## TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES

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